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SERIES F, GEOGRAPHY, 26



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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STANFORD UNIVERSITY

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

RESULTS
OF
SPIRIT LEVELING

FISCAL YEAR 1900-'01

BY

H. M. WILSON, J. H. RENSHAW, E. M. DOUGLAS, AND R. U. GOODE



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Marblemount, via Skagit River trail, to mouth of Slate Creek ..	206

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1901.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit herewith, in form for publication, the results of the spirit leveling executed by the United States Geological Survey during the fiscal year 1900-1901.

These results were arranged for publication by Mr. D. H. Baldwin, assistant topographer.

Very respectfully,

H. M. WILSON,
Geographer in charge of Atlantic Section.

J. H. RENSCHAW,
Geographer in charge of Central Section.

E. M. DOUGLAS,
Geographer in charge of Rocky Mountain Section.

R. U. GOODE,
Geographer in charge of Pacific Section.

Hon. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Director of United States Geological Survey.

RESULTS OF SPIRIT LEVELING, FISCAL YEAR 1900-01.

By H. M. WILSON, J. H. RENSHAW, E. M. DOUGLAS, and R. U. GOODE.

INTRODUCTION.

During the field season careful spirit leveling was continued in connection with the regular topographic work on the same general plan followed in the four preceding seasons, as described in the appendix to the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Director, Pt. I, 1896-97, pages 225-235.

The practice of stamping an initial datum letter or name on the bench marks has been continued, and in cases where the datum has been changed on account of better determination of the reference to sea level, such changes are noted in the list of elevations which follows.

In the following list only those elevations are published which have been adjusted and checked in closed circuits. Much work has been done in addition to the list here published, especially in mountainous regions, which it is thought inadvisable to publish at this time on account of the many lines which are left unchecked at the end of the field season, and also on account of errors of closure in a few circuits in excess of the limiting error "E," allowed by the formula

$$E=0.05 \sqrt{\text{distance in miles.}}$$

These lines in most cases will be rerun to bring them within the required limits.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has made an elaborate general adjustment of a great net of precise leveling in the United States, by the method of "least squares," and the result and full description of this will be found in their Report for 1898-99, Appendix No. 8. This level net involves the results of leveling executed by the following organization, weighted as shown in the following extract from that appendix, and extends over the Atlantic and Central sections of topography in a belt of closed circuits from mean sea level in the Gulf of Mexico, near New Orleans, northward to the Great Lakes, and eastward to mean sea level in the Atlantic Ocean at Boston, Sandy

Hook, and Old Point Comfort. Mean Gulf level is considered to be the same elevation as mean sea level.

This adjusted precise-level net is considered to be the most reliable source of reference to mean sea level for the various local level lines which may touch upon it; until a sufficient number of additional precise level circuits are formed by future work to make necessary another general adjustment and a closer approximation to mean sea level.

No.	Lines.	Weight.
1	Engineers' lines with Kern instruments; Coast and Geodetic Survey of 1899; water leveling on lakes, except between Cape Vincent and Oswego	1,000
2	Wye levels run under the direction of the Engineers and Deep Waterways Commission, and the water levels between Cape Vincent and Oswego	500
3	Geological Survey and Van Orden levels	50
4	Leveling by the Pennsylvania Railroad	38
5	Coast and Geodetic Survey, previous to 1899	2,500
		7,000

ATLANTIC SECTION OF TOPOGRAPHY.

In this section, under the direction of Mr. H. M. Wilson, geographer in charge, spirit leveling was continued for the control of the regular topographic work executed during the year in various localities as listed below. In addition, leveling was carried on in the following localities during the year 1900; but as the field work in these localities is not yet completed, or corrections are pending, the results will not be published until later:

New York—Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Broome, Cortland, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins, Madison, Steuben, Washington, Saratoga, and Fulton counties.

Pennsylvania—Chester County.

West Virginia—Wayne County.

Ohio—Lawrence County.

Kentucky—Greenup, Boyd, Carter, Lawrence, and Elliott counties.

North Carolina—Yancey, Madison, Buncombe, McDowell, Mitchell, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston counties.

South Carolina—York, Chester, Fairfield, and Richmond counties.

Tennessee—Davidson and Franklin counties.

Georgia—Whitfield, Murray, Gilmer, Fannin, Union, Towns, Habersham, White, and Lumpkin counties.

MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, WALDO, AND HANCOCK COUNTIES.

BUCKSPORT, BANGOR, AND ORONO QUADRANGLES.

The elevations published in the following list are based on an aluminum tablet placed in the post-office and custom-house building at Bangor, Me., the elevation of which is accepted as 23.725 feet above mean sea level. This elevation is derived from tidal observations on the Penobscot River at Bucksport, Me., during two lunar months, August and September, 1899, and one adjusted level circuit between Bucksport and Bangor, over which a closure error of 0.255 feet was distributed.

The leveling in the Bucksport quadrangle was executed in 1899 under the direction of Mr. E. B. Clark, topographer, by Messrs. Robert Coe and J. W. Edgerly, levelmen; in the Bangor quadrangle in 1900 under the direction of Mr. E. B. Clark, topographer, by J. W. Edgerly, levelman; and in the Orono quadrangle in 1900 under the direction of Mr. W. H. Lovell, topographer, by J. W. Edgerly, levelman.

All bench marks dependent on this datum are stamped with the letters "BANGOR" in addition to their figures of elevation.

BANGOR, VIA BUCKSPORT BRANCH MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD, TO BUCKSPORT.

	Feet.
Brewer, between tracks south of Brewer Junction; railroad spike in first telegraph pole	37.19
Brewer, 1 mile south of; east side of track, opposite milepost "Bucksport, 17 miles; Portland, 139 miles;" railroad spike in telegraph pole ..	29.78
South Brewer, south of railroad station; on east side of track, railroad spike in first telegraph pole	28.08
South Brewer, 1 mile south of; 12 feet west of track and 35 feet north of milepost "Bucksport, 15 miles; Portland, 141 miles," point of bed rock, chisel marked	58.58
South Brewer, 2 miles south of; on east side of track, south of milepost "Bucksport, 14 miles; Portland, 142 miles," railroad spike in first telegraph pole	86.27
North Orrington; nearest telephone pole to milepost "Bucksport, 13 miles; Portland, 143 miles," railroad spike in	120.32
Orrington, 0.25 mile south of; on east side of track, nearest telegraph pole to milepost "Bucksport 12 miles; Portland 144 miles," railroad spike in	137.15
Orrington, 1.25 miles south of; on east side of track, opposite milepost "Bucksport 11 miles; Portland 145 miles," railroad spike in telegraph pole	64.04
South Orrington, 0.33 mile north of; nearest telephone pole to milepost "Bucksport 10 miles; Portland 146 miles," railroad spike in	40.36
South Orrington, Methodist Church; foundation of, in middle of south face of third stone from southwest corner of, aluminum tablet, marked "61 BANGOR 1899"	61.440

	Feet.
South Orrington, 0.66 mile south of; nearest telephone pole to milepost "Bucksport 9 miles; Portland 147 miles," railroad spike in	56.79
South Orrington, 1.66 miles south of; 10 feet east of track and 40 feet north of milepost "Bucksport 8 miles; Portland 148 miles," point of bed rock, chisel marked	47.78
North Bucksport, 0.33 mile north of; 12 feet west of milepost "Bucksport 7 miles; Portland 149 miles," highest point of gray boulder	62.74
North Bucksport, 0.66 miles south of; 8 feet southwest of milepost "Bucksport 6 miles; Portland 150 miles," point of gray boulder, chisel marked	103.38
Bucksport Center, 0.1 mile north of; nearest telephone pole to milepost "Bucksport 5 miles; Portland 151 miles," railroad spike in	97.14
Bucksport Center, 0.9 mile south of; 10 feet south of milepost "Bucksport 4 miles; Portland 152 miles," point of blue boulder, chisel marked	115.15
Bucksport Center, 2 miles south of; 15 feet east of track and opposite milepost "Bucksport 3 miles; Portland 153 miles," point of ledge, chisel marked	123.21
Bucksport, 2 miles north of; on west side of track, south of milepost "Bucksport 2 miles; Portland 154 miles," railroad spike in first telephone pole	74.38
Bucksport, 1 mile north of; 12 feet east of track and 10 feet south of milepost "Bucksport 1 mile; Portland 155 miles," point of rock, chisel marked	61.83
Bucksport, Buck Memorial Library; on the lowest step of side wall on left side of the stone steps to, in front face of coping, aluminum tablet, marked "43 BANGOR 1899"	43.148

BUCKSPORT, VIA PROSPECT, TO NORTH SEARSPORT.

Prospect, 2.5 miles east of; on south side of road at fork of roads at Mrs. Mary Harriman's, 13 feet west of small white ash and 27 feet southwest of large birch across road, rock, chisel marked	229.73
Prospect, 1.5 miles east of; 220 feet west of residence of Geo. I. Westcotts, on south side of road, on nail in root of 14-inch white birch	281.87
Prospect, 0.75 mile east of; in front of R. Harriman's residence, on north side of road, gray boulder, chisel marked	122.65
Prospect, 0.25 mile south of; residence of J. R. Killman, in south face of brick, second above foundation and third from the southwest corner of, aluminum tablet, marked "77 BANGOR 1899"	76.71
Prospect, 0.75 mile west of; at road fork near a bridge over brook, on south side of road, rock, chisel marked	55.05
Prospect, 1.75 miles west of; on north side of road, at fork of roads on hillside, point of gray boulder, chisel marked	132.08
Prospect, 2.25 miles west of; 75 feet west of fork of roads, on south side of road, directly opposite house with brown trimmings, point of gray boulder, chisel marked	163.60
Prospect, 3 miles west of; 80 feet east of "Four Corners" crossroads on Brown's Hill, on north side of road, large gray boulder, chisel marked	318.68
North Searsport, 2.5 miles southeast of; 50 feet southwest of crossroads, signboards read, "Swanville, 4 miles; Prospect, 4 miles;" "Searsport, 5 miles; Frankfort, 5 miles; Belfast, 9 miles," on nail in root of 8-inch birch	300.43

	Feet.
North Searsport, on east side of road; 40 feet northeast of intersection with north and south road, signboards read, "Prospect, 5 miles; Bucksport, 9 miles," gray ledge, chisel marked	554.05
North Searsport, near fork of roads in; 20 feet southwest of signboards, "Frankfort, 7 miles; Belfast, 10 miles; Swanville, 8 miles," "Searsport, 7 miles; Monroe, 5 miles," in small, gray boulder, aluminum tablet, marked "393 BANGOR 1899"	392.663

NORTH SEARSPORT, VIA WEST WINTERPORT AND ELLINGWOOD, TO NORTH NEWBURG.

North Searsport, 1 mile north of; 260 feet south of crossroads, on east side of road, on nail in root of 12-inch willow	239.62
North Searsport, 2 miles north of; 500 feet north of residence of Albin Kinney, on east side of road, boulder, chisel marked	349.38
North Searsport, 3 miles north of; on east side of road in woods, on gray boulder, chisel marked	236.82
West Winterport, 1.25 miles east of; 1,600 feet south of fork of roads where signboards read, "Frankfort, 3 miles; Swanville, 7 miles; Belfast, 13 miles," "Monroe, 4 miles," on east side of road, shelf of boulder, chisel marked	176.02
West Winterport, 0.25 mile east of; on south side of road, at fork of roads, 100 feet east of signboard, "Monroe, 3 miles," point of ledge, chisel marked	165.26
West Winterport, residence of J. W. Hobbs; in front face of top front doorstep to, aluminum tablet, marked, "162 BANGOR 1899"	161.650
West Winterport, 1 mile northeast of; 20 feet north of road, opposite small orchard, nail in 15-inch lone elm	160.40
West Winterport, 2.25 miles northeast of; at fork of roads 20 feet southwest of signboard "Marden's Mill 2.5 miles; Monroe 5 miles," boulder, chisel marked	179.01
Ellingwood, 2 miles south of; 0.25 mile south of residence of J. L. Carlton, on east side of road, boulder, chisel marked	181.04
Ellingwood, 0.75 mile south of; 80 feet south of crossroads at Woodman's schoolhouse, on east side of road, large smooth black boulder, chisel marked	218.03
Ellingwood, 0.25 mile north of; brick residence of Stephen L. Perkins, center of cap stone of cellar window at south end of, aluminum tablet, marked "387 BANGOR 1899"	386.814
Ellingwood, 1 mile north of; 150 feet north of residence of John Swan, on east side of road, round boulder, chisel marked	298.57
Nealley's Corner; 70 feet west of crossroads, nail in 36-inch elm tree	326.60
Nealley's Corner; 1 mile north of; 180 feet south of crossroads where signboards read "Carmel 8 miles; Winterport 7 miles," "Newburg 3 miles; Dixmont 7 miles," 20 feet east of road, nail in root of poplar	203.62
Nealley's Corner, 2 miles north of; on west side of road nearly opposite residence of H. D. Smith, nail in root of 15-inch elm	311.43
North Newburg, 1.5 miles southeast of; 70 feet northwest of crossroads and 100 feet north of signboards "North Newburg 2 miles; Winterport 9 miles," "Bangor 12 miles; Dixmont 9 miles," large boulder, chisel marked	196
North Newburg, 0.5 mile southeast of; on east side of road nearly opposite residence of Frank Page, ledge, chisel marked	143.82

	Feet.
North Newburg, at crossroads in: 90 feet west of signboards "Winterport 11 miles; Carmel 4 miles," "Bangor 11 miles; North Dixmont 9 miles," in ledge, aluminum tablet, marked "180 BANGOR 1899".....	190.889

NORTH NEWBURG, VIA HERMON CENTER, TO BANGOR.

North Newburg, 1 mile east of; 20 feet east of road, on knoll, 600 feet north of signboard "Hermon Pond 2 miles;" ledge, chisel marked.....	167
Hermon Pond, 0.75 mile south of; on east side of road near birch grove, inside of fence, on nail in root of 30-inch red oak	174.16
Hermon Pond, station, 510 feet east of; steel bridge, on south end of top course of stone in west abutment of	151.01
Hermon Pond, 1 mile east of; milepost "Vanceboro 124 miles; Portland 127 miles," railroad spike in first telegraph pole east of	138.16
Hermon Pond, 2 miles east of; milepost "Vanceboro 123 miles; Portland 128 miles," railroad spike in nearest telegraph pole to	139.60
Hermon Center, 1 mile west of; milepost "Vanceboro 122 miles; Portland 129 miles," railroad spike in nearest telegraph pole to	129.91
Hermon Center, milepost "Vanceboro 121 miles; Portland 130 miles," railroad spike in first telegraph pole east of	137.24
Hermon Center, 1 mile east of; milepost "Vanceboro 120 miles; Portland 131 miles," railroad spike in first telegraph pole east of	147.45
Hermon Center, 2 miles east of; milepost "Vanceboro 119 miles; Portland 132 miles," railroad spike in nearest telegraph pole to	141.54
Hermon Center, 3 miles east of, milepost "Vanceboro 118 miles; Portland 133 miles," railroad spike in first telegraph pole east of	143.09
Bangor, 3 miles west of; milepost "Vanceboro 117 miles, Portland 134 miles," railroad spike in nearest telegraph pole	106.57
Bangor, 2 miles west of; milepost "Vanceboro 116 miles, Portland 135 miles," railroad spike in first telegraph pole east of	75.29
Bangor, post-office and custom-house: at south end of, about the middle of the first course of stone above the top landing of steps, aluminum tablet, marked "23 BANGOR 1899"	23.725
Bangor, store building at north corner of May street and water front; on east end of lowest step on May street side	20.53

HERMON CENTER, VIA HERMON CORNER AND SNOW CORNER, TO LEVANT.

Hermon Corner, 0.5 mile south of; east side of highway from Hermon Center to Hermon Corner, on point of ledge on, chisel marked	183.12
Hermon Corner, 0.5 mile northeast of; on west side of highway from Hermon Corner to Snow Corner, grey boulder, chisel marked	241.00
Snow Corner, 100 feet northeast of crossroads at; on south side of highway, in rear of post-office, nail in root of fir tree	168.90
Snow Corner, 1 mile north of; about 1,500 feet south of residence of Austin Holland, on east side of road, gray boulder, chisel marked ...	202.05
Snow Corner, 2 miles north of; about 0.2 mile south of residence of A. S. Fish, on east side of highway, grey boulder, chisel marked	205.73
Levant, 1.2 miles east of; about 0.2 mile south of junction of road with Union street, on east side of road, grey boulder, chisel marked	166.19

LEVANT, VIA KENDUSKEAG, TO SOUTH CORINTH.

Levant, post-office: west face of southeast corner stone of underpinning of, aluminum tablet, marked "143 BANGOR"	142.988
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	Feet.
Levant, 0.7 mile north of; about 300 feet south of residence of E. Henderson, on east side of highway, blue boulder, chisel marked	124.91
Levant, 1.7 miles north of; 800 feet north of residence of Chester Wells, in west side of road, point of ledge, chisel marked	177.10
Kenduskeag, 1 mile south of; about 1,000 feet north of residence of A. Craine, on west side of road, nail in root of 15-inch spruce tree	173.78
Kenduskeag, in village of; in front of residence of Dr. J. B. Benjamine, on east side of road, nail in root of 3-foot elm tree	187.05
Kenduskeag, 1.2 miles north of; signboard reads, "Bangor 13 miles, E. Corinth 6 miles," on east side of road 300 feet north of forks of road, nail in root of 8-inch elm tree	192.14
South Corinth, 1 mile south of; in cemetery, 30 feet north of southwest corner of, on east side of road, nail in spruce stump	224.95
South Corinth; on west side of road about 1,600 feet north of crossroads at post-office; in ledge, on Cushman Hill, bronze tablet, marked "296 BANGOR"	295.935

SOUTH CORINTH, VIA HUDSON, TO WEST OLDTOWN.

South Corinth, post-office; about 900 feet northeast of crossroads at, in pasture 50 feet south of road, blue boulder, chisel marked	279.99
South Corinth, 2 miles northeast of; sign reads "South Corinth, Kenduskeag," on north side of road, 560 feet west of fork with road to right, blue boulder, chisel marked	212.97
Hudson, 2 miles west of; sign reads "South Corinth, Kenduskeag, South Hudson," south of road at fork with road to right, grey boulder, chisel marked	271.67
Hudson, 1 mile west of; at the foot of "Sam. Miles's Hill" on south side of road, nail in root of pine tree about 15 inches in diameter	161.58
Hudson, about 900 feet south of Hudson House; on east side of road, large black boulder, chisel marked	161.96
Hudson, Baptist Church; in east face of underpinning on east side of, aluminum tablet, marked "151 BANGOR"	151.363
Hudson, 1 mile southeast of; near residence of Henry Southard, on north side of road, blue boulder, chisel marked	141.88
Hudson, 2 miles southeast of; 400 feet east of residence of Enoch Smith, in wall on south side of road, gray boulder, chisel marked	183.87
Hudson, 3 miles southeast of; about 1,800 feet west of fork with road to left, sign reads "Alton," on south side of road, gray boulder, chisel marked	136.38
West Oldtown, 2 miles northwest of; 80 feet south of road, in pasture of Scott Taylor, large gray boulder, chisel marked	131.46

WEST OLDTOWN TO OLDTOWN AND MILFORD.

West Oldtown, 1 mile west of; Pushaw Stream bridge, on south side of west approach to, stone, chisel marked	119.25
West Oldtown; 300 feet west of corner, 36 feet north of road, southeast face of large blue boulder, bronze tablet, marked "126 BANGOR" ..	125.678
West Oldtown, 3 miles east of; about 500 feet west of residence of George Seymour, on south side of road, nail in root of pine stump 2 feet in diameter	164.83
West Oldtown, 4 miles east of; on south side of road about 500 feet southeast of fork with road to left, nail in root of small juniper tree ..	153.18

	Feet.
Oldtown, 3 miles northwest of; in yard owned by Mr. Lancaster, 200 feet southeast of crossroads, on north side of road, nail in root of pine tree about 4 feet in diameter.....	140.40
Oldtown, 2 miles northwest of; barn situated 80 feet north of road, 1,600 feet southeast of forks to right, stone under center of south end of, chisel marked	113.37
Milford, 2 miles east of; opposite home owned by Dr. Norcross, on north side of road, gray bowlder, chisel marked.....	123.45
Milford, 7 miles east of; near highway bridge over Birch Stream on Milford-Greenfield road, 80 feet south of center of and 28 feet east of center of traveled way, in ledge. bronze tablet, marked "190 BANGOR"	130.586

MILFORD, VIA PUBLIC ROAD TOWARD GREENFIELD.

Milford, 0.5 mile east of; top of granite post on south side of road. Letters cut in post "B. W. P. Co., M. L. & L. Co., 1882"	124.57
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OLDTOWN, VIA ORONO AND VEAZIE, TO BANGOR, ALONG PUBLIC ROAD AND MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Oldtown, St. James Episcopal Church, corner Maine and Middle streets; east end of north face, aluminum tablet, marked "108 BANGOR" ..	108.106
Oldtown, 1 mile south of; on east side of highway between railroad and river, large grey bowlder, chisel marked	83.74
Oldtown, 2 miles south of; west of track and nearly opposite milepost "Portland 147 miles, Vanceboro 104 miles," small grey bowlder, chisel marked	78.47
Orono, 1 mile north of; 90 feet north of milepost "Portland 146 miles, Vanceboro 105 miles," in north end of top timber of culvert, railroad spike	85.31
Orono, west of station; in third telegraph pole west of highway crossing, railroad spike	77.54
Orono, Wingate Hall, University of Maine; in west face of coping stone, aluminum tablet, marked "115 BANGOR"	115.529
Orono, 1 mile south of; nearly opposite milepost "Portland 144 miles, Vanceboro 107 miles," railroad spike in telegraph pole	55.99
Orono, 2 miles south of; 60 feet north of milepost "Portland 143 miles, Vanceboro 108 miles," railroad spike in telegraph pole	59.06
Orono, 3 miles south of; 150 feet north of milepost "Portland 142 miles, Vanceboro 109 miles," railroad spike in telegraph pole	88.61
Veazie, station, highway bridge 1,000 feet north of; west of railroad and 30 feet south of milepost "Portland 141 miles, Vanceboro 110 miles," point on north pier	115.27
Veazie, 1 mile south of; 60 feet north of milepost "Portland 140 miles, Vanceboro 111 miles," railroad spike in telegraph pole	72.27

VEAZIE TO EAST EDDINGTON.

Eddington, 2 miles east of; 20 feet south of highway about 300 feet east of residence of Mr. Robins, small grey bowlder, chisel marked.	246.25
East Eddington, 1.5 miles northwest of; nail in root of 7-inch cedar tree, standing in clump of cedar about 20 feet south of road	250.67
East Eddington, 0.5 mile northwest of; 330 feet southeast of fork with road to right where sign reads "Holden 1½ miles," on south side of road, red bowlder	255.78

	Feet.
East Eddington, Universalist Church; in northwest corner stone of, bronze tablet, marked "193 BANGOR"	193.426

EAST EDDINGTON TO CLIFTON.

East Eddington 1 mile east of; on north side of road about 400 feet west of forks of road to left, granite boulder, chisel-marked	160.07
East Eddington, 2 miles east of; 250 feet west of residence of Nelson McLaughlin, north side of road, on nail in root of 10-inch juniper tree	158.91
East Eddington, 3 miles east of; on north side of road on hill with Norway pine grove, boulder, chisel-marked	186.96
Clifton, Free Baptist Church; 9 feet east of southeast corner of, in ledge, 0.75-inch iron bolt	285.338

EAST EDDINGTON TO EAST HOLDEN.

East Eddington, 1 mile southwest of; (Holden road) west side of road, 300 feet south of residence, point on boulder	221.50
East Eddington, 3 miles southwest of; on west side of road, 500 feet south of fork with road to left, gray boulder	300.97
East Eddington, 4 miles southwest of; west side of road, 600 feet south of road to house on right, boulder, chisel-marked	320.42

EAST HOLDEN TO BREWER, ALONG RAILROAD.

East Holden, 0.5 mile north of; 30 feet north of milepost "Portland 147 miles; Bar Harbor 40 miles," 15 feet to left of track, on point of ledge, chisel-marked	236.95
East Holden, 1.5 miles north of; 12 feet south of milepost "Portland 146 miles; Bar Harbor 41 miles," 7 feet to right of east rail of track, on point of ledge, chisel-marked	243.14
East Holden, 2.5 miles north of; opposite milepost "Portland 145 miles; Bar Harbor 42 miles," 30 feet to right of track, on point of ledge, chisel-marked	176.09
East Holden, 1.5 miles northwest of; Holden, 2 miles east of: "Harts Corner," Holden "Town House," in east face of underpinning 11 feet south of entrance, aluminum tablet, marked "296 BANGOR"	298.210
East Holden, 3.5 miles northwest of; 60 feet north of milepost, "Portland 144 miles; Bar Harbor 43 miles," 15 feet to left of track, on boulder, chisel-marked	139.65
East Holden, 4.5 miles northwest of; 130 feet south of milepost "Portland 143 miles; Bar Harbor 44 miles," 30 feet to right of track, on railroad spike in telegraph pole	131.90
East Holden, 5.5 miles northwest of; 30 feet south of milepost "Portland 142 miles; Bar Harbor 45 miles," 30 feet to right of track, railroad spike in telegraph pole	88.99
Brewer, 2.75 miles southeast of; 30 feet south of milepost "Portland 141 miles; Bar Harbor 46 miles," 30 feet to right of track, railroad spike in telegraph pole	125.25
Brewer, 1.75 miles southeast of; 60 feet north of milepost "Portland 140 miles; Bar Harbor 47 miles," 30 feet to right of track, railroad spike in telegraph pole	128.67
Brewer, 0.75 mile southeast of; 40 feet south of milepost "Portland 139 miles; Bar Harbor 48 miles," 30 feet to right of track, railroad spike in telegraph pole	92.10
Brewer Junction, south of; between tracks, railroad spike in first telegraph pole	37.19

NEW YORK.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

The following field and clerical errors occur in previous reports to this Bureau:

In the Appendix to the Twentieth Annual Report, page 354: Remsen, north end of retaining wall between lower milldam and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad; cross mark on bronze tablet set in end of coping near face corner, marked "1172." Published elevation to harmonize with adjacent elevations in the same list should read 1,171.045 feet.

In the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report, page 392: Nehasane Lake, surface of water 1,714 feet, should read Lila Lake, surface of water 1,714 feet.

Appendix to same report, pages 404-405, line from Poughkeepsie to Newburg is in error 1 foot, and the elevations of these terminal points are corrected in this report. (See p. 40.) Also on pages 405-407, list of elevations Newburgh to Cornwall is found corrected in this report. (See p. 41.)

Page 401: Poughkeepsie; point in corner third step from top, south end, west abutment, cattle pass and bridge at Landis place, 1 mile west of Pleasant Valley. Published elevation to harmonize with adjacent elevations in the same list should read 232.18 feet.

Page 402: Hibernia; point on east side, south abutment, near end of truss bridge over creek. Published elevation to harmonize with adjacent elevations in same list should read 251.06 feet.

Page 402: South Millbrook, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of; point on rock north side of road, chisel mark "U. S." Published elevation to harmonize with adjacent elevations in same list should read 253.61 feet.

In addition to the above the following corrections, which are made necessary by the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are to be applied to figures given in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report:

	Corrections. Foot.
Page 383: List of elevations on precise line from Schenectady to North Creek	-0.136
Page 384: List of elevations dependent on above	-0.136
Pages 383-390: Elevation at North Creek	-0.136
Page 393: Elevation at Tupper Lake Junction, corrected by precise leveling from Deep Waterways bench mark at Fort Covington	+0.076
Page 390: Elevation at Utica, dependent on the United States Engineers' bench mark on Lock No. 36, at Little Falls	+0.241
Pages 401-404: Lists of elevations from Poughkeepsie, page 401, to Clinton Corners crossing, page 404, are readjusted, corrected, and republished herewith.	
Page 404: Elevation at Poughkeepsie	+0.030
Page 409: Elevation at Higginsville	+0.488

	Corrections. Foot.
Page 410: Elevation at Oswego.....	+0.765
(Note: List of elevations under this title take varying corrections between Oswego and Painted Post.)	
Page 431: Elevation at Addison.....	+0.118
Page 415: Elevation at Painted Post.....	+0.104
Page 437: Elevation at Corning.....	+0.100

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

PRECISE LEVELING.

The elevations published in the following list are based on a primary bench mark of the Deep Waterways Commission at Fort Covington, Franklin County, a 2-inch square cut on east abutment of the Grand Trunk Railroad bridge over Salmon River, 1 foot from the south edge and 1 foot from the east edge. The elevation of this is accepted as 166.355 feet above mean sea level. This elevation is derived by lowering that given by the Deep Waterways Commission for this bench mark 1.115 feet, this being the amount by which the elevation of a precise bench mark of that commission at Hogansburg, Franklin County, has been lowered, as published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in its report for 1898-99, Appendix No. 8, page 543. This bench mark at Hogansburg is the center of a punch mark in a one-fourth-inch brass bolt cemented into the northeast face of the east buttress of the main tower of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, near mark U.S.P., and its elevation is accepted at 178.198 feet above mean sea level.

This precise line being based on Fort Covington and not adjusted for closure error at Tupper Lake Junction gives a new value for the bench mark at the latter place as here published 0.076 greater than the published elevation of same in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Director of this Survey, page 393. This bench mark is an aluminum tablet set in foundation of water tank of the New York Central Railroad, Adirondack Division, stamped "1555 ALBANY."

The leveling was executed by Mr. C. H. Semper, levelman in charge, under the immediate supervision of Mr. H. M. Wilson, geographer.

All bench marks are referred to the gristmill bench mark at Albany, the elevation of which is accepted as 13.577 feet above mean sea level, and are stamped with the letters "ALBANY" in addition to their figures of elevation and year.

TUPPER LAKE JUNCTION, VIA MOIRA AND BOMBAY, TO FORT COVINGTON.

	Feet.
Tupper Lake Junction, New York Central Railroad, Adirondack Division; in foundation to water tank, aluminum tablet, marked "1555 ALBANY"	1,555.933
Tupper Lake Junction, 2.8 miles north of; milepost "T. 5 & O. 123," top of rail at	1,604.6

	Feet.
Tupper Lake Junction, 3.8 miles north of; milepost "T. 6 & O. 123," top of rail at	1,606.6
Tupper Lake Junction, 4.8 miles north of; milepost "T. 7 & O. 121," top of rail at	1,534.8
Tupper Lake Junction, 5.8 miles north of; milepost "T. 7 & O. 120," top of rail at	1,523.6
Tupper Lake Junction, 6.8 miles north of; milepost "T. 9 & O. 119," top of rail at	1,515.6
Kildare, 350 feet north of station; in large bowlder 8 feet east of rail, bronze tablet, marked "1528 ALBANY 1900"	1,527.776
Kildare, 0.6 mile north of; milepost "T. 10 & O. 118," top of rail at	1,525.1
Kildare, 1.6 miles north of; milepost "T. 11 & O. 117," top of rail at	1,563.7
Kildare, 2.6 miles north of; milepost "T. 12 & O. 116," top of rail at	1,575.3
Kildare, 3.6 miles north of; milepost "T. 13 & O. 115," top of rail at	1,556.8
Blue Pond, station; top of rail in front of	1,552.6
Blue Pond, 0.8 mile north of; milepost "T. 14 & O. 114," top of rail at	1,547.5
Blue Pond, 1.8 miles north of; milepost "T. 15 & O. 113," top of rail at	1,558.4
Blue Pond, 2.8 miles north of; milepost "T. 16 & O. 112," top of rail at	1,559.2
Blue Pond, 3.8 miles north of; milepost "T. 17 & O. 111," top of rail at	1,561.9
Blue Pond, 4.8 miles north of; milepost "T. 18 & O. 110," top of rail at	1,549.3
Blue Pond, 5 miles north of; 1,300 feet north of milepost "T. 18 & O. 110," in large bowlder 10 feet west of track, bronze tablet marked "1551 ALBANY 1900"	1,551.161
Bay Pond; milepost "T. 19 & O. 109," top of rail at	1,569.3
Bay Pond, 1 mile north of; milepost "T. 20 & O. 108," top of rail at	1,581.2
Bay Pond, 2 miles north of; milepost "T. 21 & O. 107," top of rail at	1,615.6
Brandon; milepost "T. 22 & O. 106," top of rail at	1,601.2
Brandon, station; top of rail in front of	1,603.3
Brandon, 0.7 mile north of; milepost "T. 23 & O. 105," top of rail at	1,575.9
Brandon, 1 mile north of; 0.4 mile north of milepost "T. 23 & O. 105," in large bowlder 10 feet west of track, bronze tablet, marked "1595 ALBANY 1900"	1,594.031
Brandon, 1.7 miles north of; milepost "T. 24 & O. 104," top of rail at	1,612.6
Brandon, 2.7 miles north of; milepost "T. 25 & O. 103," top of rail at	1,622.3
Brandon, 3.7 miles north of; milepost "T. 26 & O. 102," top of rail at	1,393.8
Madawasha, 0.3 mile north of; milepost "T. 27 & O. 101," top of rail at	1,590.5
Madawasha, 1.3 miles north of; milepost "T. 28 & O. 100," top of rail at	1,598.8
Leboeuf; milepost "T. 29 & O. 99," top of rail at	1,587.4
Leboeuf, 0.3 mile north of; 125 feet north of section post 14-15, and 50 feet east of railroad, in large rock, bronze tablet, marked "1556 ALBANY 1900"	1,555.592
Leboeuf, 1 mile north of; milepost "T. 30 & O. 98," top of rail at	1,521.3
Leboeuf, 2 miles north of; milepost "T. 31 & O. 97," top of rail at	1,490.4
Leboeuf, 3 miles north of; milepost "T. 32 & O. 96," top of rail at	1,371.8
Spring Cove, station; top of rail in front of	1,342.5
Spring Cove, 0.7 mile north of; milepost "T. 33 & O. 95," top of rail at	1,335.9
Spring Cove, 1.7 miles north of; milepost "T. 34 & O. 94," top of rail at	1,333.9
Spring Cove, 2.7 miles north of; milepost "T. 35 & O. 93," top of rail at	1,338.0
Spring Cove, 3.7 miles north of; milepost "T. 36 & O. 92," top of rail at	1,337.3
Santa Clara, station; top of rail in front of	1,337.3
Santa Clara, 0.5 mile north of; milepost "T. 37 & O. 91," top of rail at	1,312.2
Santa Clara, 0.7 mile north of; 750 feet north of milepost "T. 37 & O. 91," in large rock 10 feet east of railroad, bronze tablet, marked "1306 ALBANY 1900"	1,305.968

	Feet.
Santa Clara, 1.5 miles north of; milepost "T. 38 & O. 90," top of rail at...	1,252.5
Santa Clara, 2.5 miles north of; milepost "T. 39 & O. 89," top of rail at...	1,250.9
Santa Clara, 3.5 miles north of; milepost "T. 40 & O. 88," top of rail at...	1,250.7
Santa Clara, 4.5 miles north of; milepost "T. 41 & O. 87," top of rail at...	1,246.6
Santa Clara, 5.5 miles north of; milepost "T. 42 & O. 86," top of rail at...	1,247.9
St. Regis Falls, 1,000 feet south of station; in large rock 20 feet west of railroad and 300 feet north of railroad water tank, aluminum tablet, marked "1256 ALBANY 1900"	1,256.399
St. Regis Falls, station; top of rail in front of	1,255.2
St. Regis Falls, 0.4 mile north of; milepost "T. 43 & O. 85," top of rail at...	1,241.5
St. Regis Falls, 1.4 miles north of; milepost "T. 44 & O. 84," top of rail at...	1,185.8
St. Regis Falls, 1.5 miles north of; top of rail at railroad crossing	1,165.7
St. Regis Falls, 2.4 miles north of; milepost "T. 45 & O. 83," top of rail at...	1,069.4
Dickinson Center, milepost "T. 46 & O. 82," top of rail at	959.4
Dickinson Center, station; top of rail in front of	954.4
Dickinson Center, 0.5 mile north of; top of rail at railroad crossing	888.4
Dickinson Center, 0.9 mile north of; milepost "T. 47 & O. 81," top of rail at	852.4
Dickinson Center, 1.7 miles north of; Stone's crossing, top of rail at	765.1
Dickinson Center, 1.9 miles north of; milepost "T. 48 & O. 80," top of rail at	750.9
Dickinson Center, 2.5 miles north of; top of rail at railroad crossing	690.7
Dickinson Center, 2.9 miles north of; milepost "T. 49 & O. 79," top of rail at	660.1
Dickinson Center, 3.2 miles north of; top of rail at railroad crossing	629.9
Dickinson Center, 3.6 miles north of; on east side of railroad at culvert No. 18, 25 feet east of rail, 5 feet north of creek, in large rock, aluminum tablet, marked "603 ALBANY 1900"	602.544
Dickinson Center, 3.9 miles north of; milepost "T. 50 & O. 78," top of rail at	584.6
Dickinson Center, 4.8 miles north of; top of rail at railroad crossing	483
Dickinson Center, 4.9 miles north of; milepost "T. 51 & O. 77," top of rail at	476.3
Dickinson Center, 5.9 miles north of; milepost "T. 52 & O. 76," top of rail at	452.7
Dickinson Center, 6.3 miles north of; top of rail at railroad crossing	434.8
Dickinson Center, 6.9 miles north of; milepost "T. 53 & O. 75," top of rail at	412.5
Moir, Methodist Episcopal Church; in east face of, aluminum tablet, marked "420 ALBANY 1900"	419.352
Bombay, public school on Main street; in northwest face of, bronze tablet, marked "193 ALBANY 1900"	193.046
Bombay; milepost 80 on Grand Trunk Railroad, top of rail at	188
Bombay, 0.5 mile north of; railroad crossing, top of rail at	188
Bombay, 2 miles north of; milepost 78, top of rail at	180.3
Bombay, 3 miles north of; milepost 77, top of rail at	179.1
Bombay, 4 miles north of; milepost 76, top of rail at	176.1
Bombay, 4.3 miles north of; top of rail at railroad crossing	176.7
Fort Covington (deep waterway primary bench mark), Grand Trunk Railroad bridge over Salmon River; 2 inches square, 1 foot from south edge and 1 foot from east edge of east abutment of	166.355
Fort Covington, Grand Trunk Railroad bridge over Salmon River; 600 feet west of station; top of south end of east abutment, bronze tablet, marked "167 ALBANY 1900"	166.354

WASHINGTON AND SARATOGA COUNTIES.

SCHUYLERVILLE QUADRANGLE.

The elevations published in the following list are based on an aluminum tablet, set in stone of pilaster at left side of the front entrance of the high school building at Fort Edward, N. Y., and marked "145 A." This bench mark was touched upon by the Deep Waterways Commission—wye and water leveling between the gristmill bench mark near Albany and permanent bench mark; "P" of their precise line at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Hogansburg, via Lake Champlain; and the elevation is derived by the adjustment of this line to the corrected elevations of these bench marks as determined by the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in 1900, and published in report of that bureau for 1898-99, Appendix No. 8, and is accepted as 144.386 feet above mean sea level. The leveling was originally based upon bench marks established by the Hudson River and Lake Champlain Canal, and as a result the markings are generally 1 foot too high.

The leveling was executed under the general direction of Mr. W. H. Lovell, topographer, by Mr. Clark Brown, levelman, in 1898.

All bench marks are referred to the Gristmill bench mark near Albany and are stamped by the letter "A" in addition to their figures of elevation.

SCHUYLERVILLE, VIA BURGoyNE AND STAFFORD, TO SARATOGA.

	Feet.
Schuylerville, Ferry street; top of rail	177
Schuylerville; top of rail at station	174.8
Schuylerville, corner College and Green streets, school building; under second window from west corner, bronze tablet, marked "216 A"....	214.991
Victoria Mills; top of rail at station	192.5
Victoria Mills Pond, water surface	187
Victoria Mills, southwest corner Gates avenue and Pine street, hotel; southeast corner of foundation, projecting stone, chiseled mark	200.48
Victoria Mills, 1.5 miles west of; 200 feet west of overhead road crossing, oak tree 3 feet in diameter, notch on root of	210.50
Gates, top of rail at station	234
Burgoyne, bridge over Saratoga Lake outlet; north abutment, east face corner, coping, chiseled mark □	210.58
Burgoyne, road crossing at station; top of rail	217
Stafford, top of rail at station	209.7
Schuyler Junction. 1.5 miles west of, double span bridge; center pier, southwest corner, coping, chiseled mark □	224.97
Saratoga, 1.5 miles east of, 15-foot span bridge; east abutment south wing, face corner, coping	228.41
Saratoga, Fitchburg Railroad crossing at East avenue; open culvert, east abutment south end, face corner, coping, chiseled mark □	261.96
Saratoga, Delaware and Hudson Railroad bridge over East avenue; south abutment east end, parapet, face corner, chiseled mark □	304.65

SARATOGA, ALONG FITCHBURG AND DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROADS, VIA GANSEVOORT, TO FORT EDWARD.

	Feet.
Saratoga, 3 miles north of, 500 feet north of road crossing; 50 feet west of track, apple tree, 2 feet diameter, notch on root of	311.08
Saratoga, 5.5 miles northeast of, South Wilton church; south side near front, in foundation, bronze tablet, marked "327 A"	326.016
South Wilton church, 0.5 mile north of; at railroad crossing	322
South Wilton church, 0.75 mile north of; at railroad crossing	322
Gansevoort, 3.75 miles south of; railroad bridge over road, outside anchor, bolt in southeast wall plate	308.71
Gansevoort, 2.5 miles south of, 500 feet north of crossing; culvert, east parapet, northeast corner of coping	292.23
Gansevoort, Empire House Hotel; south side near front, in brickwork, bronze tablet, marked "246 A"	245.031
Gansevoort, 2.75 miles north of, road crossing; southeast corner, elm tree, 8 inches diameter, notch in root of	162.33
Fort Edward, west railroad bridge over Hudson River; north end east abutment, face corner, parapet, chiseled mark	147.63

SCHUYLerville TO CHAMPLAIN CANAL BRIDGE NO. 56.

Schuylerville, Ferry street canal bridge; towpath abutment, north wing, face corner, second step from bottom, being canal bench mark No. 42, chiseled mark ⊕	105.75
Schuylerville, 2 miles south of, canal bridge No. 56; towpath abutment north wing, face corner, being canal bench mark No. 41, chiseled mark ⊕	106.99

SCHUYLerville, VIA BALD MOUNTAIN, MIDDLEFALLS, AND EASTON CORNERS, TO SARLES FERRY.

Schuylerville, Champlain Canal, water surface	101
Schuylerville, 1.5 miles north of, canal bridge No. 63; towpath abutment, south end, lower step, face corner, being canal bench mark No. 45, chiseled mark ⊕	107.21
Schuylerville, 1.75 miles north of, lock No. 10; coping, southeast anchor, being canal bench mark No. 46, chiseled mark ⊕	108.90
Schuylerville, 2 miles north of, bridge over Hudson River; floor of	103
Bald Mountain, schoolhouse grounds; largest tree on north side, pine tree, notch on root of	316.11
Middlefalls, covered bridge; floor of	306
Middlefalls, above dam; water surface	292
Middlefalls, below falls; water surface	243
Middlefalls; south bank of creek, 75 feet west of covered bridge, southeast corner of brick gristmill, bronze tablet, marked "303 A"	302.611
Middlefalls, 1.25 miles south of; 20 feet south of schoolhouse, maple tree, 10 inches diameter, notch on root of	358.08
Middlefalls, 3.25 miles south of; opposite road to west, 10 feet east of road, boulder 6 feet broad, chiseled mark □	408.48
Easton Corners, 2 miles north of, schoolhouse; center of doorsill	328.74
North Easton (Easton Corners), 0.1 mile north of; 10-foot arch culvert, southwest wing, first stone back of arch on level with base, bronze tablet, marked "332 A"	331.553
North Easton (Easton Corners), 1.7 miles west of; 75 feet east of crossroads, elm tree, 18 inches diameter, notch on root of	123.15
Sarles Ferry, Hudson River; water surface	83

SARLES FERRY, VIA QUAKER SPRINGS, TO STAFFORD.

	Feet.
Sarles Ferry, opposite to, on Champlain Canal: waste weir No. 7, north wing, southeast corner of coping, marked with red paint ⊕ canal bench mark No. 37.....	108.02
Sarles Ferry, 0.8 mile west of, 150 feet west of house; near north road fence, oak tree, 2.5 feet diameter, notch on root of.....	199.92
Quaker Springs, 1.5 miles east of, 100 feet west of road corner; north of road, pine tree, 2.5 feet diameter, notch on root of.....	255.41
Quaker Springs, 600 feet west of crossroads; north side of road, in outcrop, bronze tablet, marked "321 A".....	320.078
Quaker Springs, 1 mile west of; near house north of road, outcrop 3 feet north of road, chiseled mark □.....	359.80
Deans Corners, 100 feet east of north and south roads; near north road fence, elm tree, 3 feet diameter, notch on root of.....	375.98
Staffords Bridge, 1.5 miles south of, 300 feet south of house; 20 feet south of locust tree, west of road, elm tree, notch on root of.....	356.35
Staffords Bridge: north abutment, east end, back corner of coping, chiseled mark □.....	208.22

BALD MOUNTAIN, VIA DURKEETOWN, TO FORT EDWARD.

Bald Mountain, 1.75 miles north of, 400 feet east of crossroads; near north road fence, oak tree, 3 feet diameter, notch on root of.....	299.14
Bald Mountain, 4 miles north of: 50 feet north of white house west of road and 15 feet west of road, bowlder 2 feet broad, chiseled mark ○.....	307.85
Bald Mountain, 6.67 miles north of, corner of road to Durkeetown; 50 feet west of Argyle road, south side of east and west road, elm tree, notch on root of.....	320.60
Argyle, 0.5 mile north of road to; 0.25 mile north of road to west, 100 feet south of abandoned house, 40 feet west of road, bowlder, chiseled mark □.....	351.39
Durkeetown church; south side, 10 feet from rear corner, in stone foundation, bronze tablet, marked "171 A".....	169.778
Durkeetown, 1.5 miles west of; schoolhouse, southwest corner of foundation, projecting stone.....	182.26
Fort Edward, Argyle street canal bridge; north wing, east abutment, second step, face corner, being a canal bench mark, chiseled mark ⊕.....	141.41
Fort Edward, lock No. 15; southeast anchor, being canal bench mark 79, chiseled mark ⊕.....	148.36
Fort Edward, high school building; front entrance, in stone pilaster at left side, bronze tablet, marked "145 A".....	144.386

SCHOHARIE, ALBANY, AND SCHENECTADY COUNTIES.

BERNE QUADRANGLE.

The elevations published in the following list are based on a bronze tablet set on the north end of east abutment of bridge at Duanesburg, marked "681 ALBANY 1898." The elevation of this bench mark is derived by precise leveling of the United States Geological Survey and, as corrected by the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is accepted as 680.246 feet above mean sea level. (See United States Coast Survey Report for 1898-99, *Appendix 8*, p. 543.)

The leveling was executed in the field season of 1899 under the direction of Mr. A. W. Walker, topographer, by Mr. Seth Van Loan, levelman, and in 1900 under the direction of Mr. Glenn S. Smith, topographer, by Mr. J. W. Hodges, levelman.

All bench marks are referred to the Gristmill bench mark at Albany, N. Y., the elevation of which is accepted as 13.577 feet above mean sea level, and are marked with the letters "ALBANY" in addition to their figures of elevation.

DUANESBURG, ALONG DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD, TO DELANSON.

	Feet.
Duanesburg, 1,000 feet west of Delaware and Hudson station; bridge, on north end of east abutment of, bronze tablet, marked "681 ALBANY 1898"	680.246
Duanesburg, 1.75 miles west of; south side of track, on head of spike in stump	780.15
Delanson, 0.75 mile east of; railroad bridge, on top of south end of west abutment of	802.46
Delanson, station; railroad track in front of	812

DELANSON, VIA QUAKER STREET AND GALLUPVILLE, TO WEST BERNE.

Quaker street, northwest corner of road intersection: point on curb at	1,025.49
Quaker street, 1.5 miles west of; on north edge of road, stone, marked "O"	1,186.58
Quaker street, 3 miles south of; at road intersection known as "Frinks Corners," on rock, marked "O U.S."	1,358.76
Gallupville, 2.5 miles north of; 50 feet south of schoolhouse, on stone, marked "O U.S."	1,174.88
Gallupville, 1 mile north of; at road intersection northwest of bridge over creek, point on stone	874
Gallupville, at turn in road, Schoharie road intersection; nail in root of hickory tree at	720.80
Gallupville, at West Berne road intersection; point on stone	790.61
Gallupville, Dutch Church; set in wall near southeast corner, bronze tablet, marked "831 ALBANY"	880.734
West Berne, 1.75 miles northwest of; near schoolhouse and road intersection, point on stone	857.53
West Berne, at intersection with road which crosses creek; on stone, marked "O"	936.23

EAST BERNE, VIA BERNE, TO WEST BERNE.

East Berne, 1 mile west of; north side of road, opposite house, on stone, marked "O U.S."	1,156.13
Berne, 1 mile east of; 200 feet west of brook, north of road, point on stone	1,034.06
Berne, road intersection at bridge: point on boulder	1,005.59
Berne, Lutheran Church; in southeast corner, bronze tablet, marked "1015 ALBANY"	1,014.410
West Berne, 1 mile east of; at four corners, point on large stone	953.50

BERNE, VIA SOUTH BERNE AND WESTERLO, TO EAST BERNE.

Berne, 0.5 mile west of; southwest corner of road intersection, point on ledge rock, marked "O U.S."	988.71
Berne, 3.5 miles south of; south of road, nail in apple tree	1,030.98

	Feet.
Berne, 6.2 miles south of; 0.7 mile north of South Berne, opposite house on south of road, rock	1,208.49
South Berne, opposite post-office; in triangle at forks of road, point on millstone	1,269.45
South Berne, 0.4 mile south of; on west side of road, on flat rock, marked "⊕ B.M."	1,550.96
South Berne, 1.7 miles south of; south of road, on rock, marked "⊙ B.M."	1,507.67
Rensselaerville, 3 miles east of; 1,200 feet east of road intersection, north side of road, point on embedded boulder, marked "⊙ U.S."	1,448.10
Westerlo, 2.25 miles west of, at Van Leuven's Corners; southwest corner of old tavern, point on stone	1,380.19
Westerlo, bridge over creek; in top of south end of east abutment, bronze tablet, marked "1144 ALBANY"	1,143.518
Westerlo, A. S. Greene's store; corner of street at, point on embedded stone	1,166.69
Westerlo, 0.67 mile north of; on west side of road, point on stone	1,190.38
Westerlo, 0.75 mile north of; east side of road, point on boulder, marked "⊙ U.S."	1,279.53
Westerlo, 2 miles north of; west side of road, point on stone, marked "⊙ U.S."	1,356.97
Westerlo, 2.5 miles north of; 1,000 feet north of road intersection, west edge of road, point on stone, marked "⊙ U.S."	1,425
Reidville, 0.75 mile south of; at road intersection, point on stone	1,419.01
East Berne, 3 miles south of, 350 feet south of schoolhouse south side of road, point on stone	1,439.51
East Berne, 2 miles south of; west side of road, near top of long hill, point on stone, marked "⊙"	1,502.35
East Berne, 1.5 miles south of; in triangle at road intersection at foot of long hill, point on large stone	1,250.79
East Berne, 0.5 mile south of; east side of road, point on stone, marked "⊙"	1,192.50
East Berne, west entrance to village, 300 feet east of Berne road intersection; in embedded stone at bend in road, bronze tablet, marked "1174 ALBANY"	1,173.734
East Berne, southeast corner of road intersection leading to Berne; point on stone, marked "⊙ 1197"	1,188.55

EAST BERNE TO ALTAMONT.

East Berne, 1 mile north of; at northwest corner of road intersection, point on stone	1,228.13
Altamont, 4 miles south of; 1,000 feet north of fork with Thompsons Lake road, east side of road, point on embedded stone, marked "⊙ U.S. 1338"	1,330.24
Altamont, 3.25 miles south of; 1,500 feet north of Pitcher's road intersection, east side of road, point on stone	1,346.69
Altamont, 2.75 miles south of; 800 feet south of Indian Ladder road intersection, west side of road, rock, marked "⊙"	1,411.24
Altamont, 1.5 miles south of; northeast corner of road intersection, point on stone, marked "⊙ U. S. 1089"	1,060.73
Altamont, 0.12 mile south of; east end of sluice under road, point on stone, marked "⊙"	720.36
Altamont, Altamont Hotel; in foundation wall southwest side of, bronze tablet, marked "464 ALBANY"	464.204

ALTAMONT, ALONG DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD, TO DELANSON.

	Feet.
Altamont, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of; north end of east abutment of bridge, point on top marked "⊙"	484.26
Altamont, 2.25 miles west of; 1,500 feet west of crossing, north side of track, point on large stone	608.15
Quarry, track at, east frog	670
Knox, 0.25 mile west of; small culvert, point on northwest corner of, marked "⊙"	708.07
Knox, 1.5 miles west of; 0.5 mile west of 21 milepost, small culvert, point on south end	758.46
Knox, 1.75 miles west of; 900 feet west of road crossing, small culvert, point on north end of, marked "⊙"	771.28
Duane, 1 mile east of; south side of track, point on stone	775.71
Duane, 900 feet east of; bridge, south end of east abutment of, point on top	894.36
Duane, 0.75 mile west of; south side of track, point on stone, marked "⊙"	804.10
Delanson, 0.75 mile east of; bridge, on top of south end of west abutment of	802.46

SCHOHARIE, DELAWARE, GREENE, AND ULSTER COUNTIES.

RHINEBECK, ROSENDALE, PHENICIA, AND GILBOA QUADRANGLES.

The elevations published in the following lists are based on and adjusted between two bench marks. One is an aluminum tablet set in the front face of the city hall in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., stamped "173 ALBANY 1899," the elevation of which is accepted as 172.613 feet above mean sea level, and the other a bronze tablet at the northwest corner of the stone foundation of Union schoolhouse at Cobleskill, N. Y., stamped "930 A," the elevation of which is accepted as 926.865 feet above mean sea level. The elevation of the Poughkeepsie bench mark depends directly upon that of a precise bench mark of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at the west abutment of the Poughkeepsie bridge, and the elevation of the Cobleskill bench mark, a precise bench mark of this survey, is taken as corrected by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. (See Report for 1898-99, Appendix No. 8, p. 543).

The leveling was executed under the direction of Mr. C. C. Bassett, topographer, by Messrs. George Baily and W. S. D. Moore, levelmen.

All bench marks are referred to the Gristmill bench mark near Albany, the elevation of which is accepted as 13.577 feet above mean sea level, and are marked by the letters "ALBANY" in addition to their figures of elevation.

POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE, ALONG WEST SHORE RAILROAD, TO KINGSTON.

	Feet.
Poughkeepsie bridge; west abutment, southwest corner top stone, chisel marked	224.93
Highland; intersection of Highland and Lewisburg roads, bridge, on northeast base block of, bent bolt head	125.73
Highland; opposite West Shore Railroad station, top of west rail	9.8

	Feet.
Highland, 250 feet north of station; rock, chisel marked	10.54
Highland, 0.7 mile north of; on west end of culvert, chisel marked	9.67
Highland, 2 miles north of; open culvert, on east end of south wall of, chisel marked	8.50
Milepost 75-352, 12 feet south of; on west of track, stone at base of cliff, chisel marked	14.48
Mahoney's cross-over; on west side of track opposite west switch block, rock, chisel marked	46.99
College Point, at "Watchman's Box;" 180 feet north of, culvert on east end of north wall, chisel marked	64.98
West Park, 0.5 mile south of; at crossing top of west rail of west track	97.2
West Park, West Shore Railway station; in north wall at northwest corner, bronze tablet, marked "113 ALBANY"	113.380
West Park, 1 mile north of; at Black Creek bridge, south abutment, on top stone at east end, chisel marked	114.53
Esopus, 0.2 mile south of; 250 feet north of milepost "N. Y. 80," on west side of track, rock, chisel marked	116.68
Esopus; at crossing, top of rail	116.8
Esopus, 0.7 mile north of; bridge, south abutment, on east end, chisel marked	121.67
Ulster Park, 0.2 mile south of; at crossing, top of rail	131.3
Ulster Park, 300 feet south of station: at crossing, top of rail	149.2
Ulster Park, 1 mile north of; in southwest angle of crossing, bowlder, chisel marked	172.12
Port Ewen, 1 mile south of; at culvert on northeast corner of coping, chisel marked	151.56
Port Ewen, 500 feet south of station; at crossing, top of each rail	159
Port Ewen, 500 feet north of station; on west side of track, rock, chisel marked	159.13
Wallkill River bridge; north abutment, on southeast corner of, chisel marked	156.48
Kingston; on foundation stone of water tank, chisel marked	181.58

KINGSTON, ALONG ULSTER AND DELAWARE RAILROAD, TO PHENICIA.

Kingston, city hall; in center of face wall of front portico, aluminum tablet, marked "223 ALBANY"	223.206
Bridge No. 6, Ulster and Delaware Railroad; east abutment, north end, on top of stone, chisel marked	155.38
Kingston Creek Bridge; west abutment, on north end of, chisel marked	164.43
Kingston, 3 miles west of; 250 feet west of overhead bridge, on south side of track, rock, chisel marked	184.85
Stony Hollow, 1.5 miles east of; on south side of road, bowlder, chisel marked	296.89
Stony Hollow, 600 feet east of station; near east end of cut on north side of track, rock, chisel marked	414.74
Stony Hollow, 0.25 mile north of; on bridge No. 12, east abutment, south end, top stone, chisel marked	458.73
West Hurley, 0.5 mile east of railroad station: 100 feet northwest of railroad crossing on south side of highway, bronze tablet set in face of rock, marked "546 ALBANY"	545.683
West Hurley, opposite station; top of rail	530.4

	Feet.
West Hurley, 0.7 mile west of; top stone of culvert, cross cut on south-east corner of	531.82
West Hurley, 1 mile west of; at crossing, top of rail	546.3
Olive Branch, at station; top of rail	514.5
Olive Branch, 400 feet west of station; bridge No. 17, west abutment, north end of, top stone, chisel marked	511.56
Olive Branch, 1 mile west of; bridge, south abutment, top stone, chisel marked	504.49
Olive Branch, 1.5 miles west of; bridge No. 19, west abutment, south end, top stone, chisel marked	506.69
Olive Branch, 2.5 miles west of; bridge No. 20, east abutment, south end, top stone, chisel marked	505.68
Browns station, 1,000 feet west of; at crossing, in northeast angle, rock, chisel marked	530.09
Browns station; 1 mile west of; 380 feet west of crossing on north side of track, rock, chisel marked	532
Brodheads bridge: east abutment, north end, chisel marked	501.49
Brodheads bridge: top of rail at crossing	502.7
Shokan, 0.2 mile east of station; bridge No. 22, west abutment, north end of, on bed plate, bronze tablet, marked "532 ALBANY"	532.615
Bridge No. 25; south abutment, west end, top stone, chisel marked	552.19
Boiceville, 1,000 feet south of, Esopus Creek bridge; north abutment, on southwest wall, chisel marked	596.24
Boiceville, opposite station; top of rail	609.4
Boiceville, 1 mile north of; south end of culvert, top stone, chisel marked	636.99
Cold Brook; highway bridge, south end of, top of south bolt on base of railing	645.53
Mount Pleasant, 0.5 mile east of; on west side of track, bowlder, chisel marked	694.64
Mount Pleasant, opposite station; top of rail	713.1
Mount Pleasant, 0.7 mile north of; east end of culvert, top stone, chisel marked	737.66
Phoenicia, 1.5 miles south of; at open culvert, top stone west end, north wall, chisel marked	753.99
Phoenicia, opposite station; top of east rail	795.4
Phoenicia, Ulster and Delaware Railroad bridge; south pier, top of east end of, aluminum tablet, marked "804 ALBANY"	804.329

PHENICIA TO SHANDAKEN.

Phoenicia, 1 mile north of; railroad bridge, at east end of, on abutment wall, northeast side of track, chisel marked	854.01
Allaben station, 1,000 feet west of; south side of track, on small culvert, chisel marked	995.16
Shandaken, steel bridge at forks of road; top of southwest wing wall of, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 1071"	1,070.559

SHANDAKEN, VIA BIG INDIAN AND OLIVEREA, TO SLIDE MOUNTAIN POST-OFFICE.

Shandaken, 1.6 miles west of; on small culvert, southwest corner of, chisel marked	1,166
Big Indian; 150 feet west of railroad crossing, northwest side of highway rock, chisel marked	1,217.23

	Feet.
Oliverea, 50 feet north of post-office; on east side of road, rock, chisel marked	1,407.77
Slide Mountain post-office; rock at northwest corner of, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 1665"	1,664.226

SHANDAKEN TO LEXINGTON.

Shandaken, 1.7 miles north of; at intersection with road to left, on retaining wall, chisel marked	1,324.79
Westkill, 1.3 miles south of; top of Deep Notch, west side of road, on boulder stone, aluminum tablet, marked "ALBANY 1901"	1,900.254
Westkill, small steel bridge on south side of road, east sill of, chisel marked	1,463.67
Westkill, 2 miles north of; iron bridge, on northwest wing wall of, chisel marked	1,380.22
Lexington, 1 mile west of; iron bridge, on southeast wing wall of, chisel marked	1,320.41

PHOENICIA, VIA HUNTER AND LEXINGTON, TO PRATTSVILLE.

Phoenicia; Broadway railroad crossing	812.9
Phoenicia; 1 mile north of; 60 feet west of track, boulder, chisel marked	942.99
Chichester, opposite station; top of rail	1,013.83
Chichester, 400 feet north of station; east of track, boulder, chisel marked	1,018.24
Chichester, 0.7 mile north of; in southwest angle of crossing, rock, chisel marked	1,064.04
Chichester, 1.7 miles north of; bridge, north abutment, east end, top stone, chisel marked	1,150.61
Lanesville, 200 feet south of station; east side of track, boulder, chisel marked	1,350.35
Lanesville, 1 mile north of; 10 feet east of track, boulder, chisel marked	1,536.61
Edgewood, 0.5 miles south of; open drain, west end, south wall, top stone, chisel marked	1,729.94
Edgewood, 300 feet north of station; bridge, north pier, east end, in top stone, bronze tablet, marked "1790 ALBANY"	1,789.764
Edgewood, 1 mile north of; 10 feet east of track, boulder, chisel marked	1,963.16
"The Notch," in northwest angle of crossing, point on boulder, chisel marked	2,066.39
Kaaterskill Junction; opposite station, on south side of track, boulder, chisel marked	1,722.41
Hunter, 1 mile south of; highway bridge, east abutment, south end, top stone, chisel marked	1,619.33
Hunter, opposite schoolhouse; top of hydrant	1,601.26
Hunter, public school building; in foundation wall north side of front entrance, aluminum tablet, marked "1602 ALBANY"	1,601.720
Hunter, 1.5 miles north of; highway bridge over Schoharie Creek, east abutment, south end, top stone, chisel marked	1,534.30
Hunter, 3.2 miles northwest of; 80 feet southeast of fork with private road north, rock, chisel marked	1,475.25
Jewett Center, 0.5 mile east of; opposite fork of road to south, on north side of road, boulder, chisel marked	1,443.17
Jewett Center, East Kill bridge; east abutment, north end, top stone, aluminum tablet, marked "1405 ALBANY"	1,404.886

	Feet.
Jewett Center, 0.7 mile west of; fork with road to north, in northeast angle, ledge of rock, chisel marked	1,376.22
Lexington, Schoharie Creek bridge; north pier, west end, top stone, aluminum tablet, marked "1329 ALBANY"	1,328.918
Lexington, 2 miles west of; culvert, south end, top stone, chisel marked	1,313.05
Lexington, 2.5 miles north of, Schoharie Creek bridge: north abutment, east end, top stone, chisel marked	1,274.94
Prattsville, 3.5 miles east of; fork with West Kill road, in southeast angle, stone, chisel marked	1,214.87
Prattsville, 2 miles east of; on north side of road opposite fork with private road south, ledge of rock, chisel marked	1,224.07
Prattsville, 1 mile east of; Red Kill bridge, east abutment, south end, top stone, chisel marked	1,180.89
Prattsville, public school building; in front wall, aluminum tablet, marked "1164 ALBANY"	1,168.861

PRATTSVILLE TO WINDHAM.

Redfalls, 200 feet east of post-office; on south side of road, flat rock	1,275.80
Redfalls, 0.7 mile east of; small culvert midway between farmhouses on north and south side of road, on north end of, chisel marked	1,330.56
Ashland, 0.7 mile west of; small culvert, north end of, chisel marked	1,395.84
Windham, 0.7 mile east of; opposite gate to mill race, south side of road, on top stone over drain, chisel marked	1,491.81
Windham, bridge over Batavia Creek on road to Hunter; top of north abutment, east end, bronze tablet, marked "1517 ALBANY"	1,517.117

PRATTSVILLE TO GILBOA.

Prattsville, at fork with Grand Gorge road, Schoharie Creek bridge; east approach, top stone north retaining wall of, at end of railing, chisel marked	1,150.27
Prattsville, 1.2 miles north of; on east side of road, opposite yellow barn, boulder, chisel marked	1,188.44
Prattsville, 3 miles north of; on west side of road, 40 feet south of fork with private road east, small boulder, chisel marked	1,065.75
Gilboa, 1.2 miles south of; Manorkill bridge, south abutment, east end, top stone, chisel marked	1,114.98
Gilboa, 800 feet north of; on east side of road, opposite bridge over Schoharie Creek, in ledge of rock, bronze tablet, marked "1010 ALBANY"	1,009.478

GILBOA TO MANORKILL.

Strykersville, bridge 40 feet west of post-office: on southwest abutment, chisel marked	1,259.40
Conesville, 1 mile west of; farmhouse painted white with green shutters, at east side of entrance, rock, chisel marked	1,347.29
Conesville, 150 feet west of post-office; bridge, on northeast corner abutment, chisel marked	1,382.51
Conesville, 1 mile east of; 400 feet east of farmhouse on north side of road, on north end of small culvert, chisel marked	1,412.66
Manorkill, 0.7 mile west of; 100 feet east of white farmhouse on north side of road, on south end of culvert, chisel marked	1,470.67
Manorkill, white church opposite post-office: in southeast corner of, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 1515"	1,514.578

GILBOA, VIA BLENHEIM, TO BREAKABEEN.

	Feet.
Gilboa, 1 mile north of; 100 feet south of schoolhouse, on west side of road, boulder, chisel marked	948.73
Gilboa, 2 miles north of; 50 feet west of fork of roads, on south edge of road, flat stone, chisel marked	984.22
Gilboa, 4 miles north of; 100 feet north of junction with road from Grand Gorge, on west side of road, boulder, chisel marked	1,141.63
Blenheim, 2 miles south of; 400 feet south of fork with private road to east, flat rock, chisel marked	1,069.17
Blenheim, 350 feet south of Blenheim House; on west side of street, point on ledge of rock, chisel marked	813.67
Blenheim, 300 feet north of post-office; northwest side of road, in ledge of rock, aluminum tablet, marked "813 ALBANY"	812.779
Blenheim, 1 mile northeast of; bridge over Schoharie Creek, north side of road, on wing wall at west end of, chisel marked	791.24
Blenheim, 2.3 miles northeast of; southeast side of road 200 feet north of farmhouse, on rock, chisel marked	754.09
Breakabeen, Lutheran Church; aluminum tablet, marked "ALBANY 754"	753.728

FRANKLINTON TO LIVINGSTONVILLE.

Franklinton, 1.2 miles south of; east side of road, 150 feet south of unpainted farmhouse and 25 feet south of watering trough, rock, chisel marked	1,159.75
Livingstoneville, 0.7 mile west of; in fork of roads, on brownstone rock, chisel marked	1,074.29
Livingstoneville, Methodist Church; in northwest corner of, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 1077"	1,076.716

ULSTER AND ORANGE COUNTIES.

NEWBURG QUADRANGLE.

The elevations published in the following list are based on an aluminum tablet set in the front face of the city hall, in Poughkeepsie, and marked "173 ALBANY 1899." The height of this is derived from a bench mark established in Poughkeepsie by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the elevation of which, as corrected in accordance with their adjustment of 1900, is accepted as 42.956 feet above mean sea level. Dependent on this, the datum tablet of this survey in Poughkeepsie is accepted as being 172.613 feet above mean sea level.

The leveling was executed under the direction of Mr. C. C. Bassett, topographer. A portion is republished of levels of Mr. Seth Van Loan, levelman, run in 1899, and published in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Director of this Bureau, on pages 405, 406, and 407. They are republished here because of an error of 0.97 foot, by which the figures previously published exceed the corrected elevations given herewith. These figures include a gross error of 1 foot in leveling from Poughkeepsie, via Highlands, along West Shore Railroad to Newburg (pages 404 to 405 of that report), less a correction

of 0.030 foot, by which the present accepted elevations of the Poughkeepsie bench marks exceed their previously accepted values. The bench marks are therefore marked about 1 foot higher than their present accepted elevations. The remainder of the elevations listed below are the result of leveling of Mr. George Baily, levelman, during the season of 1900.

All bench marks dependent on this datum are referred to the Grist-mill bench mark at Albany, the elevation of which is accepted as 13.577 feet above mean sea level, and are marked with the letters "ALBANY" in addition to the figures of elevation.

NEWBURG, VIA ERIE RAILROAD, TO CORNWALL.

	Feet.
Newburg; tablet set near southwest corner, to the right of entrance post-office building, marked "ALBANY 95"	94.180
Newburg, 1 mile southwest of; projection, first course east end, south abutment, bridge seat; chisel marked	94.19
West Newburg; point second step from top east end, north abutment, bridge at station	121.13
New Windsor; top embedded stone under tree 200 feet south of station and east of railroad	188.40
Vails Gate Junction, point on stone east of track and 100 feet south of; chisel marked	279.56
Cornwall, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; point on stone edge of road crossing	248.6

CORNWALL, VIA NEWBURG JUNCTION, ALONG ERIE RAILROAD, TO OXFORD.

Cornwall, 600 feet north of; tablet set in face of west abutment, New York, Ontario and Western Railroad bridge	271.299
Mountainville, 1 mile north of; top step, east end, north abutment of cattle pass.	260.92
Mountainville, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of; point on bridge seat near end of truss, west end, south abutment, railroad bridge	227.16

CORNWALL, VIA WOODBURY AND TURNERS, ALONG ERIE RAILROAD, TO OXFORD.

Houghton Farm station; point on stone in east ditch 300 feet north of ..	295.34
Woodbury, 1 mile north of; point on bowlder, east ditch; old marked point	382.57
Woodbury, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; point on stone in east side of track, 50 feet north of rock cut; chisel marked "U. S."	398.60
Woodbury; point on northeast foot block at end of truss bridge, 200 feet south of station	433.49
Woodbury, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of; stone in east ditch; chisel marked	461.82
Highland Mills; point on stone northeast corner bridge west of station ..	474.4
Central Valley; point on stone east end, south abutment, bridge seat, 200 feet north of station	481.79
Central Valley, 1,000 feet south of; stone in west ditch along railroad ..	489.62
Central Valley; tablet set in large stone in retaining wall front of Finken's place, first west of Noxon's store, marked "ALBANY 488"	486.919
Central Valley, 2 miles south of; stone west of track, 200 feet south of farm crossing	520.68

	Feet.
Newburg Junction, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of; point on bridge seat, east end, south abutment railroad bridge	515.82
Arden; Echo Lake, surface of water	706
Arden, 300 feet north of; point on top east end, north abutment, bridge over stream; chisel marked	519.75
Arden; tablet set in pier top east end railroad bridge over stream, 300 feet north of station, marked "ALBANY 519"	518.280
Arden, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of; stone north side of road on hill; chisel marked "U. S."	798.85
Arden, 4.7 miles east of; stone 250 feet north of barn and west of road	913
Doyle's, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of; tablet set in road face of large boulder marked "ALBANY 718"	717.506
Turner's, 300 feet west of; point on north end, west abutment, bridge; chisel marked "U. S."	552.37
Turner's, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of; point north end, east abutment, culvert	561.24
Monroe, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of; point top north end west abutment of culvert	589.90
Monroe; south end Carpenter's feed store doorstep	606.97
Oxford, 300 feet east of; point north end, east abutment, overhead bridge	529.5
Oxford, point on rock at edge of path to spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of; chisel marked "U. S."	512.86

OXFORD, VIA BURNSIDE, TO CORNWALL.

Greycourt, 1,200 feet east of; point north end, east abutment, culvert; chisel marked	433.99
Greycourt; tablet set in face of north abutment, Lehigh and Hudson River Railway bridge over road, marked "ALBANY 447"	445.854
Greycourt; point northwest corner south pier, under second bent from south end, Lehigh and Hudson River Railway bridge at; marked with old "X"	435.81
Greycourt; point bridge seat east end, north abutment, Lehigh and Hudson River Railway bridge over Erie Railroad	447.61
Craigville, 300 feet north of; point second step from top, south abutment, east end, cattle pass	431
Farmingdale, 500 feet north of; point top south abutment, east end, cattle pass	376.85
Farmingdale, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of; point top south abutment, west end, cattle pass	399.31
Hamptonburg, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of; point top east end, south abutment, cattle pass	399.39
Hamptonburg, point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of; on west end, north abutment, cattle pass	399.6
Elesmere, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of; point second step from top, west end, north abutment, cattle pass	370.39
Burnside, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of; point second step, east end, north abutment, railroad bridge over swamp on Lehigh and Hudson River Railway	347.17
Burnside, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of; tablet east face of road bridge abutment, marked "ALBANY 357"	356.431
Burnside, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of; point north end, east abutment, road bridge	369.8
Little Britain, 1 mile west of; point stone north side track, 20 feet east 62-mile post	448.13
Little Britain, 600 feet east of; point south end, east abutment, cattle pass	436.4

	Feet.
Meadowbrook, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of; point south end, west abutment, top course bridge over road.....	404.84
Meadowbrook, 400 feet east of; point north end, east abutment, culvert.....	334.8
Cornwall, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile east of; point on coping west end, south abutment, Erie Railroad bridge.....	335.92
Cornwall; point on step north end, west abutment, bridge New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.....	269.41

NEWBURG, COLDENHAM, WALDEN, TO NEW HURLEY STATION.

Newburg; post-office building, in southwest corner of, to the right of entrance, aluminum tablet marked "95"	94.130
Newburg; at corner of Johnson street and Broadway, slab over drain, chisel marked	124.21
Newburg; corner of West street and Broadway, top of nut on hydrant.....	164.27
Newburg, 2 miles west of; at corner of Hermal's place, fork with road to Orange Lake, nail in root of tree	249.28
Newburg, 3.5 miles west of; 150 feet west of crossroads, stream flowing southeast, point cut on coping stone at south end of culvert	390.59
East Coldenham, 60 feet east of fork with Orange Lake road; on north side of road, chisel-marked bowlder	504.41
Coldenham, 0.5 mile east of; in southwest angle of crossroads, bowlder chisel marked	460.71
Coldenham, 0.7 mile east of; at stream flowing north, culvert, at north end of, on coping, chisel marked	404.19
Coldenham, 0.2 mile west of; at entrance to A. B. Lindsay's place, large stone gatepost, aluminum tablet, marked "ALBANY 434"	434.345
Berea, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad crossing at; top of west rail of main track	410
Montgomery, 1.5 miles east of; in northeast angle of crossroads, bowlder chisel marked	414.84
Walden, 1.7 miles south of; in southeast angle at fork with road to east, bowlder chisel marked	394.31
Walden, 0.5 mile south of; Wallkill Valley Railroad crossing, top of west rail	383.8
Walden, "National Bank of Walden;" in southeast corner of, aluminum tablet, marked "ALBANY 376"	374.862
Walden, station Wallkill Valley Railroad; top of west rail of main track	352.9
Walden, 1.25 miles north of; at railroad and highway crossing, top of rail	324.8
Walden, 1.5 miles north of; open culvert on Wallkill Valley Railroad, west end of south wall of, on coping stone, chisel marked	315.90
Borden condensed milk factory, culvert over stream flowing into pond; stone on southeast corner of coping on west end of, chisel marked	292.25
Wallkill, 400 feet south of station; at highway crossing, top of rail	278.8
Wallkill; point cut on foundation stone of water tank	278.86
Wallkill, 0.2 mile north of; at crossing, top of rail	278.1
New Hurley, 1.5 miles south of; in northwest angle of railroad and highway crossing, bowlder chisel marked	305.48
New Hurley, 75 feet east of railroad and 15 feet north of highway; bowlder chisel marked	336.50

NEW HURLEY POST-OFFICE, VIA PLATTEKILL AND BALMVILLE, TO
NEWBURG.

	Feet.
New Hurley post-office; in northwest angle of forks of road, at school-house, bowlder, chisel marked	453.86
Sylva, 0.5 mile southwest of; on west side of road 150 feet north of brow of hill, bowlder, chisel marked	543.77
Sylva, 0.1 mile west of post-office; in northeast angle of crossroads, bowlder, chisel marked	552.58
Sylva, 0.2 mile east of; at fork with road to north, bowlder, chisel marked	556.24
Plattekill, west end of village; floor of bridge over brook	552.9
Plattekill, 0.2 mile east of; bridge over stream flowing south, at north end of, on top stone of retaining wall, chisel marked	553.88
Plattekill, 2 miles east of; on south side of road, bowlder, marked "571 U. S."	570.07
Plattekill, 3.8 miles east of; junction with Marlboro road, southeast of, stone, chisel marked	617.15
Prospect Signal, 0.5 mile south of, in fork of roads, rock, chisel marked	379.04
Balmville Big Tree, on stone foundation of fence surrounding, chiseled point	194.33

NEW HURLEY STATION, VIA GARDINER AND NEWPALTZ, TO LOYD.

New Hurley, 0.7 mile north of; culvert over dry drain, coping at west end of, chisel marked	303.04
Gardiner station; 150 feet south of, in east wall of culvert, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 309"	307.798
Gardiner, 1.1 miles north of; at crossroads, 50 feet west of railroad crossing, on spike in signpost	322.70
Forest Glen station, 0.2 mile south of; trestle, at south end of, east side of track, on wall, chisel marked	297.41
Newpaltz, 1.8 miles south of; trestle, at north end of east side of track, on wall, chisel marked	222.08
Newpaltz, Newpaltz Savings Bank; in southwest corner, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 237"	235.663
Ohioville, Ohioville Hotel; on mounting stone in front of, chisel marked	364.76
Eltings Corners; on rock on southeast corner, chisel marked	366.93
Loyd, Centerville Hotel; in southeast corner of, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 359"	357.768

LOYD TO HIGHLAND.

Loyd, 1.2 miles east of; opposite Central New England Railroad and highway crossing, on stone base of electric railway viaduct pillar, chisel marked	334.79
Highland station; 100 feet west of; small trestle, on southwest abutment, chisel marked	282.19
Poughkeepsie Bridge; west abutment, southwest corner top stone, chisel marked	224.93

LOYD TO CLINTONDALE.

Loyd, 2.5 miles south of; 25 feet north of fork with road to the right to Clintondale, left side of road, on rock, chisel marked	551.85
Clintondale, Ambrose's store; in southwest corner of, bronze tablet marked "ALBANY 553"	552.331

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, MILLBROOK, DOVER, COPAKE, AND KINDERHOOK
QUADRANGLES.

The elevations published in the following list are derived by connection with two lines of precise leveling carried to Greenbush, N. Y., near Albany, from mean sea level at New York and Boston and adjusted to the corrected mean elevation of the Greenbush "Gristmill" bench mark as determined by the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Part of this list consists of levels adjusted between Poughkeepsie and Chatham, and the bench marks listed between Poughkeepsie and Millerton, via Clinton Corners and Dover Plains, are republished, from the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Director of this Bureau, following the title on page 401, with corrected elevations resulting from this adjustment. The remainder of the list consists of levels adjusted between Niverville and Hudson. The descriptions and elevations of the connecting points are given in the body of the list.

The leveling was executed under the general direction of Mr. C. C. Bassett, topographer, in 1899 and 1900, the portion which is here republished from the last report being the result of leveling by Mr. Seth Van Loan, levelman, in 1899, the remainder being the work of Mr. George Baily, levelman, in 1900.

All bench marks are referred to the Gristmill bench mark near Albany, the elevation of which is accepted as 13.577 feet above mean sea level, and are marked by the letters "ALBANY" in addition to their figures of elevation.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

	Feet.
Station; brass bolt keyed in fifth stone above ground, second step from east end of column on north side of arch bridge, marked " + ".....	42.956
Intersection of Main street and Davies place; top of iron post.....	82.25
Intersection of Mill and North Bridge streets; top of hydrant.....	133.89
Intersection of North Bridge and Mansion streets; top of northeast curb.....	141.00
Intersection of Mansion and Washington streets; top of northwest curb.....	166.57
Intersection of Mans on and Gardner streets; top of northeast curb....	168.16
Railroad repair shop: top of plug in 2-inch pipe set in ground 4 feet west of southwest corner of.....	181.80
Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad station; joint of rail nearest.....	181.84
City hall; tablet set in front face, marked "ALBANY 173".....	172.613

POUGHKEEPSIE, VIA PLEASANT VALLEY AND SALT POINT, TO CLINTON
CORNERS.

Poughkeepsie; point on corner first step, east abutment; south end of bridge over small creek, first east of station.....	172.56
Poughkeepsie; point on top stone of old culvert just east of Salt Point crossing.....	193.49
Poughkeepsie; point in circle on large rock between tracks of Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad and Poughkeepsie Bridge route, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Salt Point crossing.....	211.53

	Feet.
Poughkeepsie; point on top stone, northwest end of west abutment small bridge east of Van Wagner's crossing	242.84
Poughkeepsie; point in corner third step from top, south end, west abutment, cattle pass and bridge at Landis's place, 1 mile west of Pleasant Valley	232.21
Pleasant Valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of; top stone, north end, west abutment of small bridge	211.37
Pleasant Valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of; point of rock chisel marked "© U.S."; north side track, rock cut $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of crossing	227.50
Pleasant Valley, 2 miles east of; point on second stone from top of north end, east abutment, cattle pass	233.18
Pleasant Valley; tablet set in face of rock north side of track, 300 feet east of station, marked "ALBANY 211"	211.086
Salt Point, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of; point on face of stone near ground, about middle of west abutment Central New England Railway bridge over Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, chisel marked "U. + S."	252.89
Salt Point; point on embedded stone edge of roadway just east of station	252.16
Salt Point, 1 mile east of; corner second stone from top of south end, west abutment, Leggett's Bridge	266.96
Clinton Corners; point on rock in edge of road between Wright's store and Brown's house	306.48
Clinton Corners; nail in locust stump under wall in front of Brown's house	303.53
Clinton Corners; Upton Lake, surface of water	303
Clinton Corners; tablet set in coping stone, north end, west abutment, bridge over Salt Point Creek, marked "ALBANY 244"	244.395

CLINTON CORNERS, VIA WASHINGTON HOLLOW AND SOUTH MILLBROOK,
TO DOVER PLAINS.

Hibernia; point on east side, south abutment, near end of truss bridge over creek	251.09
Hibernia; nail in root of large maple at Four Corners	284.57
Washington Hollow, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of; point on flat rock west side of road, about 600 feet south of Howell's place; point chisel marked "U.S."	334.14
Washington Hollow; point on embedded rock near point of rock front of Wheeler's Hotel	330.52
Millbrook, 3 miles from; nail in root of butternut tree in grass triangle formed at Sharon road intersection	410.79
Millbrook, 2 miles west of; point in stone in south parapet wall of bridge over stream; point marked "U.S."	459.22
South Millbrook, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of; point on rock north side of road, chisel marked "U.S."	543.62
South Millbrook; point on stone in edge of road northeast corner road intersection at; chisel marked "U.S. 544.7"	548.04
Millbrook; aluminum plate on west side Millbrook Bank near southwest corner of building, marked "ALBANY 568"	568.484
South Millbrook; point on rock brow of long hill east of; south side of road and chisel marked "U.S."	658.27
Little Rest, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of; point on embedded boulder near fence north side of road, about 300 feet west of John Sheehy's	743.47
Dover Plains, 4 miles from; point on rock road corner at Stillings Point, chisel marked "U.S."	909.50

	Feet.
Dover Plains, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of; nail in root of elm tree at road intersection in front of Haight's	848.04
Stone Church Brook; point on south side road about 20 feet west of bridge over point chiseled, marked "U.S. 804"	807.34
Dover Plains, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of; nail, root of middle maple on north side of triangle at road crossing	466.97
Dover Plains; point of rock in triangle in front of schoolhouse, road intersection	410.75
Dover Plains, post at Ketchum's corner; top of	403.45
Dover Plains, nail in timber foundation of flag pole at Dover Plains hotel; chisel marked "U.S."	407.28
Dover Plains; tablet set in northwest corner of bank, marked "ALBANY 406"	406.236

DOVER PLAINS, VIA WASSAIC AND AMENIA ALONG HARLEM RAILROAD,
TO MILLERTON.

Dover Plains, 4 miles from; stone under southwest corner of Smith's corncrib	435.24
Wassaic, 1 mile south of; point on end stone, third course from top east end, north abutment, bridge over highway, chisel marked "U.S."	435.36
Wassaic; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; corner of stone on buttress, face north abutment, bridge over Wassaic Creek	442.50
Wassaic, 600 feet south of; point west end north abutment, bridge over stream	452.79
Amenia, mill pond; surface of water	534
Amenia station; point east end south abutment, overhead bridge south of	552.47
Amenia, 1 mile north of; point on stone west edge railroad 300 feet south of road crossing	582.57
Amenia; aluminum tablet set in corner stone, southwest corner Amenias Bank, marked "ALBANY 573"	573.53
Sharon, point on rock west side railroad 360 feet north of; 86/45 milepost, point marked with chisel "U.S."	577.26
Sharon station, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; point on stone west of railroad 300 feet north of 88/39 milepost	626.35
Coleman, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; point on second step from top west end north abutment, overhead bridge No. 125	586.34
Amenia-Millerton-Pine Plains-Sharon road intersection, corner coping stone under girder, west end north abutment, bridge at	623.27
Millerton, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; point on east end north abutment bridge No. 30	680.28
Millerton, first bridge north of; point on second stone from top, west end south abutment	699.20

MILLERTON, VIA SHEKOMENGO ALONG NEWBURGH, DUTCHESS AND CONNECTICUT RAILROAD, TO PINE PLAINS.

Millerton; aluminum tablet on northeast front of brick block hotel marked "ALBANY 701"	700.741
Millerton, point on second stone from top, south end west abutment, bridge on Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad at crossing	706.28
Millerton; point on cattle pass bridge No. 70, 800 feet west of railroad intersection	717.1

	Feet.
Millerton; point on cattle pass bridge No. 60, second step, east end south abutment	738.82
Winchell's station, 700 feet south of; point on rock north of track	949.58
Winchell's station, 1½ miles west of; point east end south abutment cattle pass bridge No. 66	864.39
Shekomoko, 1 mile north of; point on fourth step from top, west end south abutment, overhead bridge No. 63	731.53
Shekomoko, 1½ miles west of; point on embedded stone west side of track; chisel marked "U.S." 100 feet west of bridge No. 61	572.98
Bethel station, point north end, west abutment, bridge No. 57, west of; chisel marked "U.S."	500.45
Bethel station, ¼ mile west of; point lower step, south end, west abutment, cattle pass bridge No. 56	513.81
Pine Plains, ¼ mile east of; point on stone south side of track in rock cut 600 feet east of road crossing	489.02
Pine Plains; nail in root of elm tree north of track, east of road at station	469.58
Pine Plains; aluminum tablet set in stone foundation of Myer's dwelling, near southeast corner of house, marked "ALBANY 474"	474.286
Pine Plains, point west end, north abutment, culvert No. 55, 300 feet south of crossing ½ mile south of	661.73

PINE PLAINS, VIA STISSING AND STANFORDVILLE, TO CLINTON CORNERS.

Pine Plains, road crossing 2½ miles south of; point on second step, west end, south abutment, bridge No. 54, 200 feet north of road crossing ..	453.02
Attlebury station, point east side cattle pass, bridge No. 52, ¼ mile south of station	443.84
Stissing station, ¼ mile north of; point on stone east of track	446.01
McIntyre, aluminum tablet set in face of south abutment, third course from ground, Central New England bridge at; marked "ALBANY 399"	399.048
Stanfordville station, point on rock west side of track, 600 feet north of; chisel marked "U.S."	333.11
Stanfordville, ¼ mile south of; point on stone east edge of track, 150 feet south of crossing	331.39
Stanfordville, 1 mile south of; point south end embedded timber trestle ..	320.79
Stanfordville, 1 mile south of; spike driven in base of telegraph pole, second east of trestle	323.12
Willow Brook; point on boulder west side of road, north of railroad station, chisel marked "U.S."	354.01
Willow Brook, ¾ mile west of; point of rock north side of track, between two small rock cuts, point chisel marked "U.S."	372.22
Clinton Corners Crossing, point on top stone southwest corner west abutment, first bridge west of	300.21

MILLERTON, VIA BOSTON CORNERS, CRARYVILLE, AND PHILMONT, TO CHATHAM.

Millerton; bronze tablet in brick block hotel, marked "ALBANY 701" ..	700.741
Millerton, 1.25 miles north of; east side of track, small culvert, chiseled mark	737.89
Mount Rigg Station, 1.5 miles north of; stream to west, on northwest corner of culvert (stream 3 feet lower)	773.09

	Feet.
Boston Corners, 300 feet south of station, in top of southeast corner of culvert on New York Central Railroad, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 727"	726.809
Copake Iron Works, 500 feet south of station; on northwest abutment of railroad bridge (stream to west 25 feet below)	674.01
Copake Iron Works, 1.5 miles north of road crossing; 15 feet southeast of, on rock	641.62
Hillsdale, 1.5 miles south of; on northwest abutment of bridge over road and stream to west (stream 30 feet lower)	617.56
Hillsdale, 0.75 mile south of; on northeast corner of culvert over dry ditch	641.21
Hillsdale station, 50 feet west of; north side of track, on spike in telegraph pole	678.78
Craryville, 0.5 mile east of; south side of track, on west wall of culvert, stream to south	640.23
Craryville, 500 feet west of station; south side of track, in west abutment of railroad bridge, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 635"	634.848
Craryville, 1½ miles northwest of; north side of track, on west wall of small culvert	653.75
Martindale, 0.9 mile south of; on northwest corner of small culvert	673.47
Martindale, station, just north of; at crossing, west rail	639.2
Martindale, 1 mile north of; on northwest corner of arch bridge over road	601.71
Philmont, 1.75 miles south of; 50 feet from private road crossing, on west end of small culvert	542.16
Philmont, 700 feet south of station; on southeast abutment of bridge (creek flowing west 30 feet below)	518.24
Philmont, Empire House; in the west side of, in stone over cellar window, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 525"	525.227
Philmont, 1 mile north of; road crossing, 20 feet east of track, north side of road, cut on rock	474.98
Philmont, 2.8 miles north of; 11 feet below track, 10 feet above highway, on northwest corner of culvert over road	400.56
Ghent, 0.75 mile south of; road crossing, south of, on east side of track, stone over ditch	385.18
Ghent, ¼ mile south of; on southwest corner of culvert (stream to west 15 feet below)	390.176
Ghent, just south of station New York Central Railroad; at crossing, east track, east rail	397
Ghent, ¼ mile north of; on southeast abutment of New York Central Railroad bridge, marked "400"	399.72
Chatham, 1.5 miles south of; on New York Central Railroad, on west end of culvert (small stream to west)	429.43
Chatham, east side of tenth roof support from east end of station train side, being a bench mark of the Massachusetts topographic survey commission, plate marked "4710"	470.663
Chatham; in northeast corner of Masonic Block, about 3 feet from ground, aluminum tablet, marked "ALBANY 470"	470.05
Chatham, about 1 mile north of; on west abutment of bridge 201, top stone, being bench mark No. 84 of the Massachusetts topographical survey commission, marked by a hole and "B. S.," bottom of hole ...	519.206

NIVERVILLE, VIA STUYVESANT FALLS, TO HUDSON.

	Feet.
Niverville, alongside Rinderbrook River, in water tank at: near north-west corner of, in brick about 4 feet from ground, being a bench mark of the Massachusetts topographical survey commission, marked "B-O-M," center of hole	322.67
Niverville: in southwest corner of brick water tank, 3 feet from ground, bronze tablet, marked "ALBANY 323"	322.658
Valatie, 1.5 miles north of: east side of track, 20 feet south of private road crossing, 3 feet below track, on spike in telegraph pole No. 827 (stream to southeast 250 feet south, water elevation 256 feet)	261.92
Valatie, 0.75 mile north of: on west end of small culvert	256.03
Valatie, road crossing, west rail	245
Valatie, 150 feet north of station: on east side of track, on spike in telegraph pole No. 743, marked "243"	242.66
Kinderhook, 100 feet south of station: north side of highway, 10 feet west of track, on top stone over drain, marked "259"	258.73
Kinderhook, 1.25 miles south of: on southwest corner of small culvert, chiseled out, marked "238"	237.66
Sunnyside, 50 feet north of station: east side of track, on spike in telegraph pole No. 547, marked "225"	224.41
Stuyvesant Falls, 100 feet south of station: east side of track, on spike in west side of shed, marked "184"	183.12
Stuyvesant Falls, bridge over Kinderhook Creek, west end of, in end of north wing wall, bronze tablet, stamped "ALBANY 156"	156.057
Rossmans, 0.5 mile north of station: east side of track, on north wall of open culvert, lowest step 4 feet below track, marked "92"	91.94
Rossmans, station: road crossing 100 feet south of, east rail	63.3
Rossmans, 0.25 mile south of station on south end of retaining wall west side of track	52.77
Stockport, 1 mile north of: bridge over Kinderhook Creek, on southeast corner of, on third step from top	35.66
Stockport Center, road crossing just north of station: west rail	46.7
Stockport Center, 0.3 mile south of: bridge over Claverack Creek, on north abutment wall of, 4 feet west of rail	58.79
Stockport, 1 mile south of: on southwest corner of small open culvert, next to lowest step	112.78
Stottville, 150 feet north of station, road crossing: east rail	125.1
Stottville, 0.8 mile south of: 3 feet below track, on west end of small pipe culvert, marked "153"	152.94
Hudson, 2.9 miles north of: 1 mile north of junction of Boston and Albany and Kinderhook and Hudson railroads; culvert, west end of, 6 feet below track, chiseled mark "152"	151.28
Hudson, 1.9 miles north of: junction of Boston and Albany and Kinderhook and Hudson railroads, between tracks on spike in guard pole	156.73
Hudson, upper station: on northeast end of, 1 foot from ground, marked "ALBANY 151"	151.17
Hudson, Diamond street: crossing electric railway and railroad	150.7
Hudson Station, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey bench mark No. 4, described by them, "A R. R. bench, the usual round-headed bolt, in west side of top of stone pier under iron column, under overhead bridge in street leading to docks and Athens ferry. The first one north of Hudson Station. It is (the pier) under the second column from south end in the east row of three"	10.398

JEFFERSON AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTIES.

CLAYTON, THERESA, AND ALEXANDRIA BAY QUADRANGLES.

The elevations published in the following list are based upon permanent bench marks established in the course of precise levelings by the Deep Waterways Commission at Clayton, Fishers Landing, Alexandria Bay, and Chippeway village, in the vicinity of Cape Vincent, N. Y. The accepted elevations of these are derived by the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, made in 1900 (see Appendix No. 8, report for 1898-99 of that Bureau).

The leveling was executed under the general direction of Mr. W. H. Lovell, topographer, by Mr. William Kelley, levelman, in 1900.

All bench marks are referred to the Deep Waterways Commission's bench marks at Cape Vincent, which are published in the Coast Survey report, the elevations there given being accepted, and they are stamped with the letters "CAPE VINCENT" in addition to their figures of elevation. The latter are generally 1 foot lower than the values stamped upon the bench marks, because of a subsequent adjustment, as explained under precise leveling (p. 27).

CLAYTON, VIA CLAYTON CENTER AND DEPAUVILLE, TO LIMERICK.

	Feet.
Clayton, Catholic Church; in water table at southwest corner of, copper bolt	278.742
Clayton, James street; in front of Mrs. Linnell's residence on back part of top of fire hydrant, copper bolt, marked "CAPE VINCENT 289"	287.558
Clayton, about 2 miles south of; on highest point of summit, on east side of boulder, on boulder, cut point, marked "382"	381.22
Clayton Center, residence of Merritt Lengenfelder; on west face of building at south corner in stone foundation wall, bronze tablet, marked "CAPE VINCENT 423"	422.004
Clayton Center, at southeast corner of crossroads; on boulder at ground surface, chiseled point	418.49
Clayton Center, 1.5 miles south of; 50 feet east of intersection of crossroads, on south side of road running east, on boulder, cut point, marked "375 feet"	373.66
Clayton Center, 2.3 miles south of; intersection of roads, northwest corner, near schoolhouse, district 10, Clayton (town), ledge of rock, cut point, marked "309 feet"	307.96
Clayton Center, 3 miles south of; intersection of road, on south of road, in horse block in front of house, cut point, marked "299 feet"	298.27
Depauville, about 0.5 mile northeast of; south side of road, boulder, cut point, marked "285 feet"	283.48
Depauville, diagonally across from Grabber's Hotel; in cross walk at intersection of roads, chisel mark	287.07
Depauville; at stone bridge, crest of dam	271
Depauville; at stone bridge, base of dam	266
Depauville; stone bridge roadway	276
Depauville; under stone bridge, surface of water	271
Depauville, on road to Gunns crossroads; on truss bridge, roadway	276
Depauville; under truss bridge, surface of water	271

	Feet.
Depauville, at crossroads in: under residence of Ira Gillett, in east corner of stone foundation wall, aluminum tablet, marked "299 CAPE VINCENT"	297.476
Depauville, 1 mile southeast of: on east side of road, 50 feet south of culvert, on ledge of rock, cut point, marked "403 feet"	401.86
Depauville, 2 miles southeast of; west side of road, 12 feet south of culvert, in rock, cut point, marked "409"	407.55
Depauville, 3 miles southeast of; west side of road, 260 feet north of house, on ledge of rock, cut point, marked "402"	400.05
Depauville, 4 miles southeast of: on west side of road at crossroads, on rock in wall, cut point, marked "412"	411.13
Gunns Corners, 100 feet westerly of intersection of crossroads; on side of road to Perch River, on boulder, cut point, marked "368"	366.36
Perch River, stone schoolhouse; in northeast corner of water table, bronze tablet, marked "338 CAPE VINCENT"	336.920
Perch River, south of road to Brownville; bridge over Perch River, roadway	320
Perch River, south of, on road to Brownville; bridge over Perch River, water surface under	311
Perch River, 0.5 mile south of, on Depauville-Brownville road, opposite intersection of Limerick road; on northeast side of, on boulder, cut point, marked "339"	337.54

LIMERICK, VIA CHAUMONT, TO THREEMILE BAY.

Limerick, main track New York Central Railroad, Cape Vincent branch; top of south rail	323.4
Limerick, 2 miles west of; north side of road, on boulder, cut point, marked "330"	329.46
Limerick, 3 miles west of Guffins Creek; bridge, road on	270
Limerick, 3 miles west of Guffins Creek; bridge, water under	252
Limerick, 3 miles west of, about 300 feet from bridge, in deep gully west of Guffins Creek; on south side of road, on ledge of rock, cut point, marked "265"	263.79
Limerick, 3 miles west of; deep gully, bridge at, road on	252
Limerick, 3 miles west of; deep gully, bridge at, water under	248
Chaumont, about 0.75 mile east of; on north side of road, on boulder, cut point, marked "298"	297.30
Chaumont; bridge over "Horse" Creek	282
Chaumont; bed of "Horse" Creek	273
Chaumont, at station; on south rail of south track New York Central Railroad	268.8
Chaumont, Main street, Hiram Copley's stone office building; in north face of buttress at northwest corner of, aluminum tablet, marked "295 CAPE VINCENT"	293.385
Chaumont, west of, on bridge over Chaumont River; road on center of	252
Chaumont, west of, on bridge over Chaumont River; water surface under	246
Chaumont, 0.3 mile west of; south side of road leading northerly, on boulder, cut point, marked "275"	273.52
Chaumont, 2 miles west of; bridge over White Fish Creek	275
Chaumont, 2 miles west of; under bridge over White Fish Creek, water surface	270
Chaumont, 2.2 miles west of; 800 feet west of White Fish Creek bridge, south side of road, in boulder, cut point, marked "293"	291.68

	Feet.
Threemile Bay, 0.5 mile east of; south side of road, on boulder, cut point, marked "293"	291.57
Threemile Bay, Baptist Church; in southeast corner of foundation wall; aluminum tablet, marked "266 CAPE VINCENT"	264.504

THREEMILE BAY, VIA ST. LAWRENCE, TO CLAYTON.

Threemile Bay, about 1 mile north of; on east side of road just north of blacksmith shop, on boulder, cut point, marked "335"	334.15
Threemile Bay, 3 miles north of; near intersection of road leading easterly, bridge point on each end of south abutment of, marked "317" ..	315.33
Threemile Bay, 3 miles north of; under bridge, water surface	312
Schoolhouse, district No. 11, Cape Vincent town; at intersection of road, south side of road, on ledge, marked "344"	342.55
Threemile Bay, 5 miles north of; at southeast corner of crossroads, at schoolhouse, district No. 6, town of Cape Vincent; on boulder, cut point, marked "332"	330.75
Threemile Bay, 6 miles north of, 100 feet south of intersection of roads, at cemetery: east side of road, on boulder, cut point, marked "351"	349.87
St. Lawrence, 1 mile south of; on west side of road intersection, in boulder, chiseled point	342.18
St. Lawrence, 225 feet north of crossroads; on east side of road, on large boulder, bronze tablet, marked "357 CAPE VINCENT"	356.219
St. Lawrence, 1.3 miles east of; at Comins Corners road intersection, on south side of road, on boulder, cut point, marked "334"	333.32
Comins Corners, 0.7 mile north of; on east side of road, on boulder of "bluff," cut point, marked "381"	380.36
Comins Corners, 1.5 miles north of; at head of French Creek, bridge, road on	329
Comins Corners, 1.8 miles north of; on east side of road, on boulder, cut point, marked "356"	355.12
Comins Corners, 2.3 miles north of; on north side of road, in front of schoolhouse, district No. 23; Clayton, on boulder, cut point, marked "358"	356.71
Clayton, about 3 miles south of Catholic cemetery at; northeast corner of horse block, in front of Jas. Delaney's residence	287.63
Clayton, 1.3 miles south of Catholic cemetery at; on east side of road, opposite house at summit, on boulder, cut point, marked "355"	353.86
Clayton, 1 mile south of Catholic cemetery at; on west side of road, at angle, on boulder, cut point, marked "315"	314
Clayton, James street, 10 feet north of south line of Catholic cemetery; on east side of, on boulder, cut point, marked "279"	278.13

CLAYTON, VIA LAFARGEVILLE, TO THERESA.

Clayton, the Barker (brick) building, on the north side of Water street; in limestone water table on the west side 1.85 feet northerly from the southwest corner of building, the said corner being 60 feet easterly from the point where the east line of James street, projected, would intersect the north line of Water street; aluminum tablet, marked "257 CAPE VINCENT"	256.175
Clayton, 1.30 miles from Catholic Church at; on west side of railroad, 45 feet south of center of highway crossing, point on boulder, marked "311"	310.20

	Feet.
Clayton, 1.9 miles from: iron bridge, on New York Central Railroad, northeast corner of top step, at north end of west abutment of, marked "327"	325.42
Clayton, 3.4 miles east of; north side of track, west side of highway crossing, iron-pipe culvert under railroad, top of spigot, marked "338"	336.56
Clayton, 3.70 miles from; north side of track, east side of highway crossing, iron-pipe culvert under railroad, top of spigot, marked "341" ..	339.52
Clayton, 4.3 miles from; north side of track and east side of highway, on line with east fence, 6½ feet northerly from telegraph pole standing on east side of highway, point on small bowlder marked "363"	363
Lafargeville, about ½ mile west of; on the north side of railroad, spike in telegraph pole, marked "370"	368.67
Lafargeville; east side of highway crossing (Omar road) on south end of stone culvert under railroad, point, marked "376"	374.42
Lafargeville, Orleans Hotel (stone building); in southeast corner of, aluminum tablet, marked "381 CAPE VINCENT"	380.388
Lafargeville, 1.1 miles east of; on north side of railroad, stone box culvert, on northwest corner of coping, point, marked "393"	391.53
Lafargeville, 1.5 miles east of; on east side of highway and north side of railroad, on bowlder, point, marked "398"	396.84
Lafargeville, 2 miles east of; on south side of railroad and 10 feet west of east highway, crossing fence, on bowlder, point, marked "398" ..	396.98
Orleans Four Corners station; east side of highway and 70 feet south of south rail of track at, on bowlder, point, marked "404"	402.56
Orleans station, 1 mile east of; on north side of railroad and west side of highway, point on bowlder, marked "385"	388.85
Stroughs station, New York Central Railroad, 2 miles east of Orleans Corners; on north of railroad and west side of highway, spike in telephone pole, marked "385"	384.67
West Theresa, about 400 feet east of schoolhouse (District No. 9, Theresa); on north side of highway, on ledge, point, marked "390"	389.50
Theresa, 2 miles westerly from: at southeast corner of road intersection, on ledge, point, marked "410"	409.55
Theresa, 1.5 miles west of; on north side of highway about 20 feet west of west line of Military road intersection, on small bowlder, point, marked "398"	397.70
Theresa, northwest corner of Main street and Redwood road; lower course of masonry of wall around grounds of residence at, point, marked "327"	326.88
Theresa, stone high school on Main street; in water tablet in north face and near northwest corner of belfry tower of, aluminum tablet, marked "376 CAPE VINCENT"	375.842
Theresa, Commercial street, bridge over Indian River	378
Theresa; crest of upper dam	374
Theresa; base of upper dam	354
Theresa; crest of lower dam	354
Theresa; base of and surface of water below lower dam	316

THERESA, VIA REDWOOD AND BROWNS CORNERS, TO ALEXANDRIA
BAY.

Theresa station, 1.1 miles north of; on west side of New York Central Railroad where railroad and Indian River are closest together, on bowlder, point, marked "320"	319.81
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	Feet.
Theresa station, on New York Central Railroad, 1.125 miles north of; surface of water in Indian River.....	308
Theresa station, 3 miles north of; on west side of New York Central Railroad and east side of highway, at the most southerly point where the highway approaches and runs nearly parallel with the railroad, on boulder, point, marked "332".....	331.65
Theresa station, at highway crossing 2.8 miles north of; on west side of New York Central Railroad and north side of highway, on boulder, point, marked "367".....	367.83
Redwood, about 2.5 miles south of; on west side of New York Central Railroad and 450 feet north of Morgan's Cut overhead highway bridge, on boulder, point, marked "414".....	418.60
Redwood, about 2 miles south of; on west side of New York Central Railroad, and south side of highway crossing, on boulder, point, marked "388".....	387.80
Redwood, 2 miles south of and about 0.2 mile east of New York Central Railroad; crest of dam, Crystal Lake.....	376.9
Crystal Lake; surface of water (June 21, 1900).....	375.7
Crystal Lake; base of dam.....	367.47
Redwood, New York Central Railroad bridge over Edmund Lake outlet	358
Redwood station, nearly opposite depot; on west side of New York Central Railroad, and north side of highway crossing, on boulder, point, marked "363".....	368.32
Redwood, "The Dollinger House" (hotel); in east side and near north-east corner of foundation wall of, aluminum tablet, marked "365 CAPE VINCENT".....	364.712
Redwood, on west side of Main street; bulkhead on outlet of Edmund (And) Lake, top plank.....	355.82
Redwood, on west side of Main street; at bulkhead of Edmund Lake, water surface, June 21, 1900.....	353.95
Redwood, on east side of Main street, Catlin Block; south end of, south-west corner of stone step, marked "357".....	357.09
Redwood, Butterfield Lake; surface of water, June 21, 1900.....	376.74
Redwood, Butterfield Lake; on west side of highway at water edge, on boulder, point, marked "T. P. 279.40".....	279.31
Redwood, 1 mile east of; Mill Site Lake, surface of water June 29, 1900.....	301.06
Redwood, 1 mile east of; at Mill Site Lake, on north side of highway, a few feet east of ditch crossing highway at foot of bluff or summit, on ledge, point, marked "T. P. 316.04 feet".....	315.95
Redwood, 0.75 mile west of; on southwest corner of fork with roads to Plessis and Alexandria Bay, on ledge, point, marked "392".....	391.98
Redwood, 1.5 miles west of; on south side of Alexandria Bay road and 150 feet west of road intersection northerly, on ledge, point, marked "334".....	333.78
Redwood, 2.6 miles west of; on north side of road at angle in Alexandria Bay road, spike in telegraph pole, marked "362".....	361.50
Redwood, 3 miles west of; on north side of Alexandria Bay road, and 60 feet west of road intersection at Browns Corners, on large boulder, point, marked "378".....	377.74
Redwood, 4 miles west of; at southwest corner of cross roads intersection at Alexandria Center, on boulder, point, marked "361".....	360.52
Redwood, 5.6 miles west of; on south side of road at road intersection northerly, on ledge, point, marked "321".....	320.65
Redwood, 6 miles west of; on north side of road and 100 feet west of road intersection southerly, on boulder, point, marked "316".....	315.75

	Feet.
Alexandria Bay, high school; in front of, on north side of road, on ledge, point, marked "278"	278.28
Alexandria Bay, Reformed Church; 29.9 feet north-northeast from the northwest corner of, in ledge in church lot, aluminum tablet, marked "288 CAPE VINCENT"	282.193

LAFARGEVILLE, VIA OMAR, TO FISHER'S LANDING.

Lafargeville, 1.38 miles north of; on east side of road and 100 feet north of road intersection easterly, on boulder, point, marked "395"	394.02
Lafargeville, 2.10 miles north of; on east side of road and 430 feet south of road intersection westerly, on large boulder, point, marked "430"	428.68
Omar, about 2 miles south of; on east side of road and on line with east and west road at De La Farge Crossroads, on small boulder, point, marked "358"	356.59
Omar, 0.5 mile south of; at northwest corner of road intersection westerly, top of monument, marked on adjacent boulder, "319"	317.44
Omar, 420 feet northerly from intersection of Fishers Landing and Collins Landing roads; in bed rock on sandstone ledge, west side of the Collins Landing road, and on a line with northerly side of the Omar schoolhouse and distant 51.62 feet from the northwest corner of the schoolhouse, bronze tablet, marked "297 CAPE VINCENT"	295.671
Omar, dam on Mullet Creek; crest of	286.54
Omar; foundation or base of dam	277.4
Omar, on Fishers Landing road, 1 mile west of; south side of road nearly in fence, on boulder, point, marked, on adjacent telephone pole, "278"	277.01
Fishers Landing, crossroads near. 72.6 feet from the south corner of Mrs. Tom's residence and 131 feet northwest of the west corner of a house on the opposite side of the road, top of a round-headed one fourth inch brass bolt cemented into bed rock 6 inches below surface of ground. The letters "U.S.P.B.M. 29" are cut in the bed rock. This is a bench mark set by the Deep Waterway Commission	274.277

OMAR, VIA PLESSIS, TO BROWNS CORNERS.

Omar, 60 feet east of Mullet Creek; at northeast corner of road intersection, point on boulder or monument, marked "287"	285.59
Omar, on the "Gore road," 1.1 miles north of; on west side of road, on boulder, marked "330"	329.14
Omar, 2 miles from; on east side of road and 75 feet south of road intersection near schoolhouse district No. 23, Alexandria Township, point on ledge	379.08
Omar, 3 miles east of; on northeast corner of crossroads intersection, on ledge, point, marked "349"	347.96
Omar, 3.5 miles east of; on east side of road at intersection of roads near schoolhouse district No. 17, Alexandria town, on ledge, point, marked "413"	412.35
Plessis, 1.5 miles west of; on south side of road at road intersection, on ledge, point, marked "442"	441.18
Plessis Crossroads, 0.5 mile west of; on south side of road, at forks of road, on ledge, point, marked "432"	430.71
Plessis Crossroads; at store of Augsbury & Wilcox, at southwest corner of, on cross walk, point, marked on store "406"	404.61
Plessis, Flat Rock Creek; crest of dam	383
Plessis, Flat Rock Creek; base of dam	372.2
Plessis, 0.75 mile north of; at southwest corner of road intersection, on edge, point, marked "370"	368.75

REDWOOD, VIA SOUTH HAMMOND, TO CHIPPEWA VILLAGE.

	Feet.
Redwood, 1.15 miles north of depot and 200 feet from private crossing to house in lot east of railroad; east side of railroad on ledge, point, marked "316"	315.05
Redwood, 2.5 miles north of railroad station; on west side of railroad and north side of railroad crossing, on large rock; point, marked "300" ..	298.36
Redwood, 2.75 miles north of, on Hammond road; at road intersection at northwest corner of barn opposite cheese factory, on stone; point, marked "286"	285.17
Redwood, 3 miles north of; on southwest corner of road at intersection, on boulder; point, marked "300"	298.57
Redwood, 4 miles north of; on west side of road and near bottom of north slope of high summit, on boulder; point, marked "330"	328.77
Redwood, 5.25 miles north of; on east side of road, on ledge; point, marked "305"	303.72
Redwood, 6.5 miles north of; on east side of road and 50 feet south of road intersection at Kings Corners, on boulder; point, marked "323" ..	321.73
South Hammond; 50 feet from intersection with road to Chippewa Village, on east side of road, on boulder; point, marked "356"	354.73
South Hammond, 1.1 miles west of; on road to Chippewa Village, on northerly side of road, on boulder; point, marked "371"	369.35
South Hammond Corners, about 2 miles west of; at schoolhouse, district No. 12, Hammond, at southeast corner of road intersection, on boulder; point, marked "365"	363.39
South Hammond Corners, 3 miles west of; on southerly side of road and 50 feet west of road intersection, on boulder; point, marked "326" ..	324.60
Chippewa Village; stone schoolhouse, district No. 11, 1 foot easterly from the northeast corner of, set in bed rock; bronze tablet, marked "289 CAPE VINCENT"	287.690
Chippewa Village; stone schoolhouse, district No. 11, north face of northeast corner; center punch mark of brass bolt, being permanent bench mark C. V. of the Deep Waterways Commission	290.620
Chippewa Village; St. Lawrence River, water surface, July 13, 1900 ..	245.37

LIMERICK TO DEXTER.

Limerick, stone-arched bridge over Perch River at; on east end of south parapet wall of; point, marked "318"	316.99
Limerick; bridge over Perch River; roadway	316.6
Limerick; under bridge over Perch River; surface of water	302.1
Limerick 1 mile south of; on west side of road at west end of summit of hill, on ledge; cut point, marked "355"	353.65
Dexter, brick schoolhouse at; 2 feet easterly from northwest corner of main building, in limestone water table on northerly side of; aluminum tablet, marked "326 CAPE VINCENT"	324.365
Dexter; road on bridge over north branch of Black River	268
Dexter, crest of dam on north branch of Black River at	259.36
Dexter, crest of dam on south branch of Black River at	259.42

LIMERICK, VIA BROWNVILLE, TO WATERTOWN.

Limerick; 1 mile east of Perch River bridge, on south side of Brownville road, on boulder; point, marked "337"	335.73
Limerick; 2 miles east of Perch River bridge, near schoolhouse, district No. 18, Brownville, opposite road intersection and on north side of Brownville road, under the southeast corner of barn, on boulder; cut point, marked "318"	316.72

	Feet.
Limerick, 2.7 miles east of Perch River bridge; on north side of road. on bowlder; point, marked "403"	402.01
Brownville, brick schoolhouse at 5 corners; midway of front face of building and 3.2 feet above surface of ground, in limestone foundation wall; bronze tablet, marked "355 CAPE VINCENT"	354.208
Brownville, at New York Central Railroad station; north rail	324.8
Brownville, 1.4 miles east of 5 corners in; on north side of "Military road" at stone house, on bowlder; point, marked "363"	362.18
Brownville, 2 miles east of 5 corners in; on north side of "Military road" and at northeast corner of crossroads, on bowlder; point, marked "380"	378.86
Watertown, 2.2 miles west of; at north end of pipe culvert under New York Central Railroad; point, marked "383"	381.73
Watertown, Main street; 100 feet east of Mohawk street, on top of back part of fire hydrant	397.96
Watertown, Arsenal street; State armory, front face, west end; aluminum tablet, marked "479 CAPE VINCENT"	478.027

BROWNVILLE, VIA SANFORD, TO FELTS MILLS.

Watertown, 3 miles north of; on east side of State road leading from Watertown to Gunns Corners, and 80 feet south of road intersection; at schoolhouse, on bowlder; point, marked "430"	429.17
Watertown, 3.5 miles northeast of; on north side of road, 30 feet west of road intersection at end of east and west road, on ledge, point, marked "465." (Note. From this point, where the east and west road ends, the line runs for a mile cross fields to the Leray road, which it strikes at a point near the cemetery on that road 3.5 miles from Watertown)	464.01
Watertown, 3.5 miles northeast of; on south side of Sanford's Corners road, at intersection of road northerly, on small bowlder; point, marked "412"	411.11
Sanford, 1 mile west of, New York Central Railroad station; in lot on south side of road, 20 feet from fence and opposite road intersection, on bowlder; point, marked "440"	438.94
Sanford, at New York Central Railroad station; east rail	470.3
Sanford Station, 1 mile north of; at intersection of roads at Sanfords crossroads, on northwest corner of limestone monument; point, marked "493"	492.53
Sanfords Crossroads, 1 mile east of; on south side of road and 80 feet west of crossroads intersection, on ledge; point, marked "509"	507.68
Sanfords Crossroads, 2.25 miles east of; on south side of road to Felts Mills, in front of foundation wall where house formerly stood; spike near root of maple tree, marked "580"	579.23
Felts Mills, 1 mile west of; on northwest corner of (Grahams Crossroads, on back side of most westerly large pine tree; spike in root, marked "688"	637.39
Felts Mills, bridge over north branch of Black River at; on east end of south abutment (Island abutment); bronze tablet, marked "583 CAPE VINCENT"	582.361
Felt Mills; bridge over north branch of Black River, roadway on	584
Felts Mills; crest of dam on north branch of Black River	580.7
Felts Mills; base of dam on north branch of Black River at	571.4
Felts Mills; crest of dam on south branch of Black River at	583
<i>Felts Mills; base of dam on south branch of Black River at</i>	<i>566.8</i>

PENNSYLVANIA.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

A field error occurred in the levels published in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report, page 442, between West Brownsville Junction and Jacob Ferry. The elevations of these terminal points are corrected in this report.

In addition to above the following corrections are to be applied, which are derived from the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey:

In the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report, pages 421 and 437:

	Corrections. Foot.
Elevation of tablet "635 Pittsburg 1899" at Erie	+0.322
(Note. The elevation published in the Coast Survey Report is 0.430 foot too high, due to a clerical error not affecting adjacent elevations in the same list.)	
Page 425: Elevation at West Penn Junction	+0.243
Pages 426 and 440: Elevation at Pittsburg	+0.191
Pages 440-442: List of elevations between Uniontown, page 440, and Lemont, page 442	+0.181
Page 442: Elevation at West Brownsville Junction	+0.192
Pages 442-443: List of elevations from Point Marion to Greensboro ..	+0.166
(Note. The above corrections are those applied to the precise line run from Erie, via Pittsburg, to Grafton, W. Va., at the selected points mentioned. The corrected elevations of tablets at these and intermediate points are published in the Coast Survey Report above mentioned.)	
Page 431. Elevation at Harrisburg	+0.148

ARMSTRONG AND INDIANA COUNTIES.

RURAL VALLEY QUADRANGLE.

The elevations published in the following list are based on and adjusted between two bench marks established in the course of precise leveling by the United States Geological Survey. One is a bronze tablet set in front face of northwest corner of public school, corner of McKain and Vine streets, Kittanning, marked "803 PITTSBURG 1899," and the other is a bronze tablet set in the north abutment, west side of iron bridge, 2 miles south of Rimerton, marked "820 PITTSBURG 1899." The elevations of these, as derived by the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in 1900, are accepted as 803.870 feet above mean sea level for Kittanning and 821.148 feet for Rimerton.

The leveling was executed under the direction of Mr. Frank Sutton, topographer, and by Mr. J. H. Wetzel, levelman, in 1900.

All bench marks are referred to an aluminum tablet set in foundation of Seventh Avenue Hotel at Pittsburg, marked "738 PITTSBURG 1899," the elevation of which is accepted as 738.718 feet above

mean sea level, and are stamped with the letters "PITTSBURG," in addition to the figures of elevation.

KITTANNING, VIA RURAL VALLEY AND DAYTON, TO MAHONING.

	Feet.
Kittanning, public school building: copper tablet, marked "803 PITTSBURG 1899"	803.870
Kittanning, 1 mile east of; north side of road, nail in stump.....	999.79
Kittanning, 2 miles east of; south side of road, rock, chiseled mark □ ..	1,145.92
Kittanning, 3 miles east of; south side of road; rock, chiseled mark....	959.44
Kittanning, 3.33 miles east of; south side of road; pipe line, marked □ ..	988.37
Kittanning, 3.75 miles east of, at road south; rock, chiseled mark □.....	986.02
Kittanning, 4.5 miles east of; 50 feet east of road northeast; north side of road; rock, chiseled mark □ "1026"	1,026.56
Stone House Hotel, 0.75 mile west of; east side of road; rock, chiseled mark □	1,049.87
Kittanning, 6 miles east of; Stone House Hotel; in southeast corner stone; aluminum tablet, marked "1011 PITTSBURG"	1,010.855
Stone House Hotel, 1 mile east of; bridge, south side of road by; rock, chiseled mark □	1,023.10
Stone House Hotel, 1.5 miles east of; at road; rock, chiseled mark □ "1116"	1,115.77
Stone House Hotel, 2 miles east of; south side of road by small wooden bridge; rock, chiseled mark	1,070.33
Yatesboro, railroad at west end of; top of rail	1,121.1
Yatesboro, railroad crossing in; top of rail at	1,129.7
Yatesboro, 0.5 mile east of; south side of road; rock, chiseled mark □ ..	1,124.30
Rural Valley, bridge in; southeast wing wall of; in coping stone; copper tablet, marked "1112 PITTSBURG"	1,111.967
Rural Valley, 3 miles north of; 600 feet south of schoolhouse; rock, chiseled mark	1,185.60
Dayton, 2.75 miles southwest of; west side of road; rock, chiseled mark ..	1,399.38
Rural Valley, 8 miles north of; at road to west; nail in root of oak tree ..	1,275.87
Dayton, 1.5 miles west of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad overhead bridge; on southeast; top of coping stone, chiseled mark □ ..	1,275.82
Dayton, 0.5 mile west of; road crossing; top of north rail at	1,322.9
Dayton, 0.25 mile west of; road crossing; top of south rail at	1,328.2
Dayton, 900 feet west of station; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad bridge over small stream; northwest wing wall of, on second coping stone; aluminum tablet, marked "1326 PITTSBURG"	1,326.469
Eddyville, 2.5 miles south of; at crossroad; rock, chiseled mark □	1,257.25
Eddyville, 2 miles south of; iron bridge over Mahoning Creek; on southeast abutment; chiseled mark □ "1019"	1,019.04
Eddyville, 1.5 miles south of; east side of road; rock, chiseled mark ...	1,200.88
Eddyville, iron bridge over Big Mahoning; on bridge seat, southeast wing wall, aluminum tablet, marked "992 PITTSBURG"	992.635
Eddyville, 0.25 mile northeast of; iron bridge over Pine Run, floor of ..	999
Putneyville, 1 mile east of; bridge over Sugar Camp Run, floor of	954
Putneyville, iron bridge over Mahoning Creek at; northwest wing wall; coping stone, chiseled mark □	940.76
Putneyville, 1.5 miles west of; north side of road, under oak tree; rock, chiseled mark □	908.35
Putneyville, 3 miles west of; at cross rails, summit; rock, chiseled mark □	1,028.16
<i>Macks Bridge (over Mahoning Creek, 4 miles east of Mahoning), 0.5 mile east of; south side of road; rock, chiseled mark</i>	<i>942.89</i>

	Feet.
Mahoning, 6 miles east of; iron bridge over Mahoning Creek known as "Macks Bridge;" on southeast bridge seat; chiseled mark □	863.84
Mahoning, 4 miles east of; opposite mill by road north: nail in root of tree	841.95
Mahoning, 2 miles east of; iron bridge; southwest wing wall; coping stone, chiseled mark □	833.51
Mahoning, Allegheny Valley Railroad, opposite station at; top of rail	819.1
Rimerton, 2 miles south of; railroad bridge; northwest abutment; copper tablet, marked "820 PITTSBURG 1899"	821.148

INDIANA AND WESTMORELAND COUNTIES.

INDIANA, ELDERS RIDGE, AND LATROBE QUADRANGLES.

The elevations published in the following list are based upon various bench marks of the Pennsylvania Railroad on lines from West Penn Junction, via Blairsville intersection, to Braddock, the elevations of which are derived by applying various corrections to those listed in their publication of May 1, 1899, in conformity with the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in 1900, which makes the elevation as accepted for Blairsville intersection, bench mark Pennsylvania Railroad No. 47, a square cut on stone monument, 25 feet south of tool house, 1,120.113 feet above mean sea level.

The leveling was executed under the direction of Mr. Frank Sutton, topographer, by Mr. J. H. Wetzel, levelman, in 1900.

All bench marks are referred to an aluminum tablet set in foundation of Seventh Avenue Hotel at Pittsburg, marked "738 PITTSBURG 1899," the elevation of which is accepted as 738.718 feet above mean sea level, and are stamped with the letters "PITTSBURG" in addition to the figures of elevation.

SALTSBURG, VIA NEW ALEXANDRIA, TO LATROBE AND MILLWOOD.

	Feet.
Saltsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station; baggage-room door sill	855.96
Saltsburg, wooden covered bridge over Kiskiminitas River; on northeast wing wall, west end, aluminum tablet, marked "849 PITTSBURG"	848.959
New Alexandria, 2 miles north of; covered bridge over Loyahanna Creek; on north end of	935
New Alexandria, wooden covered bridge over Loyahanna Creek; southeast wing wall, on coping stone, tablet, marked "945 PITTSBURG"	945.368
New Alexandria, 500 feet north of Pennsylvania Railroad station; east side of road, nail in root of large oak tree, Pennsylvania Railroad bench mark No. 407	975.81
Georges Station, overhead bridge; on north pier of, aluminum tablet, marked "1199 PITTSBURG"	1,199.560
Latrobe, high school building; aluminum tablet	1,026.585
Millwood, overhead bridge; south abutment, on southwest coping stone, marked "1175 PITTSBURG"	1,175.668

BLAIRSVILLE, ALONG PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, TO HOMER CITY.

	Feet.
Blairsville, Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station; northeast corner of, on foundation offset, Pennsylvania Railroad bench mark No. 60, a square chiseled mark	1,012.298
Blairsville, Walnut street bridge: northeast wing wall of, on coping stone, aluminum tablet, marked "1003 PITTSBURG"	1,003.466
Blairsville, Maple street crossing; top of rail at	1,010.5
Turner Station, top of west rail at	1,100.5
Tunnel Station, 900 feet north of; in a cut, stone, chiseled mark	1,091.38
Smiths Station, road crossing; top of west rail at	1,074
Smiths Station, 1.5 miles north of, bridge over small stream: on northwest abutment of, chiseled mark	968.44
Blacklick Station, opposite: top of west rail	967
Blacklick Station, 900 feet north of; west side of railroad, rock, chiseled mark	972.44
Blacklick Station, 6 miles north of, railroad bridge over Twolick Creek; southwest corner of south abutment, on coping stone, bronze tablet, marked "981 PITTSBURG"	980.859
Blacklick Station, 1 mile north of; at road crossing, top of east rail	1,009
Rugh Station, opposite, top of west rail	1,028.9
Rugh Station, 5 miles north of; at road crossing, top of west rail	1,019
Graceton, 0.5 mile south of station; bridge over small stream; southwest wing wall, on coping stone, chiseled mark	1,020.76
South Graceton, road crossing; top of rail at	1,063
Graceton, opposite station; top of rail	1,060.4
Graceton, 1.8 miles north of station; small culvert, top stone, chiseled mark	1,042.59
Homer City, 5 miles south of; small culvert, northeast coping stone, chiseled mark	1,014.75
Homer City, 600 feet south of station; bridge over Yellow Creek; northwest wing wall, on coping stone, aluminum tablet, marked "1019 PITTSBURG"	1,019.483

HOMER CITY, ALONG PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, TO INDIANA.

Homer City, opposite station; top of rail	1,023
Homer City, 1 mile north of; small culvert, chiseled mark	1,047.47
Twolicks, 2 miles south of station; bridge over Twolick Creek; northwest wing wall, coping stone, chiseled mark	1,048.51
Twolicks, opposite station; top of rail	1,057.8
Twolicks, 1 mile north of; stone bridge, northeast coping stone, chiseled mark	1,109.66
Twolicks, 1.1 miles north of; stone bridge No. 9, northwest coping stone, chiseled mark	1,120
Twolicks, 1.6 miles north of; 3 miles south of Indiana; bridge, top of rail	1,128.1
Reed Station, 900 feet south of; on a cut, on west side of railroad, stone, chiseled mark	1,137.50
Reed Station, 600 feet south of; at road crossing, top of rail	1,145.9
Reed Station, opposite: top of west rail	1,149.5
Reed Station, 600 feet north of; at road crossing, top of rail	1,163
Normal, 1 mile south of; bridge, northwest wing wall, chiseled mark	1,228.28
Indiana, 1.3 miles south of; small bridge, northwest wing wall, chiseled mark	1,235.75

	Feet.
Indiana, Normal School campus; south meridian stone	1,392.90
Indiana, Normal School campus, on north meridian stone in; copper tablet, marked "1299 PITTSBURG 1900"	1,299.412
INDIANA, VIA CREEKSID, GAIBLETON, PENN RUN, AND BRUSH VALLEY, TO HOMER CITY.	
Indiana, School street crossing; top of rail	1,302
Indiana, Church street crossing; top of rail	1,307.6
Indiana, opposite station; top of west rail	1,309.7
Indiana, 75 feet west of station; stone set in street, chiseled mark	1,311.59
Indiana, 1.7 miles northwest; south side of road, nail in root of chestnut tree	1,433.07
Indiana, 2 miles northwest of; summit, on root of large double chestnut tree, paint marked	1,498.19
Indiana, 2.25 miles west of; on west side of road, on root of oak tree, "No. 24" made by coal prospectors	1,390.49
Indiana, 2.5 miles northwest of; nail in root of oak tree	1,354.49
Indiana, 2.7 miles northwest of; on east side of road, nail in root of large oak tree	1,219
Indiana, 4 miles northwest of; nail in telephone pole	1,130.54
Newville, 1 mile southwest of; iron bridge over Crooked Creek, south- west wing wall, coping stone, chiseled mark	1,021.19
Newville, M. E. church, entrance to; in southwest corner stone, copper tablet, marked "1034 PITTSBURG"	1,034.068
Newville, 1.75 miles north of; covered bridge, northeast abutment, coping stone, chiseled mark	1,047.15
Chambersville, 1 mile south of; covered bridge over Crooked Creek, southeast wing wall, coping stone, chiseled mark	1,048.10
Chambersville, 300 feet south of post-office; on east side of road, rock, chiseled mark	1,073.35
Chambersville, 1.24 miles north of; 500 feet south of schoolhouse, at road leading west, nail in root of oak tree	1,065.54
Gaibleton, 1 mile south of post-office; east side of road, rock, chiseled mark	1,151.32
Gaibleton, 650 feet south of post-office; double-arched stone bridge, west side of road, on coping stone, north arch, aluminum tablet, marked "1087 PITTSBURG"	1,086.778
Kinterburg, in crossroad at; rock, chiseled mark	1,104.95
Tanoma, 0.5 mile west of post-office; south side of road, rock, chiseled mark	1,140.91
Tanoma, Tanoma House; bay window, in top foundation stone of, alu- minum tablet, marked "1132 PITTSBURG"	1,132.615
Tanoma, 1.5 miles southeast of; at crossroad, stone, chiseled mark	1,173.44
Tanoma, 2.25 miles south of; oak tree standing in road, nail in root of	1,401.88
Tanoma, 4 miles east of; 30 feet north of schoolhouse, on west side of road, rock, chiseled mark	1,285.41
Tanoma, 4.25 miles east of; covered bridge, southeast wing wall, coping stone, chiseled mark	1,192.00
Penn Run, 2 miles west of post-office; south side of road, rock, chiseled mark	1,265.86
Penn Run, 1.75 miles west of post-office; bridge over Penn Run	1,247
Penn Run, 1 mile west of post-office; on rock under wild cherry tree, chiseled mark	1,404.85

	Feet.
Penn Run, Presbyterian Church, on lower stone step of; bronze tablet, marked "1475 PITTSBURG"	1,474.968
Pikes Peak, 1.5 miles southwest of; north side of road, rock, chiseled mark	1,423.50
Pikes Peak, 2.2 miles southwest; bridge over Yellow Creek	1,262
Brush Valley, 2.5 miles northeast of post-office; south side of road, by red house, stone, chiseled mark	1,385.69
Brush Valley, 300 feet northeast of post-office; nail in root of oak tree ..	1,403.86
Brush Valley, Union House, entrance to; in south end of top stone step of, bronze tablet, marked "1448 PITTSBURG"	1,448.657
Brush Valley, 1.5 miles west of, nearly opposite chestnut tree on north side of road; south side of road, rock, chiseled mark	1,586.25
Brush Valley, 3 miles west of; south side of road, by log house, rock, chiseled mark	1,506.12
Homer City, 2.25 miles east of; north side of road, under large white oak, rock, chiseled mark	1,527.33
Homer City, 2 miles east of; on west side of road, rock, chiseled mark ..	1,397.05
Homer City, opposite schoolhouse; corner of street, stone, chiseled mark	1,062.32

CUMMINS BRIDGE, VIA SHELOCTA AND KENT, TO LIVERMORE.

Newville, 1 mile southwest of; iron bridge over Crooked Creek, southwest wing wall, coping stone, chiseled mark	1,021.19
Shelocta, 3.5 miles east of; south side of road, nail in root of oak tree ..	1,052.79
Shelocta, 2.75 miles east of; under clump of oak trees, rock, chiseled mark	1,055.19
Shelocta, 1.25 miles east of; south side of road, near barn and nearly opposite house on north side of road, rock, chiseled mark	1,014.04
Shelocta, 0.25 mile east of; at intersection of roads, near covered bridge, rock, chiseled mark	994.84
Shelocta, covered bridge over Crooked Creek at west end of; northeast wing wall of, coping stone, bronze tablet, marked "992 PITTSBURG"	991.804
Shelocta, 1.2 miles west of; south side of road, rock, chiseled mark	1,046.81
Shelocta, 2.5 miles south of; opposite white house, under clump of locust trees, rock, chiseled mark	1,125.44
Shelocta, 2.75 miles south of; west side of road, opposite hickory tree, rock, chiseled mark	1,165.67
Parkwood, 1,000 feet north of; west side of road, rock, chiseled mark ..	1,331.81
Parkwood, 1.75 miles south of; bridge over Blacklegs Creek	1,062
Kent, 3 miles north of post-office; W. L. Neal's brick residence, on upper foundation stone; aluminum tablet, marked "1167 PITTSBURG"	1,167.488
Kent, 2 miles north of post-office; Clark Neal's residence, in front of, on top of stepping block, chiseled mark	1,139.37
Kent, 0.25 mile north of post-office; by old barn, rock, chiseled mark	1,071.83
Kent, at intersection of roads at west end of; opposite blacksmith shop, rock, chiseled mark	1,055.88
Kent, 0.8 mile south of post-office; on east side of road opposite sawmill, rock, chiseled mark	1,039.25
Kent, 2 miles south of post-office; James M. Jack's brick residence, on stone doorstep, bronze tablet, marked "1029 PITTSBURG"	1,028.734
Kent, 3.5 miles south of post-office; bridge over Altman Run	982
Kent, 4 miles south of post-office; at intersection with road to east, stone, chiseled mark	980.50

	Feet.
Livermore, 0.25 mile north of; at intersection of roads, rock, chiseled mark.....	933.28
Livermore, at north side of; covered bridge over Conemaugh River, north end of.....	905
Livermore, 0.2 mile east of; overhead bridge, in southeast wing wall, copper bolt, Pennsylvania Railroad bench mark No. 56.....	933.890
Livermore, 0.2 mile east of; overhead bridge, southeast wing wall of, on coping stone, aluminum tablet, marked "934 PITTSBURG".....	933.852

WASHINGTON, WESTMORELAND, GREENE, AND FAYETTE COUNTIES.

BROWNSVILLE, CONNELLSVILLE, WAYNESBURG, MASONTOWN, UNIONTOWN, AND MORGANTOWN QUADRANGLES.

The elevations published in the following list are based on and adjusted between bench marks established in the course of precise leveling by this Bureau at Point Marion, Uniontown, West Brownsville Junction, and Baird flag station, Pennsylvania. The elevations of these are accepted as corrected by the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. (See Report for 1898-99 of that Bureau, Appendix No. 8.)

Elevations published in the Twenty-first Annual Report of this Bureau, on pages 440-443, are corrected as follows: To those listed in circuit from Uniontown via Farmington and Lamont to Uniontown, add 0.181 foot; to those between Point Marion and Greensboro, add 0.166 foot; in list Brownsville to Jacobs Ferry, add 0.192 foot to the elevation there given for the tablet at West Brownsville Junction, but the elevation at Jacobs Ferry is corrected by leveling of the United States Engineer Corps from West Brownsville Junction, raising it 0.445 foot, and intermediate elevations are discarded.

The leveling was executed under the direction of Mr. Frank Sutton, topographer, and by Messrs. William Crennell and J. H. Wetzel, levelmen, in 1899, and by the latter alone in 1900.

All bench marks are referred to an aluminum tablet in the foundation of the Seventh Avenue Hotel at Pittsburg, marked "738 PITTSBURG 1899," the elevation of which is accepted as 738.718 feet above mean sea level, and are stamped with the letters "PITTSBURG" in addition to their figures of elevation.

EAST RIVERSIDE, VIA KHEDIVE, CLARKSVILLE, WAYNESBURG, DAVISTOWN, TO POINT MARION.

	Feet.
Jacobs Ferry, East Riverside mill; on southwest corner of foundation, bronze tablet, marked "792 PITTSBURG".....	792.894
Carmichaels, schoolhouse; on stone step of entrance of, aluminum tablet, marked "1004 PITTSBURG".....	1,004.638
Carmichaels, 2 miles west of, covered bridge over Muddy Creek; on southwest wall of.....	982.11
Carmichaels, 2.5 miles west of; opposite brick and white house, on stone water trough.....	1,005.32

	Feet.
Khediye, residence of Mrs. Sarah Yoder, in west end of; on foundation stone under bay window, aluminum tablet, marked "1013 PITTSBURG"	1,013.671
Jefferson, 0.5 mile north of, covered bridge; on southwest wing wall of	851.84
Clarksville, 1 mile south of, covered bridge over Tenmile Creek; northwest wing wall, on coping stone (next to bridge), bronze tablet, marked "814 PITTSBURG"	814.698
Ruffcreek, wooden dwelling house of John Breston; northeast corner, in upper foundation stone, bronze tablet, marked "999 PITTSBURG"	998.370
Waynesburg, court-house; northwest corner of stone veranda, bronze tablet, marked "1035 PITTSBURG"	1,035.033
Waynesburg, east end of; covered bridge over Tenmile Creek, on southeast wing wall	935.46
Waynesburg, 2 miles south of, bridge; on rock at	969.36
Delight, iron bridge; floor of	1,037.
Newtown, 3 miles west of; near small bridge at road south by school-house, rock, chisel marked	1,084.54
Newtown, 2 miles south of, covered bridge, on southwest wing wall, chisel mark	1,048.27
Newtown, iron bridge; on northeast wing wall of, 2 coping stones from bridge, bronze tablet, marked "1010 PITTSBURG"	1,009.933
Newtown, 1.5 miles east of, covered bridge, on northwest wing wall	998.04
Newtown, 2 miles east of, iron bridge; southeast wing wall	993.03
Newtown, 2.25 miles east of, curved bridge; coping stone, chisel marked	990.11
Davistown, middle bridge in (wooden); northeast wing wall of, in ledge of rocks at end of, bronze tablet, marked "932 PITTSBURG"	932.458
Davistown, 1.5 miles east of, iron bridge over Dunkard Creek; on northwest wing wall, chisel mark	872.06
Taylorstown, 0.5 mile west of, bridge; on northwest wing wall	849.1
Point Marion, 3.1 miles north of; bridge over Dunkard Creek, at junction with Monongahela River, west side of south abutment, stone, chisel marked	800.11

POINT MARION, VIA CHEATHAVEN, TO LAUREL IRON WORKS, W. VA.

Cheat River Passing, 150 feet south of, on east side of railroad; chisel mark on rock	816.39
Cheathaven, 0.7 mile south of; at small wooden bridge across road, on sandstone on east side of road, chisel mark	801.76
Cheathaven, 1 mile south of; iron bridge over Ruble Run, on southeast wing wall of, chisel mark	807.16
Laurel Iron Works, West Virginia, 150 feet east of; aluminum tablet on southeast bridge seat, marked "1055 PITTSBURG"	1,055.019

GIBSON, VIA BROADFORD, DAWSON, AND WEST NEWTON, TO BAIRDS FLAG STATION.

Gibson station, 0.1 mile southeast of; railroad bridge over Youghiogheny River, on northwest wing wall of, chisel mark	914.46
Connellsville, foot of Main street; on top stone of pier of iron bridge	884.98
Connellsville, Main street, between Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and river; wagon bridge over Youghiogheny River at, on top stone of south end of pier of, aluminum tablet, marked "885 PITTSBURG"	885.045

	Feet.
Connellsville, south end of Baltimore and Ohio depot at; at intersection of main track and switch, chisel mark on curbstone.....	882.23
Broadford, house No. 20, near coke ovens, on southeast corner stone of, chisel mark	857.66
Dawson, First National Bank; aluminum tablet in face of entrance to, marked "851 PITTSBURG"	851.661
Dawson, 0.5 mile north of; on northeast wall of culvert over stream....	846.29
Dawson, 2 miles north of; northeast corner of abutment of bridge....	838.13
Layton station, 600 feet south of, at north end of Fayette brickworks; in stone on north side of railroad arch culvert, aluminum tablet, marked "806 PITTSBURG"	805.549
Jacobs Creek station, 1,200 feet south of; railroad bridge over Jacobs Creek, on southwest corner of south abutment; aluminum tablet, marked "782 PITTSBURG"	781.952
Smithson station, 600 feet south of; on north side of railroad on rock...	777.21
Port Royal, United States bond house, No. 2; south end of, on door sill.	776.39
Port Royal, 2.6 miles west of; on east side of railroad, 1,590 feet north of tank No. 14, on rock.....	769.208
West Newton, wagon bridge over Yonghiogheny River at; north side of east end of wing wall of, aluminum tablet, marked "771 PITTSBURG"	771.123
West Newton, 1.2 miles west of; on coping stone of bridge	829.63
West Newton, 4 miles west of; on coping stone of bridge	983.52
Gambles, James Torren's brick house at (formerly Gambles's post-office), west side of front entrance to, on stone in retaining wall; bronze tablet, marked "1184 PITTSBURG"	1,134.180
Baird Flag station, 150 feet southwest of station signpost at stone arch culvert; in second step below coping stone, north side of track, 4.8 feet below top rail, bronze tablet, marked "755 PITTSBURG 1899" ..	755.269
BROADFORD, VIA SCOTSDALE, MOUNT PLEASANT, AND HUNKERS, TO WEST NEWTON.	
Broadford, 0.7 mile north of; railroad bridge on southeast coping of, chisel mark	901.20
Broadford, 1.8 miles north of; bridge No. 804, on coping stone southeast abutment of, chisel mark	951.92
Scottdale, H. C. Frick Coke Company's building; in second stone below water table, at left side of entrance, aluminum tablet, marked "1040, PITTSBURG"	1,039.942
Scottdale, 0.7 mile north of; small bridge, on coping stone northeast abutment of; chisel mark	1,026.46
Pershing station; bridge at; on northeast corner abutment of; chisel mark	1,039.63
Mount Pleasant; south side Main street; 950 feet northwest of Pennsylvania Railroad; on curbstone; chisel mark	1,104.90
Mount Pleasant; Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, left side at entrance to, on foundation stone: aluminum tablet marked "1222 PITTSBURG"	1,222.851
Mount Pleasant, south side of Main street, at Stephenson's alley, on curb; chisel mark	1,257.81
Tarrs station; west side railroad and south side of wagon road, on rock; chisel mark	1,087.69
Ruffsedale station; north side of railroad at road crossing at; on rock; chisel mark	1,042.61

	Feet.
Hunkers station, railroad bridge at; on southwest corner of abutment of; chisel mark	940.19
Hunkers station, 150 feet south of; railroad bridge, west end of south abutment; on coping stone; bronze tablet marked "939 PITTSBURG"	939.62
Ruffedale, 0.7 mile west of; house at foot of hill; on north side of road, on rock	1,159.15
Mendon, east end of; northwest corner of brick house owned by J. F. Grove; in second stone from top of foundation; bronze tablet marked "1104 PITTSBURG"	1,104.585
Mendon, north side of road at near log house; chisel mark on rock. . .	1,154.15
Turkeytown, 0.1 mile east of; north side of road; chisel mark on rock. .	1.143
West Newton, summit east of; north side of road at; chisel mark on rock	1,038.06

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

CARLISLE QUADRANGLE.

The elevations published in the following list are based directly upon a bench mark of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Carlisle, Pa. This is marked by the letter "M" cut on the base of the column at the west side of the jail entrance. (See p. 560, Appendix No. 8, on hypsometry, of their report for 1898-99, published in 1900.) The elevation of this bench mark is accepted as 473.234 feet above mean sea level.

The datum to which this leveling is referred is an aluminum tablet of the United States Geological Survey placed in the State library at Harrisburg, marked "364 HARRISBURG, 1899," the elevation of which is accepted as 363.961 feet above mean sea level, as corrected by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1900. This elevation is 0.148 feet higher than the elevation accepted for this bench mark in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Director of this Survey, page 431.

The leveling was executed under the general direction of Mr. Robert D. Cummin, topographer, by Mr. F. M. Taylor, levelman.

The bench marks being referred to Harrisburg as datum are stamped with the letters "HARRISBURG" in addition to their figures of elevation.

CARLISLE, VIA MOUNT HOLLY, TO IDAVILLE.

	Feet.
Carlisle, 4 miles south of, at intersection of crossroads; at south corner of Craighead's yard, stone, paint marked	533.70
Mount Holly Springs, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad station; in southeast corner of, bronze tablet, marked "556 HARRISBURG 1900"	555.566
Hunters Run, station, 600 feet south of; spike in butt of telegraph pole. .	627.45
Zion Church; west side of railroad track, southeast of intersection of roads, point of rock	856.55
Starners station, road crossing at; east side of track, bolt in butt of telegraph pole	981.20

	Feet.
Starners station, 1.5 miles south of, 1 mile north of Idaville station; between trestles Nos. 1 and 2, spike in stump.....	904.92

IDAVILLE, VIA YORK SPRINGS AND DILLSBURG, TO MECHANICSBURG.

Idaville, P. L. Houck's house; in east side of, bronze tablet, marked "805 HARRISBURG 1900"	805.101
Gargol. at intersection of crossroads; three nails in root of white oak..	792.69
York Springs, brick hall at; in southwest corner of, bronze tablet, marked "607 HARRISBURG 1900"	606.599
Deardorff's Mills, at intersection of crossroads at; spike in root of locust tree	512.64
Bermudian, A. L. Powell's house; northeast corner of top stone step of, chisel marked +	500.32
Big Dam, crossroads at; corner stone at southeast corner of, chisel marked □	489.51
Franklinton, United Brethren Church; south end of step, top of iron support of foot scraper	696.65
Dillsburg, brick schoolhouse; in southwest corner of, bronze tablet, marked "613 HARRISBURG 1900"	613.197
Williams Grove, station, 500 feet north of; on east side of railroad track, point on stone	439.12
Mechanicsburg, 1 mile south of, bridge at post No. D-10-3; spike in top of	429.04
Mechanicsburg, brick high school; west side of, at right of front entrance, bronze tablet, marked "456 HARRISBURG 1900"	455.855

MECHANICSBURG TO CARLISLE.

Hogestown, 0.5 mile west of; spike in butt of telephone pole	425.84
New Kingston, Dr. Faulk's house; curbstone in front of, chisel marked +	453.48
Middlesex, east end of; spike in stump of telegraph pole	425.30
Carlisle, 1 mile east of; opposite Indian school; south side of pike, point of rock	452.79

MOUNT HOLLY TO WILLIAMS GROVE.

Boiling Springs, 0.5 miles west of, opposite whistle post; spike in butt of telephone pole	489.66
Lidighs station, 0.33 mile east of; bridge, right side of track, capstone of abutment of, chisel marked	451.84

MERCERSBURG AND CHAMBERSBURG QUADRANGLES.

The elevations published in the following list are based directly upon two bench marks of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. One at Chambersburg, Pa., marked by the letter "N" cut on pedestal at base of the northernmost pillar of the front of the courthouse, and one at Greencastle, designated XXX1, and marked by the center of a cross cut in a stone in the front wall of the Cumberland Valley Railroad station. The elevation of the former has been accepted as 620.497 feet above mean sea level, and that of the latter 588.462 feet. These are the adjusted elevations from Appendix

No. 8, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Report on Hypsometry for 1898-99, published in 1900.

The datum to which this work is referred is an aluminum tablet of the United States Geodetic Survey placed in the State Library at Harrisburg, marked "364 HARRISBURG 1899." The elevation of which is accepted as 363.961 feet above mean sea level, as corrected by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1900. This elevation is 0.148 foot higher than the elevation accepted for this bench mark in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Director of this Survey, page 431.

The leveling was executed under the general direction of Mr. Robert D. Cummin, topographer, by Mr. F. M. Taylor, levelman.

The bench marks being referred to Harrisburg as datum are stamped with the letters "HARRISBURG" in addition to their figures of elevation.

CHAMBERSBURG TO FAYETTEVILLE.

	Feet.
Chambersburg, 1.25 miles east of; 500 feet west of toll gate, on north side of pike, rock, chisel marked +	651.05
Chambersburg, 3 miles east of; top of milestone, chisel marked +	735.03
Chambersburg, 4 miles east of; milestone, hole drilled in top of	766.80
Fayetteville, broken milestone, in; notch cut in north side of	789.82
Fayetteville, Union Brick Church; in foundation stone east side of, bronze tablet, marked "792 HARRISBURG 1900"	791.736

CHAMBERSBURG, VIA SCOTLAND AND GREENVILLAGE, TO WEST FAYETTEVILLE.

Chambersburg, 3.75 miles northeast of; 2.5 miles north of Chambersburg and Gettysburg pike, 50 feet west of road and 500 feet south of intersection of roads, in field, rock, point marked +	742.89
Scotland, bridge over Conococheague Creek between Soldiers' Orphans Industrial School and Scotland Station; southeast wing wall of, capstone, chisel marked +	670.71
Greenvillage, brick schoolhouse; in southeast corner stone of, bronze tablet, marked "678 HARRISBURG 1900"	677.985
Greenvillage, west side of pike; in main road crossing, stone, chisel marked +	675.32
Woodstock, blacksmith shop, 30 feet south of; bolt in top of stump	726.06

CHAMBERSBURG TO LOUDON.

Chambersburg, 1 mile west of; at junction with road to right, spike in telegraph pole	624.43
Chambersburg, 2 miles west of; spike in telegraph pole with signboard ..	733.06
Chambersburg, 3 miles west of; spike in telegraph pole with signboard ..	692.06
Chambersburg, 4 miles west of; spike in telegraph pole with signboard ..	597.37
Chambersburg, 6 miles west of; bolt in telegraph pole with signboard ..	574.07
St. Thomas, 0.5 mile east of; signboard "7 miles to Chambersburg," harrow tooth in telegraph pole	671.16
St. Thomas, brick hotel; in northeast corner stone of, bronze tablet, marked "645 HARRISBURG 1900"	644.673
St. Thomas, 1 mile west of; signboard "9 miles to Chambersburg," harrow tooth in telegraph pole	606.26

	Feet.
Loudon, 4 miles east of; Mount Parnell schoolhouse, black brick between doors, chisel marked +	690.83
Loudon, 3 miles east of; on north side of pike, signboard "11 miles to Chambersburg," bolt in telegraph pole.....	777.00

LOUDON TO RICHMOND.

Loudon, crossing; west side of track and south side of turnpike, signal support, spike in top of	645.18
Loudon, 1.25 miles north of; culvert, capstone east side of, chisel marked +	616.96
Loudon, 2.75 miles north of; west side of railroad track, spike in telegraph pole	648.31
Richmond, schoolhouse; in southeast corner stone in foundation of, bronze tablet, marked "676 HARRISBURG 1900"	676.169

LOUDON, VIA MERCERSBURG JUNCTION, TO MERCERSBURG.

Loudon, 0.5 mile south of; crossing, east side of railroad track and north side of public road, stone, chisel marked +	613.14
Loudon, 1.5 miles south of; on east side of railroad track, stone, chisel marked +	628.69
Mercersburg, 2.5 miles northeast of; railroad bridge over west branch of Conococheague Creek, at southeast corner of, capstone, chisel marked □	536.78
Mercersburg, 2.25 miles north of; at road crossing about 1,000 feet south of Mercersburg Junction, on east side of railroad track, oval rock, chisel marked +	552.13
Mercersburg, 1 mile north of; South Penn Railroad tracks, on west side of, at bottom of small cut, on top of sharp rock, chisel marked +	552.71

MERCERSBURG TO COVE GAP.

Mercersburg, 1.25 miles west of; 300 feet west of Andrew Shelly's brick house, south side of pike, iron in telegraph pole	649.97
Mercersburg, 1.75 miles west of; Fruit Hill schoolhouse, in foundation, near northwest corner of, stone, chisel marked +	705.05
Mercersburg, 3 miles west of; Cove Gap roller mills, northeast corner stone of, chisel marked +	775.93

MERCERSBURG, VIA UPTON, TO GREENCASTLE.

Mercersburg, Mercersburg Academy; dining hall, in northwest corner of, aluminum tablet, marked "595 HARRISBURG 1900"	594.845
Mercersburg, mansion house; stone horse block in front of, on top step of, chisel marked ⊕	575.66
Mercersburg, 1 mile east of; tollgate house, stone in front of, chisel marked +	557.85
Mercersburg, 3 miles east of; about 1,000 feet east of stone bridge over west branch of Conococheague, on north side of pike, stone, chisel marked +	541.57
Upton, 1.5 miles west of; opposite Garnes blacksmith shop, on north side of pike, iron in telephone pole	553.94
Upton, 0.87 mile west of; at intersection of road running south to Welsh Run, stone, chisel marked +	548.74
Upton, Dr. Noble's office; on south side of pike, stone horse block in front of, chisel marked +	625.09

	Feet.
Upton, brick schoolhouse; in southeast corner stone of, aluminum tablet, marked "620 HARRISBURG 1900"	619.644
Greencastle, 2.5 miles west of; about 100 feet west of shoemaker's house, on south side of pike, on capstone of small culvert, chisel marked □ ..	549.22
Greencastle, 1.75 miles west of; at intersection of road north to Williamson, three nails in telephone pole	543.81
Greencastle, 1.12 miles west of; tollgate house, stone step of, chisel marked +	457.93
Greencastle, 1 mile west of; northwest corner of Greencastle cemetery, north side of pike, stone, chisel marked +	529.00
Greencastle, 0.75 mile west of; schoolhouse at corner of roads, stone in foundation of, chisel marked +	550.65

GREENCASTLE, VIA MARION JUNCTION, TO MERCERSBURG JUNCTION.

Greencastle, 1.5 miles north of; Charles Hessler's yard, stone horse block at corner of, chisel marked +	565.61
Marion Junction, 3 miles south of, and 500 feet south of Kauffman's Station; west side of road, stone, chisel marked +	588.71
Marion Junction, 1 mile west of; Cumberland Valley Railroad milepost No. 60, top of iron support of standard southwest of	578.06
Stone Bridge Station, 1.13 miles east of; on left bank of East Conococheague Creek, southeast corner of bridge wall, top stone of, chisel marked +	509.88
Stone Bridge Station, at crossing; south side of railroad tracks, railroad spike in butt of willow tree	495.61
Williamson, station, 0.12 mile south of; railroad bridge over Back Creek, at northwest corner of wall of, stone, chisel marked +	490.43
Rockdale, station, 0.12 mile east of; culvert, west wall of, north capstone of, chisel marked +	517.07
Lehmaster, 1 mile east of, near east end of grove, on north side of railroad track, railroad spike in butt of white-oak tree	566.26

GREENCASTLE TO WAYNESBORO.

Greencastle, 1 mile east of; brick pavement from house of Mr. Shelly to pike, west side of, top of pointed marker stone	678.84
Zullinger, Louis Hovis's house; stone horse block in front of, chisel marked +	748.36

FAYETTEVILLE TO WAYNESBORO.

East Fayetteville, station; 20 feet northwest of railroad crossing, bolt in root of oak tree	772.65
Fayetteville, 3.25 miles south of; at intersection of roads, point of rock, paint marked +	838.46
Mount Alto, Funkstown or Altondale; M. E. Church, entrance to, in left side of stone step, aluminum tablet, marked "848 HARRISBURG 1900"	847.459
Mount Alto, 1.12 miles south of; Knepper pump house, south end of, stone doorsill, chisel marked ⊕	786.08
Waynesboro, 1.5 miles north of; culvert crossing creek, east capstone of, chisel marked +	656.08
Waynesboro, Cumberland Valley Railroad station; east entrance to, top of stone support under middle porch post, chisel marked +	713.86
Waynesboro, Western Maryland Railroad station; in stone in north foundation of, aluminum tablet, marked "712 HARRISBURG 1900" ..	711.879

LEHIGH, LEBANON, BERKS, AND LANCASTER COUNTIES.

WERNERSVILLE AND SLATINGTON QUADRANGLES.

The following elevations are based on an aluminum tablet placed in front face of State library at Harrisburg, Pa. The height of this is determined from mean sea level by precise levels of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the United States Geological Survey, the connection having been made by the latter organization. The elevation of this datum is accepted as 363.961 feet above mean sea level. The immediate elevations on which the leveling reported upon herewith is based are bench marks of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey transcontinental line as published in their latest adjustment, Report of 1898-99, Appendix 8.

The leveling was done under the direction of Mr. Hersey Munroe, topographer, by Messrs. B. E. White and Hargraves Wood, levelmen.

All bench marks dependent upon this datum are marked with the letters "HARRISBURG" in addition to the figures of elevation.

MACUNGIE, VIA FOGELSVILLE, CLAUSSVILLE, AND NEW TRIPOLI, TO
SLATINGTON.

	Feet.
Macungie station, 0.5 mile west of; cut on top of stone of the middle of the south side of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad bridge over small run, marked "XXII B. □ M. 1881" U.S.C.G.S.B.M	383.809
Macungie, 0.75 mile west of; top of rail at crossing Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	389.2
Macungie, 1.35 miles northwest of; chisel mark (+) on south end of stone doorsill of schoolhouse at road to north	399.83
Trexlerstown, 0.9 mile south of; on bolt in guard at southwest corner of iron bridge over Little Lehigh Creek	376.94
Little Lehigh Creek, water in	369.4
Trexlerstown, chisel mark (□) on top of bowlder at northwest corner of shed at Trexlerstown Church	406.76
Trexlerstown, 1 mile north of; chisel mark (□) on limestone rock east of road, 75 feet north of summit	416.47
Fogelsville, 0.2 mile south of; chisel mark (□) on bowlder east side of road	463.99
Fogelsville; chisel mark (+) on stone step in front of residence of Rev. E. J. Fogel	478.44
Fogelsville, German Reformed Church at; aluminum tablet set in southwest corner of foundation wall under corner stone, marked "514 HARRISBURG 1900"	514.356
Claussville, 1 mile southeast of; nail in root of oak tree west of road, marked "566"	565.56
Claussville, 0.9 mile southeast of; chisel mark (□) on rock north of road, marked "595" on fence	595.48
Claussville; chisel mark (□) on south end stone doorstep of schoolhouse	684.04
Claussville, 0.8 mile northwest of, and 300 feet north of Werley's carriage shop, chisel mark (□) on rock north of road, marked "623" on fence	623.46

	Feet.
Lyon Valley; chisel mark (□) on rock west of road, 75 feet north of stone arch bridge over Lyon Creek, marked "459".....	459.45
Lyon Valley, 150 feet west of road corner by hotel; chisel mark on rock north of road, marked "476".....	475.63
Lyon Valley, 0.8 mile northwest of; chisel mark (□) on rock east of road, marked "478" on fence.....	478.28
Lyon Valley, 1.7 miles northwest of, Lowhill Church; chisel mark (+) on southwest end of lower stone step of.....	651.34
Lowhill, 0.4 mile south of; chisel mark (□) on rock north of road, marked "594" on fence.....	598.76
Lowhill; on stone arch bridge over Jordan Creek, marked "512" on side.....	512.5
Lowhill; chisel mark (□) on stone at corner of road by hotel, marked "512".....	512.52
Lowhill, 0.8 mile north of; chisel mark (□) on rock north of road, marked "555".....	554.87
Pleasant Corner (Jordan post-office), 0.6 mile south of road to; chisel mark (□) on boulder at west end of north side of stone arch bridge over Jordan Creek, marked "556".....	555.75
Pleasant Corner (Jordan post-office), 0.1 mile west of road to; chisel mark (□) on boulder on north side of road, marked "571".....	571.23
New Tripoli, 1.3 miles east of; chisel mark (□) on boulder in northwest corner of crossroads west of summit, marked "701".....	701.35
New Tripoli, 0.4 mile east of; chisel mark (□) on large boulder south of road, marked "614".....	613.74
New Tripoli, 0.5 mile northeast of; bronze tablet set in southeast corner of stone basement of barn owned by A. Bennikoff, marked "573 HARRISBURG 1900".....	572.809
Germansville, 2 miles west of, and 0.2 mile east of Lochland station; chisel mark (□) on boulder north of track, 90 feet east of crossing, marked "681".....	680.94
Germansville, depot; top of rail at crossing by, marked "608" on plank..	607.7
Germansville, 600 feet north of crossing by station, chisel mark (□) on north end of bridge seat, east abutment of railroad trestle bridge over Jordan Creek, marked "601".....	601.06
Germansville, 0.9 miles northeast of; chisel mark (□) on north end of east wall of open railroad culvert, marked "639".....	638.96
Best, 1.2 miles west of; chisel mark (□) on boulder south of track, 2,000 feet west of crossing, marked "613".....	618.29
Best, 0.5 mile west of; chisel mark (□) on boulder south of track, 500 feet west of road crossing, marked "577".....	576.72
Best, 500 feet northeast of railroad station; bronze tablet set in north end of bridge seat west abutment of small railroad bridge, marked "548 HARRISBURG 1900".....	548.305
Best station; top of rail at crossing, marked "545" on plank.....	544.9
Best, 1.1 miles northeast of; chisel mark (□) on north end of parapet wall east abutment small railroad trestle bridge, 500 feet west of water tank, marked "480".....	480.
Emerald station; top of rail at crossing, marked "433" on plank.....	432.8
Emerald, 0.6 mile east of; chisel mark (□) south end of bridge seat, west abutment of railroad trestle bridge, marked "B. M.".....	409.81
Slatington; chisel mark (□) on west end parapet wall of, south abutment of Lough Valley Railroad bridge, 300 feet south of station, marked "366".....	366.13

SLATINGTON, VIA ROCKDALE AND SCHNECKSVILLE, TO LYON VALLEY.

	Feet.
Slatington, 0.7 miles south of: Lehigh Valley Railroad bench mark No. 92, iron bolt in west pier of Lehigh and New England Railroad overhead crossing bridge over Lehigh Valley Railroad, marked "U.S.G.S.B.M. 358"	357.82
Slatington, 1.6 miles south of; chisel mark (□) on rock east of track, marked "354"	353.98
Rockdale, 1.6 miles northwest of; chisel mark (□) on north end of coping of arch culvert, marked "353"	353.14
Peter's Crossing station: top of rail at, marked "255"	354.7
Rockdale: Lehigh Valley Railroad bench mark, iron bolt in foundation stone of water tank, 250 feet north of station, marked "354"	353.76
Rockdale, 250 feet north of station; bronze tablet set in foundation stone under pillar at southeast corner of water tank of Lehigh Valley Railroad, marked "354 HARRISBURG 1900"	353.772
Rockdale, station: top of rail, marked "351" on platform	251.5
Rockdale, 1.5 miles southwest of; chisel mark (□) on large rock east of road, 100 feet south of road corner, marked "501"	501.41
Unionville (Neff's post-office), 1 mile northeast of; chisel mark (□) on boulder west of road, 100 feet west of stream, marked "614"	613.99
Unionville (Neff's post-office), 0.8 mile northeast of; chisel mark (□) on boulder west of road, 500 feet north of tannery, marked "612"	612.34
Unionville (Neff's post-office), Union Church; chisel mark (+) on east end of lower stone step of front entrance of	687.13
Schnecksville, Gross Hotel; chisel mark (□) on curbstone in front of, marked "669"	669.10
Schnecksville, 1.4 miles southwest of; chisel mark (□) on north end of parapet wall, west abutment of bridge over Jordan Creek, marked "403"	403.11
Weidasville, 1.3 miles northeast of; chisel mark (□) on rock east of road, marked "435"	435.14
Lyon Valley, 1 mile east of; chisel mark (□) on rock west of road, marked "504"	504.20

WOMELSDORF, VIA HOST POST-OFFICE AND SCHAEFERSTOWN (TULPEHOCKEN POST-OFFICE), BERNVILLE, GARFIELD, AND BROWNSVILLE, TO WERNERSVILLE.

Womelsdorf, 1.5 miles west of; at Philadelphia and Reading Railroad overhead bridge, at north wall, east side, cut in base, being a United States Coast and Geodetic Survey bench mark	483.463
Womelsdorf, at northwest corner Main and Second streets: in east side of foundation, south end of Filbert & Bros., store, aluminum tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 433"	433.557
Signpost "To Bernville 6 miles, To Stouchsburg 2 miles" at; road east and west, southwest corner of, rock, marked on fence post "476"	475.63
Host post-office, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; on east side road on culvert rock	397.20
Host post-office: west side of Jacob Shaffner & Co.'s store in top of wall, bronze tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 369"	368.781
Host Church: at northwest corner roads, on stone foundation graveyard fence	418.35
Host Church, 1 mile north of; 10 feet east of southeast corner of road east and west, nail in stump	485.43
Host Church, about 1.5 miles north of: on top of ridge and road east near sign board "Shafferstown 4 miles," stone	657.00

	Feet.
Shaffertown (Tulpehocken post-office), about 1.75 miles west of; at southwest angle of road east and west, stone, marked on post	536.08
Shaffertown (Tulpehocken post-office), 0.5 mile west of; at southeast corner of road north and south, nail in root of oak tree	496.73
Shaffertown (Tulpehocken post-office). St. Paul's Church, in the west side of stone doorsill, bronze tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 491" ..	491.403
Shaffertown (Tulpehocken post-office), 1.75 miles east of; at road northeast and signpost "Strausstown 5 miles, Rehrersburg 6 miles, and Bernville 2.5 miles." rock, marked on signpost "336"	336.31
Bernville, about 0.75 mile northwest of; stone bridge over Northkill Creek, at west end, south side of, stone marked "B. M."	307.49
Bernville, about 0.5 mile northwest of; about 300 feet east of road northwest, bolt on northeast corner of bridge	304.68
Bernville, at corner streets opposite Eagle Hotel; stone in gutter, chisel marked (□)	317.40
Bernville, 0.5 mile south of; on road to Garfield post-office and 700 feet northeast of road east, on north side of road rock, marked "316" on post on opposite side of road	316.21
Bernville, 1.4 miles east of; rock in forks of road south	348.39
Garfield post-office, 1.5 miles west of; at road south near schoolhouse, nail in floor of small bridge at sign "Bernville, 3 miles," marked "421"	421.57
Garfield post-office; in northeast corner, stone house belonging to postmaster, bronze tablet marked "HARRISBURG 367"	367.292
Garfield post-office, 0.4 mile south of; opposite road west, point on small cherry stump	426.41
Pleasant Valley Hotel, 1.1 miles north of; at northwest corner of road north, at sign "Garfield 2 miles, Womelsdorf 8 miles, Hamburg 13 miles," rock	303.29
Pleasant Valley Hotel, about 0.75 mile north of; on direct road to Garfield at road east and west, at sign "To Mount Pleasant (Obold post-office) 1 mile, to Leesport 5 miles, to Centerport 6 miles, to Reading 11 miles." chisel mark on stone	292.04
Brownsville, 3.1 miles north of; on small culvert on east side of Tulpehocken Creek, near bridge over same, and 0.25 mile south of Pleasant Valley Hotel	265.52
Brownsville, 2.4 miles north of; nail in top of fence post on east side of road along Tulpehocken Creek	280.81
Brownsville, 2 miles north of; stone at northeast corner of road opposite schoolhouse	467.84
Brownsville, 0.6 mile north of; at northeast corner of road east at sign "To Reading 9 miles," chisel mark on rock	338.16
Brownsville (Lower Heidelberg post-office); in the east side of south front of schoolhouse, bronze tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 380" ..	379.588
Wernersville, 1.25 miles north of; at southeast corner of road east, sign board "To Hains Church 0.25 mile, State Hill 3.5 miles, Sinking Springs 3 miles," rock chisel marked (⊔)	510.89
WERNERSVILLE, VIA ROBSONIA FURNACE, TO BERKS-LANCASTER COUNTY LINE.	
Wernersville station, 800 feet west of; ledge of rock on north side of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under highway bridge at base of north abutment, bronze tablet in, marked "HARRISBURG 388" ...	387.613

	Feet.
Warnersville, 0.5 mile west of; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad highway bridge over, at south abutment, east side, on base.....	384.99
South Mountain station; top of rail opposite	384.76
Robsonia station, 0.1 mile east of; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad bridge over creek, north side and middle pier on United States Coast Survey bench mark No. XXIV.....	482.802
Robsonia Furnace, opposite road west; on railroad spike	482.70
Robsonia Furnace, sign "To Flickengers 5 miles, Womelsdorf 3 miles," west corner forks of road; stone	836.44
Berks-Lancaster County line; stone on east side of road and 300 feet south of house, on top of	1,043.80
Berks-Lancaster County line, about 0.9 mile south of and 0.1 mile south of house at road forks; bronze tablet set in large boulder, marked "HARRISBURG 983".....	982.760

PENNSYLVANIA-MARYLAND.

BLAIR AND BEDFORD COUNTIES, PA.; ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.

EVERETT AND HOLLIDAYSBURG QUADRANGLES, PENNSYLVANIA; FROSTBURG QUADRANGLE, MARYLAND.

The elevations published in the following list are based on a copper bolt in the doorsill of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station at Altoona, Pa. The elevation of this, as corrected by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in their latest adjustment, is accepted as 1,181.373 feet above mean sea level. This is 0.173 foot greater than the elevation of this bench mark as given in the Pennsylvania Railroad list of elevations, published May 1, 1900. The immediate elevations on which the leveling reported upon herewith is based are of various bench marks of the latter publication between Altoona and State line, which are given the same correction.

A connection is made between Stateline and a precise bench mark of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Cumberland, Md., by primary levels of this list between Mount Savage, Md., and State-line, and elevations listed in the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Director of this Survey, page 363, between Mount Savage and Cumberland. The circuits therein listed and based on the Cumberland bench mark are to be lowered 0.006 foot. This includes the correction made by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to the elevation of that bench mark of 0.005 and a correction of 0.001 made in the Twentieth Annual Report to the elevation of a bronze tablet at that place.

The leveling was executed in 1900 under the direction of Mr. A. M. Walker, topographer, by Mr. B. C. Shepherd, levelman.

All bench marks set in the course of this work are referred to the tablet set by this Bureau at Harrisburg, Pa., and are stamped with the letters "HARRISBURG" in addition to their figures of elevation.

MOUNT DALLAS, VIA HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD, TO SAXTON.

	Feet.
Mount Dallas, Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over Juniata River; southwest abutment, square in stone, marked "1046"	1,046.41
Mount Dallas, 1 mile northeast of; milepost, nail in east side of, marked "1116"	1,116.56
Everett, L. C. Mann's clothing store; fire plug in front of, top bolt of ..	1,013.11
Everett, Union Hotel; in front wall northeast corner of, aluminum tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 1015"	1,015.707
Mount Dallas, 1.97 miles north of; stone culvert, southwest corner of coping stone of, chiseled square, marked "1180"	1,181.11
Mount Dallas, 2 miles from; second milepost, nail driven in south side of, marked "1182"	1,182.7
Mount Dallas, 3 miles north of; third milepost; nail in post, marked "1192"	1,192.77
Mount Dallas, 4 miles north of; fourth milepost; nail in post, marked "1103"	1,103.56
Mount Dallas, 3.1 miles north of; Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad bridge over highway and stream, coping stone in southwest end, chiseled square, marked "1102"	1,102.24
Mount Dallas, 4.2 miles north of; Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad bridge over highway and stream; southeast corner top stone of north abutment, bronze tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 1097"	1,097.69
Mount Dallas, 5 miles north of; milepost, nail in, marked "1041"	1,041.68
Mount Dallas, 6 miles north of; milepost, nail in, marked "1102"	1,102.95
Mount Dallas, 7 miles north of; milepost, nail in, marked "1029"	1,029.31
Mount Dallas, 8 miles north of; milepost, nail in, marked "958"	958
Cypher Station, 131 feet northeast of platform and 21 feet north of center of main track; niche cut in rock, marked "944"	944.45
Cypher Station, 1,310 feet east of, iron railroad bridge over Juniata River; west wing wall, coping stone, chiseled square, marked "927" ..	928.13
Mount Dallas, 9 miles north of; milepost, nail in, marked "909"	909.90
Mount Dallas, 10 miles north of; milepost, nail in, marked "911"	911.38
Mount Dallas, 10.99 miles north of, 300 feet west of eleventh milepost; stone culvert near water station, east wing wall of, chiseled square, marked "897"	897.34
Mount Dallas, 11 miles north of; milepost, nail in, marked "901"	901.65
Hopewell, 0.6 mile west of; twelfth milepost, nail in, marked "897"	897.58
Hopewell, 0.25 mile west of station; stone culvert over highway and stream, northeast wing wall, coping stone, chiseled square, marked "896"	896.59
Hopewell, 75 feet north of station; I. O. O. F. block, in southwest corner of south wall, bronze tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 902"	901.994
Hopewell, 0.5 mile north of station; thirteenth milepost, nail in, marked "880"	880.31
Hopewell, 0.1 mile north of station, 150 feet southeast of thirteenth milepost; on east side of railroad track, rock, chiseled square, marked "884"	884.03
Hopewell, 1.5 miles north of, fourteenth milepost, 65 feet north of; 10 feet east of center of track, rock, chiseled square, marked "872"	872.47
Riddlesburg, 500 feet north of station; stone culvert over creek, on southeast corner coping stone, chiseled square, marked "861"	860.99
Riddlesburg, 0.25 mile north of station; fifteenth milepost, nail in	859.16
Riddlesburg, 1.25 miles north of; sixteenth milepost, nail in, marked "858"	858.16

	Feet.
Riddlesburg, 2.25 miles north of; seventeenth milepost, 90 feet west of; 10 feet north of center of track, chiseled square, marked "876"	875.81
Riddlesburg, 2.88 miles north of; opposite Standard Oil Company's pumping station, opposite coal dump, 8 feet below track, surface of pipe	872.29
Riddlesburg, 3.35 miles north of; eighteenth milepost, 60 feet north of; 8 feet east of center of track, chiseled ledge, marked "891"	891.07
Saxton, 0.5 mile south of; nineteenth milepost, nail in top of, marked "909"	908.69

SAXTON, VIA HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD, TO COVE STATION.

Saxton, corner of Church and Litetis streets; schoolhouse, in center of north wall of, aluminum tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 918"	917.830
Saxton, 0.75 mile north of; trestle over Juniata River; southwest corner of south abutment, coping stone, chiseled square, marked "833"	832.78
Saxton, 1.5 miles north of; culvert over highway; northeast corner of east abutment, coping stone, chiseled square, marked "877"	877.38
Cove Station, stone culvert over highway; southeast corner east abutment coping stone, chiseled square, marked "915"	914.80
Cove Station, stone culvert over creek and highway; east wall, 3 feet above surface of highway, bronze tablet, marked "906 HARRISBURG"	906.284

HENRIETTA, VIA WOODBURY, TO STEELTOWN.

Henrietta, passenger station of Pennsylvania Railroad; foundation at north end, shelf in rock, Pennsylvania Railroad, bench mark, marked "B.M"	1,394.54
(Pennsylvania Railroad elevation, 1,394.37.)	
Henrietta, 1.55 miles southwest of, 300 feet northwest of road to Saxton; copper rivet in base of oak tree, marked "1480"	1,480.27
Henrietta, 2.4 miles southwest of, 1,000 feet southeast of road to Hoover's farm; copper rivet in base of wild cherry tree, marked "1489" ..	1,489.41
Curry Station, 0.5 mile south of, 500 feet southeast of store and mill; copper rivet in base of oak tree, marked "1425"	1,425.28
Woodbury, 3.4 miles north of, 10 feet east of pike; copper rivet in base of wild cherry tree, marked "1811"	1,311.20
Woodbury, 1.1 miles north of, intersection of Martinsburg road and Hollidaysburg pike; stone culvert, chiseled square, marked "1266" ..	1,266.39
Woodbury, brick schoolhouse at northwest corner of foundation, bronze tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 1292"	1,291.694
Woodbury, 0.5 mile south of; 10 feet west of road, copper rivet in base of walnut tree, marked "1249"	1,249.20
Woodbury, 1.8 miles south of; near spring by roadside, ledge in rock, marked "1193"	1,293.19
Waterside, Waterside Woolen Factory; foundation, 1 foot north of front entrance, stone, chiseled cross, marked "1162"	1,163.19
Loysburg, M. E. Church; northeast corner front foundation of, bronze tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 1127"	1,127.044
Loysburg, 1.1 miles southeast of, old planing mill on Yellow Creek; northeast corner of, foundation stone, chiseled square, marked "1101"	1,101.34
Loysburg, 3.2 miles southeast of, 10 feet west of highway; copper rivet in base of white hickory tree, marked "1014"	1,014.07

	Feet.
Steeltown, 1.25 miles north of, road intersection near schoolhouse; coping rivet in base of oak tree, marked "1024"	1,024.80
Steeltown, 0.1 mile northeast of; Steele's Flour Mill, bottom step of front entrance, square in stone, marked "938"	938.20

HENRIETTA, VIA MARTINSBURG AND HOLLIDAYSBURG, TO ALTOONA, BEING
SPUR LINES FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BENCH MARKS.

Henrietta, passenger station of Morrison's Cove branch of Pennsylvania Railroad: northwest corner of foundation, bronze tablet, marked "1393 HARRISBURG"	1,393.209
Franklin Forge, Williamsburg Branch of Pennsylvania Railroad, bridge No. 24; south abutment, southeast corner of bridge seat, top stone, bronze tablet, marked "862 HARRISBURG"	862.475
Martinsburg, Morrison's Cove Bank: north wall, northeast corner of foundation stone, bronze tablet, marked "1407 HARRISBURG"	1,407.500
Roaring Spring, Church of God; corner stone in northwest corner of building, bronze tablet, marked "HARRISBURG 1237"	1,236.853
Hollidaysburg, Blair County court-house; near soldiers' monument, northeast corner of front wall of foundation, aluminum tablet, marked "1010 HARRISBURG"	1,010.524
Canan Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, red brick schoolhouse; in front wall, 3 feet west of door, bronze tablet marked "HARRISBURG 1075"	1,075.251

MOUNT SAVAGE, MD., TO HYNDMAN, PA.

Mount Savage, 1.35 miles northeast of, 0.1 mile southwest of Combs Mill; iron bridge over creek, southeast wing wall, chiseled square, marked "1045"	1,044.90
Barrelsville, 0.36 mile east of; "Bell's Rock" ledge, chiseled mark on, marked "9402"	939.51
Mount Savage, 3.65 miles northeast of; 1,000 feet east of water trough, oak tree, ledge in base, marked "862"	861.76
Corrigansville, 1.2 miles west of, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over creek; northwest abutment, coping stone, chiseled square, marked "808"	808.25
Corrigansville, iron highway bridge over Sulphur Creek; northwest abutment, coping stone, chiseled square, marked "715"	715.41
Ellerslie, 1.07 miles southwest of; 15 feet south of road, nail in root of maple tree, marked "712"	711.80
Ellerslie, Dr. Haven's hotel; southwest corner of, rock, chiseled square, marked "728"	728.15
Ellerslie, 2.94 miles northeast of: wooden county bridge over Gladdens Run on creek road, northwest wing wall, coping stone, chiseled square, marked "794"	793.84
Cooks Mills, Baltimore and Ohio station; northeast corner of platform, marked "775"	775.08
Hyndman, 3.5 miles south of; on west side of creek road, nail in root of beech tree, marked "782"	781.71
Hyndman, 2.7 miles southeast of; 710 feet east of road to Cook's farm, nail in root of maple tree, marked "807"	806.50
Hyndman, 2.41 miles southeast of, wooden county bridge over Willis Creek; southwest abutment, coping stone, chiseled square, marked "842"	842.08

MARYLAND.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

Elevations in the vicinity of Baltimore published in preceding reports are corrected by various amounts by a readjustment with work of the past two seasons. (Full description, with corrected list of elevations, will be found in this report.)

The following corrections to the Twenty-first Annual Report are made necessary by the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey:

	Foot.
Page 445: Elevation at Cumberland.....	-0.006
Page 446: List of elevations in vicinity of, depending on Great Cacapon, though referred to Cumberland.....	-.070

HARFORD AND BALTIMORE COUNTIES.

BELAIR, HAVRE DE GRACE, AND PARKTON QUADRANGLES.

The elevations published in the following list are the result of the field work of the seasons of 1899-1900, and are based on an aluminum tablet in the city hall, Baltimore, Md., the height of which is accepted as 20.630 feet above mean sea level, as derived from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tide gauge in the city of Baltimore.

The leveling was done under the direction of Mr. W. Carvel Hall, topographer, by Messrs. C. H. Smith, John W. Hodges, and Hargraves Wood, levelmen.

All bench marks dependent on this datum are marked with the letters "BALTO.," referring them to the Baltimore bench mark.

SCARBORO, VIA FOUNTAIN GREEN, TO CARSINS.

	Feet.
Allibone, 1 mile north of; on nail in root of oak tree, at south end of iron bridge over Deer Creek, marked "174" on tree	176.66
Allibone, 0.5 mile north of; aluminum tablet set in southeast corner Mrs. Webster's spring house, 8 feet above ground, marked "BALTO. 209"	211.099
Gibson, 0.25 mile north of; on nail in root of poplar tree on brow of hill at east side of road, marked "466" on tree	467.81
Hickory; on nail in root of locust tree, about 30 feet west of post-office on same side of road, marked "477" on tree	479.22
Fountain Green, 1 mile north of; on top of rock at northwest corner intersection with road southwest and northeast, marked "290" on rock	292.59
Belair; aluminum tablet set in steps of Belair court-house, marked "BALTO. 394"	395.650
Fountain Green; on nail in root of sycamore tree at northwest corner of crossroads, opposite post-office, marked "340" on tree	341.99
Fountain Green, 0.5 mile east of; on nail in root of oak tree standing with a clump of three large oaks at north side of road opposite the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Hall, marked "416" on tree..	417.86

	Feet.
Fountain Green, 1.5 miles east of; known as Shucks Corner, on nail in root of chestnut tree at northeast corner intersection with crossroads, marked "397" on tree	398.73
Churchville, 0.5 mile east of; on top of large rock pyramidal in form at the southeast corner of intersection with road east to Aldino, marked "391" on rock	392.46
Carsins, 1 mile west of; on nail in root of sycamore tree south side of road and 300 feet west of junction with road running south, marked "372" on tree	372.90

BENTLEY SPRINGS, VIA FEDERAL HILL, PYLESVILLE, AND SCARBORO, TO DARLINGTON.

Bentley Springs, 1,300 feet south of; B. M. No. 33, Northern Central Division Pennsylvania Railroad, on copper bolt in northwest wing wall of bridge No. 33	502.110
Bentley Springs, 0.5 mile north of; bronze tablet in northwest corner of Bentley Methodist Church, marked "BALTO. 607"	608.019
Bentley Springs, 1.8 miles northeast of; on nail in root of forked chestnut at southwest corner of junction with York turnpike, marked "751" ..	751.39
Trump; bronze tablet in foundation of M. S. Van Trump's store and post-office on north side, edge of cellar window, marked "BALTO. 716"	716.333
Trump, 1 mile east of; on northwest corner stone of Shane schoolhouse lot, marked "709"	709.26
Shane, 1.4 miles south of; on nail in root of chestnut tree at southwest corner of crossroads, marked "675"	676.00
Shane, 2.3 miles southeast of; on nail in root of oak 75 feet from forks of road, marked "617"	617.48
Drybranch; on nail in root of oak tree in front of church, marked "591" ..	591.32
Drybranch, 0.5 mile southeast of; on nail in root of locust tree in center of crossroads, marked "644"	645.15
Bradenbaugh; bronze tablet in stone foundation of post-office just to right of cellar entrance, marked "BALTO. 604"	605.149
Bradenbaugh, 1.5 miles east of; on nail in root of oak tree 200 feet south of intersection of road to Federal Hill, marked "591"	591.84
Bradenbaugh, 2.6 miles east of; on bolt in northwest corner of bridge over Little Creek, marked "400"	400.29
Federal Hill; aluminum tablet set in southeast corner foundation stone of J. F. Devoe's house opposite post-office, marked "BALTO. 590" ..	591.477
Federal Hill, 1.2 miles north of; on nail in root of cherry tree north side of road at junction with road running southeast to rocks, marked "497" on tree	499.36
Clermont Mills, 0.1 mile north of; on nail in root of oak tree, west side of road, marked "461" on tree	463.50
Clermont Mills, 1.8 miles north of; on top of large rock on north side of road and 25 feet east of junction with road running north and south, marked "499" on rock	501.02
Pylesville, 1 mile west of; on nail in root of locust tree southeast corner intersection with road running north and south, and opposite large stone house, marked "453" on tree	454.83
Pylesville; aluminum tablet in northeast corner of Pyles's Mill, about 4 feet above ground in foundation stone, marked "BALTO. 356"	357.778

	Feet.
Pylesville, 1.5 miles east of; on top of large rock in field 100 feet south of road and about 300 feet east of junction with road running south, marked "459" on rock	461.23
Prospect, 2.2 miles northwest of; on nail in root of silver maple tree on south side of road at junction of road from Pylesville with road to Delta and Prospect, marked "511" on tree	512.81
Prospect; on nail in root of pine tree at southeast corner of post-office, marked "405" on tree	406.77
Macton, 0.1 mile south of; aluminum tablet in foundation stone at northwest corner of J. M. McNabb's house, 4 feet above ground, marked "BALTO. 249"	251.157
Macton, 1 mile south of; on nail in root of cherry tree north side of road, opposite junction with road running south to Scarborough, marked "307" on tree	309.44
Scarboro; on nail in root of paradise tree at southwest corner of post-office, marked "444" on tree	445.92
Dublin; on top of rock at southeast corner of crossroads, diagonally opposite McDoon's store, marked "453" on rock	455.06
Dublin, 2 miles east of; on nail in root of locust tree east side of road, in front of Derand's dwelling house, marked "406" on tree	408.22

SPARKS, VIA MANOR, HIGH POINT, AND COOPSTOWN, TO HICKORY.

Sparks, 0.1 mile east of; bronze tablet in southwest corner of Union Chapel, 1 foot above ground, marked "BALTO. 268"	268.434
Sparks, 1.2 miles east of; on nail in root of tree 75 feet from crossroads, marked "420"	420.39
Sparks, 2 miles east of; on nail in root of locust tree at southwest corner of road corners, marked "460" on fence	460.18
Sparks, 3 miles east of; on nail in root of tree 50 feet from crossroads, marked "502" on fence	502.38
Sparks, 4 miles east of; on nail in root of locust tree at crossroads, marked "545" on fence	545.79
Manor, 0.1 mile west of; on iron spike in northwest corner of weigh scales, marked "568"	568.49
Manor, 1.7 miles east of; on nail in root of large tree opposite house painted green, marked on gate "489"	489.52
Taylor; bronze tablet in southwest corner of Mr. S. Phelps's blacksmith shop, about 2 feet above ground, marked "BALTO. 583"	583.854
Taylor, 1.3 miles east of; on nail in root of oak tree at road to north, marked "596"	596.97
Upper Crossroads; on nail in root of locust tree 100 feet north of crossroads, marked "583"	583.63
Scarff; on nail in root of walnut tree at northwest corner of crossroads, marked "530"	530.35
Pleasantville; on nail in stump by telegraph pole in front of T. A. Harkins's house, marked "530"	530.89
Highpoint; aluminum tablet set in foundation stone on north side of Highpoint schoolhouse, marked "BALTO. 536"	536.864
Coopstown, 1.5 miles north of; on nail in root of chestnut tree rear Fairview school, marked "581" on tree	581.73
Coopstown, 2.4 miles east of; on nail in root of chestnut tree one-half mile east of Chestnut Hill, on south side of road in W. B. Smithson's tanyard, marked "492"	494.64

	Feet.
Hickory, 1 mile west of; on nail in root of cedar tree on south side of road in Jones's field, marked "448" on tree.....	450.33
MOUNT CARMEL, VIA HEREFORD, TO MONKTON, ALSO PARKTON, WHITEHALL, AND GLENCOE.	
Mount Carmel; bronze tablet in foundation stone of porch in northeast corner of Miller's store and post-office, marked "BALTO. 674".....	674.052
Mount Carmel, 1.1 miles east of; on nail in root of chestnut tree in woods on top of small knoll, marked "672".....	671.50
Mount Carmel, 2.1 miles east of; on nail in root of small hickory tree north side of road, near house to left, marked "661" on tree.....	660.78
Evna, 1.5 miles east of; on nail in root of chestnut tree south side road, in woods to right, marked "657" on tree.....	657.31
Evna, 2.5 miles east of; on nail in root of gum tree inside of fence on south side road, marked "614" on tree.....	613.73
Hereford; on top of stone at corner of road running east from York pike, marked "671".....	671.19
Hereford, 1 mile east of; on nail in root of large chestnut tree south side road, opposite camp grounds, marked "638".....	637.59
Hereford, 2 miles east of; on nail in root of chestnut tree in woods at top of hill west of Monkton station, marked "598" on tree.....	598.30
Monkton, 0.5 mile north of; copper bolt in center of east end of Northern Central Railroad box culvert. Pennsylvania Railroad bench mark No. 26.....	317.77
Parkton; copper bolt in rock 175 feet east of Northern Central Railroad track and 300 feet south of station. Pennsylvania Railroad bench mark No. 31.....	420.77
Glencoe, 0.25 mile north of; copper bolt in center of east end of arch under Northern Central Railroad track. Pennsylvania Railroad bench mark No. 23.....	256.85
Whitehall; bronze tablet in northwest corner of post-office, 2 feet above ground, marked "BALTO. 348".....	348.229

MARYLAND-DELAWARE-VIRGINIA.

As result of the field work of the season of 1900, connections have been made between the entire group of levels from Baltimore south-eastward to the lower end of the Eastern Shore with six widely distributed tide gauges of the Coast Survey. The result is a mass of data which has permitted the making of final adjustments of the leveling of past and preceding years throughout this area.

Corrections to all bench marks published in previous annuals for leveling in this region should be made as follows:

To bench marks depending on datum tablet at Middletown, Del., published in the Appendix to Eighteenth Annual (p. 279), and which lie to the north and west of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, a constant correction of $+0.640$ feet must be made. To all of the above-named bench marks lying to the south and east of

the same railroad new values are to be given in accordance with the result tabulated below:

Name.	Old elevation.	New elevation.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Elkton	29.50	30.14
Chesapeake City	17.354	17.837
Locustgrove	76.738	77.075
Barclay, 1 mile north of	69.36	69.85
Roberts	77.985	78.469
Goldsboro	62.863	63.548
Clayton	44.646	45.266
Massey	65.17	65.77
Bohemia Mills	43.94	45.36
Hartley	73.576	74.176
Whitehall, crossroads	19.426	20.066
Middletown	65.044	65.684

Corrections for intermediate elevations between points above tabulated should be made by interpolation. Similar corrections to the above are to be made to all elevations published in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual (p. 443), and depending on central datum tablet at Baltimore.

KENT, QUEEN ANNE, TALBOT, CAROLINE, DORCHESTER, WICOMICO, WORCESTER, AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, MD.; KENT AND SUSSEX COUNTIES, DEL.; AND ACCOMAC COUNTY, VA.

BETTERTON, CHESTERTOWN, ST. MICHAELS, PRESTON, OXFORD, CRAPO, NANTICOKE, SALISBURY, BARCLAY, SEAFORD, DENTON, HARRINGTON, PRINCESS ANNE, DEAL ISLAND, CRISFIELD, SNOWHILL, PITTSVILLE, AND OCEAN CITY QUADRANGLES.

The elevations in the following list are the result of field work of the seasons of 1899 and 1900, and are based on an aluminum tablet in the city hall, Baltimore, Md., the height of which is accepted as 20.63 feet above mean sea level, as derived from United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tide gage in the city of Baltimore.

The leveling was done under the direction of Mr. W. Carvel Hall, topographer, by Messrs. C. H. Smith, T. D. Leonard, George Baily, John W. Hodges, and C. H. Semper, levelers.

All bench marks dependent on this datum are marked with the letters "BALTO.," referring them to the Baltimore bench mark.

LOCUSTGROVE, VIA FAIRLEE, EDESVILLE, CENTERVILLE, EASTON, FEDERALSBURG, HAWKEYE, CAMBRIDGE, AND BUCKTOWN, TO SALISBURY.

	Feet
Locustgrove, 1.8 miles southwest of; on nail in root of large poplar tree at southwest corner of crossroads, marked "78" on tree	78.82
Stillpond, 1.2 miles northeast of; on nail in root of locust tree at northwest corner crossroads, marked "74" on tree	74.65
Stillpond; iron post at east side F. H. Harper's store, marked "BALTO. 79"	78.813
Stillpond, 1.5 miles south of; on nail in root of chestnut tree at southwest corner road crossing, marked "49"	49.64
Hanesville; iron post in front of post-office at road to west, marked "BALTO. 62"	62.167
Hanesville, 3.3 miles south of; on nail in root of cherry tree on south side of road at crossroads, marked "58"	57.82
Fairlee; aluminum tablet in large rock 60 feet east of S. D. Seaverton's boot and shoe shop, marked "BALTO. 78"	78.543
Sandy Hill; on nail in root of pear tree to south of road, about 300 yards south of junction with road running east, marked on tree "55"	55.04
St. Paul's School, 1.125 miles southeast of; on nail in root of mulberry tree to west of road, in Alfred Chester's front yard, marked on tree "26"	26.03
Edesville; iron post just south of store entrance of W. L. Sutton, marked "BALTO. 24"	24.805
Edesville, 1.5 miles southeast of; on nail in root of small oak tree at junction of road running east, marked on tree "21"	21.56
Edesville, 2.5 miles southeast of; on nail in root of cherry tree at Langford Creek, in yard of J. L. Terry, marked on tree "8"	8.94
Edesville, 4 miles southeast of; on nail in root of hickory tree on south side of road at entrance to M. Y. Vickers's place, marked on tree "19"	19.28
Edesville, 5 miles southeast of; on nail in root of pear tree in P. W. Stoop's orchard, midway between house and shore of northeast fork of Langford Bay, marked "15" on tree	15.51
Hadaway's store; iron post to northeast of entrance just under window, marked "BALTO. 18"	18.738
Quaker Neck Wharf; on nail in root of locust tree between freight house and waiting room, marked "4" on tree	4.68
Burrsville, 2.5 miles northwest of; on nail in root of chestnut tree 1 mile southeast of Chester River on Johnny Cake Neck road 200 feet south of junction with Centerville road, marked on tree "42"	42.14
Burrsville, 0.25 mile northwest of; on nail in root of sycamore tree north of road at Mr. Burris's gate, marked "56"	56.18
Burrsville, 0.5 mile southeast of; on nail in root of oak tree in front of school No. 7, district No. 3, marked "59" on tree	59.97
Centerville, 1.5 miles northwest of; on top of brown stone rock at four corners, marked on rock "63"	63.13
Centerville; iron post in southeast quarter of court-house yard across path from meridian monument of Maryland State survey, marked "BALTO. 60"	60.70
Centerville, 1 mile south of; on nail in root of oak tree at southwest corner of Dr. Jacobs's yard, near forks of road to Queenstown and Wye Mills, marked on tree "51"	53.13
Centerville, 2 miles south of; on nail in root of elm tree to east of road and north of entrance gate to Mr. Smith's house, marked on tree "59"	59.96

	Feet.
Centerville, 3 miles south of; on nail in root of cherry tree west of road, at bend, 1,000 feet south of Clayton Price's house, marked "69".....	69.27
Centerville, 4 miles south of; on nail in root of hickory tree to east of road and 200 feet south of Madame Ailsas Creek, marked on tree "47".....	47.28
Wye Mills, 2.5 miles north of; on nail in root of cedar tree to east of road, just north of bend in road to westward, marked on tree "69" ..	69.33
Wye Mills, 1.5 miles north of; on nail in root of poplar tree to west of road and 200 feet north of crossing of Queen Anne's Railroad, marked on tree "60"	60.35
Wye Mills, 0.75 mile north of; on nail in root of cherry tree to east of road, 100 feet to south of entrance gate of a small brick house which stands 600 feet back from road, with weeping willow tree in front yard, marked on tree "52"	52.388
Wye Mills; iron post at northwest corner of Anthony's store, at the end of piazza, marked "BALTO. 21"	22.121
Wye Mills, 1 mile south of; on nail in root of oak tree to west of road, in front of negro's hut, 200 feet south of stream crossing, marked "46"	46.92
Skipton, 1.5 miles north of; on nail in root of cherry tree 2 feet in diameter, to east of road and 200 feet north of William Wilmer's hut, marked on tree "48"	48.48
Skipton; on top of stone in front of hedge at junction of crossroads running east, marked on stone "61"	61.48
Skipton, 1 mile south of; on nail in root of sycamore tree to east of road and 300 feet north of house, marked on tree "51"	51.91
Skipton, 2 miles south of; on nail in root of cedar tree to east of road at north side of entrance to Mr. J. S. Callahan's home, marked on tree "60"	60.84
Longwoods, 0.5 mile north of; on nail in root of oak tree to west of road in a small grove opposite cottage, marked on tree "49"	49.82
Longwoods; iron post at southeast corner of Callahan's store, marked "BALTO. 50"	51.249
Longwoods; on nail in root of oak tree south of entrance gate of All Saints' Cemetery, marked on root of tree "38"	38.92
Longwoods, 2 miles south of; on nail in root of oak tree west of road, in a grove, and at junction with crossroads running west through the woods, marked on tree "53"	53.60
Longwoods, 3 miles south of; on nail in root of small oak tree to west of road, the second tree from Longwoods in a line of eight oak trees close together along the road, marked on tree "62"	62.56
Easton, 2 miles north of; on nail in root of oak tree east of road in front of a house, marked on tree "64"	64.40
Easton, 0.75 mile north of; on top of a large rock at forks of road, standing to west of road in front of F. P. Sempel's home, marked on rock "50"	50.43
Easton; aluminum tablet at south end of second step of court-house, marked "BALTO. 37"	37.545
Easton, 1 mile east of; on nail in root of cedar tree north of road and 200 feet east of S. Montaigne's home, marked "45"	45.67
Easton, 2.5 miles east of; on nail in root of small cedar tree in front of J. Harrington's house, marked on tree "65"	65.53
Easton, 3.5 miles east of; on nail in root of cherry tree west of road and 600 feet southeast of four corners, marked on tree "52"	52.25

	Feet.
Dover bridge; iron post on Talbot County side, at west end of C. H. Sinclair's house, marked "BALTO. 4"	4.689
Dover bridge, 1.5 miles east of; on nail in root of small cedar tree south of road, 300 feet east of tanyard store, marked "17" on tree	17.54
Bethlehem, 0.5 mile west of; on nail in root of cherry tree between colored school and church, marked on tree "42"	42.24
Bethlehem, 0.75 miles southeast of; on nail in hemlock stump southeast of Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad Company's tracks and 100 feet southeast of highway crossing, marked on stump "52" ..	52.91
Bethlehem, 2 miles east of; on nail in root of beech tree north of Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad Company's track. Tree is 400 feet west of railroad curve and 40 feet back from track, marked on tree "34"	34.97
Linchester; on nail in root of poplar tree at road corners in front of Tegar's store	19.09
Linchester: iron post at west side of J. F. Tegar's store, marked on pipe "BALTO. 18"	18.783
Linchester, 1 mile east of; on nail in root of cedar tree in front of negro hut north of road, marked on tree "37"	37.71
Hynson, 0.75 mile west of; on nail in root of cherry tree north of road at junction of Federalsburg road with one running south in a field 300 feet to west of M. Coy's house, marked on tree "47"	47.78
Federalsburg; iron post at T. O. Jefferson's store, marked "BALTO. 10"	10.621
Federalsburg, 1.5 miles south of; nail in root of oak tree opposite road to right, marked "42"	43.02
Williamsburg, 1.2 miles north of; nail in root of tree 50 feet to west of crossroads, marked "29"	30.05
Williamsburg; nail in root of tree on west side of railroad, opposite store, marked on tree "41"	42.17
Williamsburg, 1.2 miles south of; nail in root of oak tree west side of road 200 feet north of lane to left, marked on tree "28"	28.78
Harrison; nail in root of maple tree southeast corner of crossroads, marked "23"	23.49
Rhodesdale, 1.4 miles north of; nail in root of oak tree on east side of road at bridge over mill race, marked on tree "20"	21.02
Rhodesdale; iron post at northwest corner of post-office, marked "BALTO. 40"	40.619
Rhodesdale, 1 mile west of; nail in root of cherry tree on north side of road, marked "44"	44.77
Rhodesdale, 2 miles southwest of; nail in root of oak tree on right side of road, marked "45"	46.24
Hawkeye, 2.8 miles north of; nail in root of cedar tree 300 feet south of forks of road, marked on tree "31"	31.76
Hawkeye; 2 miles north of; nail in root of cedar tree 50 feet north of forks of road, marked on tree "31"	35.06
Hawkeye; nail in root of small pine tree southwest corner of crossroads, marked on tree "27"	27.79
Linkwood, 1.2 miles north of; road bends to left. On nail in mudsill west side of Pennsylvania Railroad at south end of bridge, marked "20"	20.78
Linkwood; iron post in grass plat at intersection of roads near station, marked "BALTO. 21"	22.234

	Feet.
Linkwood, 1.5 miles south of; on spike in telegraph pole at railroad crossing, marked on pole "19".....	20.16
Aireys; nail in root of pine tree at railroad crossing, painted on tree "16".....	16.59
Thompsons; nail in root of willow oak opposite road crossing, marked on tree "15".....	15.72
Thompsons, 2.1 miles south of; nail in root of pine tree 50 feet south of railroad crossing, marked on tree "21".....	21.91
Cambridge; nail in root of tree on northeast corner of crossroads at south end of Cambridge, marked on tree "17".....	18.29
Cambridge, court-house; bronze tablet in southwest corner, about 1 foot above ground, marked "BALTO. 19".....	20.160
Cambridge, 0.5 mile southeast of at crossroads; nail in root of cedar tree, marked "12".....	14.04
Cambridge, 1.5 miles southeast of; nail in root of large sycamore tree at a stone milepost, marked "3".....	4.25 ⁰
Sewards; on top of corner post of front yard of Mr. Seward's house, 200 feet west of post-office, marked "9".....	10.63
Sewards, 0.8 mile east of; nail in root of oak tree at northwest corner of church, intersection with road leading to Cambridge, marked "6".....	7.19
Bucktown; bronze tablet in brick foundation at southwest corner of post-office, marked "BALTO. 4".....	5.310
Bucktown, 2.1 miles east of; nail in root of small red-oak tree at intersection of woods running north, marked "1".....	2.43
Bestpitch, 0.1 mile west of; nail in root of pine on south side of road, marked "1".....	2.25
Bestpitch, 4.2 miles northeast of; nail in root of small honey locust tree on north side of road, near Mr. Marshall's house, marked "10".....	11.07
Drawbridge; bronze tablet in brick foundation on south side of small store, marked "BALTO. 3".....	4.13
Drawbridge, 0.2 mile east of; nail in root of large pine tree on south side of road, opposite Mr. John Willie's house, marked "3".....	4.67
Drawbridge, 2.1 miles east of; nail in root of large oak tree near church at intersection of crossroads, marked "5".....	6.57
Drawbridge, 8 miles southeast of; nail in root of large maple tree in Mr. W. E. Calleway's yard, marked "19".....	20.40
Quantico; iron post in corner of fence on north side of Quantico street at Episcopal Church, marked "BALTO. 19".....	20.227

CENTERVILLE, VIA ROBERTS, STARKEYS CORNERS, AND CHESTERTOWN
TO FAIRLEE.

Centerville, 1 mile east of; on nail in root of sycamore tree opposite R. McKenney's front yard, marked "60" on tree.....	60.97
Centerville, 2 miles east of; on nail in root of cedar tree south of road in front of a negro's hut, marked "76" on tree.....	76.96
Carville station, 0.5 mile northeast of; on nail in root of oak tree on north side of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, marked "62" on tree.....	63.15
Prices: top of switch clearance post, painted white with black top, just south of highway crossing.....	66.86
Roberts, 1.5 miles southwest of; on top of joist bolt of north rail at southwest end of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad trestle over small stream, marked with white paint "61".....	62.81

	Feet.
Roberts; iron post at southeast corner of Scott's store, Queen Anne and Kent Railroad, marked "BALTO. 78"	78.469
Roberts, 3 miles southwest of; on nail in oak post in hedge to west of road in J. I. Lems's peach orchard, post approximately 200 feet to north of big cheery tree in orchard, marked "64"	64.42
Starkeys Corners, 1.5 miles southeast of; on nail in root of walnut tree north of road, line between woods and peach orchard, marked on tree "67"	66.65
Starkeys Corners, 0.75 mile southeast of; on nail in root of tree to north of road at edge of woods, negro shanty nearly opposite in the clearing, marked on tree "55"	55.67
Starkeys Corners; iron post at northeast corner of crossroads, marked "BALTO. 54"	54.794
Starkeys Corners, 1 mile north of; on nail in root of oak tree to west of road, and at forks of road, marked "66" on tree.	66.68
Starkeys Corners, 2 miles north of; on nail in root of willow tree at junction of road from Churchill to Southeast Creek, marked on tree "40"	40.54
South East Creek; on nail in root of willow tree at shore of creek and west of road near house of John Wall, marked "2"	2.75
Chestertown, 4 miles southeast of; on nail in root of cherry tree in front of Perry Saundres's house, 600 feet south of four corners, marked "49"	49.41
Chestertown, 2.5 miles southeast of; on nail in root of willow tree at northeast corner Churchill and Ralphs Wharf crossroad, marked on tree "45"	45.84
Chestertown, 2 miles south of; on nail in root of oak tree at junction of road running to Catlin; tree is south of road, marked "43"	43.94
Chestertown, bridge at Queen Anne side; on nail on post in southeast corner of fence around yard of Mr. Wright's house, marked "7" on post.	7.42
Chestertown, court-house; aluminum tablet, marked "BALTO. 22"	21.918
Fairlee, 4.5 miles southeast of; on nail in root of locust tree south side of road and 150 feet east of junction with road to south at bridge over creek and junction with road to Chestertown crossing of Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad, marked "55"	54.78

FEDERALSBURG TO SEAFORD.

Federalsburg, 1.5 miles northeast of; on top of Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad property post south of track, first post to east of private road crossing, marked on post "41"	41.84
Oakgrove, 1 mile west of; on nail in Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad property post south of track, 400 feet east of and across track from 8-mile post, marked "48"	48.33
Oakgrove, 0.3 mile west of; on top of stone post marking Maryland and Delaware State line, north of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad tracks, marked "47"	47.75
Oakgrove, 1 mile east of; on bell of pipe running under Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad tracks, marked on pipe "38"	38.30
Oakgrove, 2.3 miles east of; on top of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad property post to south of tracks at edge of pine grove 400 feet west of 3-mile post, marked on post "35"	35.57

	Feet.
Seaford, 1 mile west of; on top of property post to north of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad tracks and 600 feet east of 1-mile post, marked "28"	29.09
Seaford Station, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; on top of bolt in stone doorsill of ladies' waiting room Pennsylvania Railroad	11.43
GOLDSBORO, VIA WHITLEYSBURG, HARRINGTON, SEAFORD, SALISBURY, AND PRINCESS ANNE, TO CRISFIELD.	
Goldsboro, at; aluminum tablet in east end of station, marked "BALTO. 63"	63.548
Goldsboro, 1.5 miles south of; on nail in root of oak tree east of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad tracks and directly across tracks from 21-mile post, marked on tree "49"	49.32
Greensboro, 1.5 miles north of; on nail in root of oak tree west of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad track, in a scrub growth of trees, 200 feet north of clearing, marked on tree "46"	46.36
Greensboro; iron post, 10 feet north of station at edge of platform, marked "BALTO. 40"	40.917
Whiteleysburg, 1.25 miles west of; on nail in root of poplar tree north of road, tree stands in field near house, marked on tree "58"	58.14
Whiteleysburg; iron post at northeast corner of M. N. Anthony's store, marked "BALTO. 63"	63.275
High Church, 2.5 miles west of; on nail in root of persimmon tree west of road, at junction with crossroad, on south side of the corner is a shanty painted red, marked on tree "63"	63.09
High Church, 1 mile west of; on nail in root of oak tree south of road, 100 feet east of forks of road, stands at edge of field with woods at other side of road, marked on tree "63"	63.91
High Church; on nail in root of oak tree at northeast corner of a church, marked on tree "59"	59.98
Harrington, 3.25 miles west of; on nail in root of large oak tree north of road and 300 feet west of Marsh Hope Creek, marked on tree "58"	58.07
Harrington, 2.5 miles west of; on nail in root of small pine oak tree at forks of road, marked on tree "58"	58.15
Harrington, 1.25 miles west of; on nail in root of maple tree in front of a negro hut to south of road at forks of road, marked on tree "60"	60.13
Harrington; copper bolt in doorsill of waiting room Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and Pennsylvania Railroad, bench mark	62.52
Harrington; aluminum tablet in small doorsill of station, marked "BALTO. 62"	62.234
Farmington, 1.5 miles north of; on bell of water pipe running under Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad tracks 300 feet north of 30-mile post, marked on pipe "59"	59.74
Farmington, 0.5 mile north of; on nail in root of small oak tree west of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad track and 200 feet north of W. Harmon's house, marked on tree "59"	59.65
Farmington, 1 mile south of; on top of property post, 700 feet north of 28-mile post and on opposite side of track, marked "61"	62.06
Greenwood, 2.5 miles north of; on top of property post to west of track and 600 feet north of 27-mile post, marked "58"	59.03

	Feet.
Greenwood, 1.25 miles north of; on top of property post west of tracks and 500 feet south of 26-mile post	57.39
Greenwood; iron post at southeast corner of piazza of F. E. Owens's store, diagonally across track from station, marked "BALTO. 47"	48.131
Greenwood, 0.5 mile south of; on property post between siding and main track at south end of siding	49.08
Greenwood, 1.5 miles south of; on top of property post 300 feet north of 23-mile post and on same side of track, marked "47"	47.68
Bridgeville, 1.5 miles north of; on nail in oak stump about 600 feet north of charcoal mill on east side of track, marked "48"	48.30
Bridgeville, 0.5 mile north of; on last bolt at southwest end of trestle over small creek, bolt painted white, marked "44"	44.48
Bridgeville, 0.5 mile south of; on property post west of track at edge of peach orchard and 100 feet south of a colored man's hut, marked "49"	49.42
Cannon, 1 mile north of; on bolt of abutment at south end of trestle over small creek, bolt painted white, marked on trestle "44"	44.19
Cannon; on top of property post at southeast corner of station, marked "44"	44.75
Cannon, 1 mile south of; on top of property post about 600 feet south of milepost, marked "36"	36.47
Reas station, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 1 mile north of; on bolt in bridge over small stream. Bolt is painted white and is last bolt on southwest corner of bridge, marked "37"	37.43
Seaford, 1 mile north of; on top of property post 500 feet south of station on east side of track, marked on post "36"	36.51
Seaford; aluminum tablet in stone doorsill of Sussex National Bank, corner High and Cornwell streets, marked "BALTO. 29"	29.501
Broadcreek; aluminum tablet in foundation of northeast corner of James Hall's house, 500 feet east of railroad and 300 feet south of crossroads on main road, marked "BALTO. 41"	42.010
Laurel; top of bolt in guard rail on east side of railroad bridge over Laurel River, 90 feet from north end, marked "23"	24.30
Laurel, 2.7 miles south of; nail in top of timber back wall southwest end of bridge over stream, marked "36"	36.94
Bacons, 1.8 miles south of; railroad spike in telegraph pole at railroad crossing, 50 feet east of railroad and 10 feet south of highway, marked "47"	47.74
Delmar; aluminum tablet in northwest corner of Delmar National Bank, marked "BALTO. 56"	57.249
Delmar, 2.4 miles south of; top of spike in southwest corner of timber back wall of bridge over large stream, marked "38"	38.94
Delmar, 3.3 miles south of; railroad spike in telegraph pole at road crossing, 30 feet south of road and 25 feet east of railroad, marked "41"	41.51
Delmar, 4.8 miles south of; spike in top of timber back wall at southeast end of bridge over stream, marked "30"	31.02
Delmar, 5 miles south of; railroad spike in telegraph pole at road crossing, 20 feet east of railroad and 60 feet north of crossing, marked "31"	31.50
Salisbury; aluminum tablet in southwest corner of front face of courthouse, marked "BALTO. 22"	23.200
Salisbury, 2.5 miles south of; top of bolt in guard rail at southeast end of bridge over river, marked "23"	23.64
Fruitland; railroad spike in telegraph pole 60 feet south of highway near station and 20 feet east of railroad, marked "39"	39.83

	Feet.
Eden; aluminum tablet in northwest corner of foundation post-office, marked "BALTO. 29"	29.968
Loretto; railroad spike in telegraph pole 30 feet east of track and 40 feet north of highway, marked "20"	20.98
Princess Anne; railroad spike in telegraph pole on east side of railroad opposite water tank and 150 feet north of station, marked "16"	16.65
Princess Anne; bronze tablet in front face of Somerset Savings Bank on Main street, marked "BALTO. 17"	18.130
Peninsula Junction; railroad spike in telegraph pole between tracks 20 feet north of station, marked "15"	15.46
Westover; iron post at intersection of New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad and road leading to Cottage Grove, opposite M. E. Miles's store, marked "BALTO. 15"	14.156
Kingston; railroad spike in telegraph pole on east side of railroad 75 feet north of station, marked "6"	7.16
Marion; iron post at southeast corner of A. Davis's drug store on Main street, 60 feet east of railroad and 25 feet north of station, marked "BALTO. 7"	7.417
Marion, 2 miles south of; railroad spike in telegraph pole at crossing, 30 feet east of railroad and 5 feet north of highway, marked "8"	8.37
Hopewell; railroad spike in telegraph pole 30 feet east of railroad and 30 feet north of station, marked "5"	5.891
EDEN, VIA LONGRIDGE, WHITEBURG, AND POCOMOKE CITY, TO MASSEY.	
Eden, 3.2 miles east of; nail in top of sawed stump 50 feet east of private road on north edge of highway, marked "49"	49.49
Eden, 5.9 miles east of; nail in root of oak tree at intersection of county and private roads, marked "47"	47.88
Longridge; iron post at southeast corner of post-office, marked "BALTO. 50"	50.727
Longridge, 6.7 miles south of; nail in small gum stump on west side of road, at trail leading west, marked "38"	37.63
Whiteburg; iron post at southeast corner of old store, inside of Mr. J. S. P. White's yard, in front of house, marked "BALTO. 30"	29.674
Whiteburg, 1 mile south of; nail in root of small gum tree on west side of road, near bridge, marked "18"	18.14
Whiteburg, 3 miles south of; nail in root of persimmon tree on west side of road, opposite entrance to house, marked "32"	31.70
Whiteburg, 5.3 miles south of; top of large stone at intersection of Snow Hill and Pocomoke City roads, marked on fence "29"	26.73
Whiteburg, 8.2 miles south of; nail in root of large pine tree at intersection of roads at Finley's Chapel, marked "7"	7
Whiteburg, 9.7 miles south of; nail in sill at center of bridge over Pocomoke River, marked "7"	6.73
Pocomoke City, 1 mile southeast of; nail in top of south gatepost, entrance to Mr. Fleming's house, marked "13"	12.53
Pocomoke City, 5.1 miles southeast of; nail in root of cedar tree at I. Fisher's house, marked "13"	12.26
Wagram; nail in root of large sycamore tree at intersection of Bay Side and Massey roads, marked "14"	13.03
Wagram, 1 mile southeast of; nail in root of black-walnut tree opposite dwelling, marked "16"	15.84
Massey; iron post at New Church station, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, marked "BALTO. 24"	23.751

WESTOVER, VIA POCOMOKE CITY, TO GOODWILL.

	Feet.
Westover, 1.6 miles southeast of; on end of bolt in top hinge of gatepost, entrance to Mr. John Sloan's house, marked on post "21"	20.74
Westover, 4.7 miles south of; nail in root of small cherry tree on east side of road, near A. Bennett's house, marked "20"	19.61
Costen, 0.3 mile north of; nail in root of large white-oak tree at sharp turn in road, marked "21"	20.31
Costen, top of rail at railroad crossing; marked on platform "22"	21.35
Costen, 0.8 mile south of; nail in root of white-oak tree near Quniter Church, marked "21"	20.06
Costen, 1.8 miles south of; nail in root of large red-oak tree at St. Luke's M. E. Church, intersection of Princess Anne and Crisfield roads, marked "13"	12.44
Pocomoke City, 1 mile north of; nail in root of large sweet-gum tree near railroad crossing, marked "9"	8.44
Pocomoke City; aluminum tablet in doorsill of Pocomoke City Hotel, corner Front and Market streets, marked "BALTO 8"	7.523
Pocomoke City, 2.3 miles east of; nail in root of large white oak at intersection of private road, marked "10"	9.56
Pocomoke City, 3.2 miles east of; nail in root of one of three small gum trees on south side of road, marked "13"	12.21
Pocomoke City, 4.3 miles east of; nail in root of large pine tree south side of road, opposite dwelling, marked "17"	16.35
Goodwill; nail in root of sycamore tree, at intersection of crossroads, in front of post-office, marked "33"	32.04

FRANKLIN CITY, VIA GOODWILL, SNOWHILL, LONGRIDGE, WANGO, AND MELSON, TO DELMAR.

Franklin City; bronze tablet in foundation wall of front of post-office, marked "BALTO 4"	3.415
Franklin City, 1 mile north of; on southeast corner of boundary stone between Virginia and Maryland, on outskirts of Greenbackville, marked "7"	6.72
Franklin City, 1.8 miles north of; nail in root of pine tree on north side of road, near a road leading north, marked "26"	25.40
Franklin City, 5.6 miles northwest of, at "Little Mill;" nail in top of stringer on east side of mill-race bridge, on south end, marked "24" ..	23.40
Goodwill, 1 mile southeast of; nail in root of black-walnut tree opposite a small building of Mr. Jesse Tabman's, marked "31"	30.36
Goodwill, 1.1 miles east of; at forks of roads nail in root of small white-oak tree, on north side of road, marked "38"	37.02
Goodwill, 2 miles east of; nail in root of small peach tree at Mr. Holland's house, marked "20"	19.76
Klej Grange; iron post at intersection of roads from Maraponi Wharf and Snow Hill, on property of Drexel heirs, opposite post-office, marked "BALTO 30"	29.283
Klej Grange, 1 mile east of; nail in root of wild cherry tree, in front of M. Pruitt's house, on north side of road, marked "30"	29.69
Klej Grange, 2 miles east of; nail in root of large white-oak tree in yard of Mr. Kelley's house on south side of road, marked "20"	19.42
Klej Grange, 5.1 miles east of; nail in root of red-oak tree at corner of Union Sunday-School House, intersection of Old Virginia road with Snow Hill road, marked "25"	24.25

	Feet.
Snowhill, court-house; tablet in sill of front entrance porch on north-east side of steps, marked "BALTO. 21"	20.552
Snowhill, 1.2 miles northwest of; nail in root of persimmon tree, at intersection of Pocomoke and Colbourne roads, marked "22"	21.76
Snowhill, 6.2 miles northwest of; nail in root of white-oak tree on east side of road at intersection of road leading southeast, marked "46" ..	45.49
Snowhill, 7.2 miles northwest of; nail in root of white-oak tree in front of Piney Grove schoolhouse, marked "43"	42.42
Colbourne, iron post opposite post-office; in northwest corner of Mr. J. E. Dickerson's front yard, marked "BALTO 40"	40.046
Colbourne, 1 mile northwest of; nail in root of persimmon tree in front of Mr. J. C. Siman's house, marked "43"	42.90
Colbourne, 2.6 miles northwest of; nail in root of black-oak tree, at intersection of Colbourne and Snow Hill roads, known as Johnson and Old Furnace road, marked "37"	36.72
Longridge, 1 mile east of; nail in root of oak tree 50 feet north of forks of road, marked "46"	46.86
Kelly; nail in root of large maple on south side of road, 20 feet east of post-office, marked "44"	45.02
Kelly, 4.5 miles north of; nail in stump on south side of road, 650 feet east of crossroads, marked "44"	44.77
Wango, 1,000 feet west of post-office; spike in root of large oak tree on north side of road, marked "45"	45.52
Wango, 2.4 miles north of; nail in root of oak tree on east side of road, in front of George Bishop's house, marked "50"	50.71
Parsonsbury; iron post at northeast corner of Riggin's grocery store, 100 feet north of railroad, marked "80"	79.651
Parsonsbury, 1.2 miles north of; nail in root of large maple tree in yard of house, near a well, marked "84"	84.44
Parsonsbury, 3 miles north of; nail in root of large oak tree on east side of road, 100 feet south of fence corner, marked "76"	76.02
Melson; nail in root of large maple tree at four corners, 100 feet south of church and in triangular plot of grass, marked "63"	62.62
Melson, 2.3 miles west of; nail in root of oak tree on north side of road and at forks of road to farmhouse, marked "55"	55.08
Melson, 5 miles west of; nail in root of large maple tree on south side of road, 400 feet south of drab house with white fence, marked "49" ..	48.87

SNOWHILL, VIA BERLIN, TO WANGO.

Snowhill, 2.9 miles northeast of; on nail in root of cedar tree in front yard of house, south of road, marked "23"	22.61
Snowhill, 3.9 miles northeast of; on nail in root of pine tree north of road, near schoolhouse, marked "24"	23.98
Snowhill, 4.8 miles northeast of; on nail in root of gum tree in front of John E. Bradford's house, marked "24"	23.21
Snowhill, 5.9 miles northeast of; on nail in root of black-walnut tree on the south of road, just inside of fence near dwelling, marked "33" ..	32.67
Newark; iron post at southeast corner of Quenponco station, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, marked "BALTO. 35" ..	35.151
Newark, 3 miles northeast of; on nail in root of large poplar tree south of road, marked "27"	26.70
Ironshire, 2.2 miles northeast of; on nail in root of black-walnut tree on west of road, 200 feet west of road leading east, marked "42"	42.13

	Feet.
Berlin; bronze tablet on southwest corner of front step of Exchange Savings Bank, marked "BALTO. 45"	44.878
Berlin, 1 mile west of; on nail in root of cedar tree on south of road, 100 feet east of road leading to dwelling, marked "36"	35.36
Berlin, 2.9 miles west of; on nail in root of maple tree on north side of road, near small bridge, marked "26"	26.06
Berlin, 8 miles west of; on nail in root of cherry tree on south of road, at entrance to Mr. R. Dennis's house, marked "32"	32.24
Powellville; on nail in root of tree in front of Mr. J. Bailey's house, marked "32"	31.78
Powellville, 1 mile west of; on nail in root of large gum tree on south of road, at old milldam, marked "36"	35.71
Powellville, 2 miles west of; on nail in root of pine tree on north side of road, at intersection with a road running north, marked "64"	64.12
Powellville, 3 miles west of; on nail in root of pine tree on north of road, 150 feet west of crossroad, marked "54"	54.35
Powellville, 4 miles west of; on nail in root of large white-oak tree at crossroads, marked "54"	54.07

BERLIN, VIA SELBYVILLE AND GUMBORO, TO MELSON.

Berlin, 1 mile northwest of; on nail in root of cedar tree on east of road, 200 feet south of Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad crossing, marked "35"	34.16
Berlin, 2 miles northwest of; on nail in root of large gum tree on west of road, at crossing of Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad, marked "37"	36.61
Berlin, 4 miles northwest of; on nail in root of cedar tree on west side, at intersection of private crossroad, marked "37"	36.57
Campbell; iron post inside of lot on the northwest intersection of roads, west of Mr. F. S. Campbell's store, marked "BALTO. 25"	24.775
Campbell, 1.4 miles north of; on nail in root of white-oak tree on west of road, opposite Tom Hearne's cook camp, marked "43"	42.99
Campbell, 3.3 miles northwest of; on nail in root of hickory tree, on west of road, opposite outhouse on Mr. William Williams's place, marked "36"	45.16
Selbyville, 2.2 miles west of; on nail in root of black-walnut tree on south of road, in front of Mr. J. F. Baker's house, marked "42"	41.26
Selbyville, 2.8 miles west of; on nail in root of persimmon tree on north of road, at Mr. Long's house, marked "44"	43.33
Selbyville, 4.8 miles west of; on nail in root of pine tree on north of road, near dwelling, marked "38"	37.92
Shelbyville, 5.9 miles west of; on nail in top of pine stump on south side of road, opposite road leading north, marked "41"	41.12
Selbyville, 7.9 miles west of; on nail in top of stump 200 feet west of entrance to Mr. William P. Donaway's house, marked "40"	39.92
Gumboro; on nail in root of persimmon tree in front of church, in Mr. Hearne's lot, 100 feet south of crossroads, marked "44"	43.25
Gumboro, 2.1 miles south of; on nail in root of pine tree at forks of roads, near church, marked "41"	41.19
Twilley; iron post in yard at northwest corner of Mr. C. W. Lynch's store, marked "BALTO. 40"	39.978
Twilley, 1 mile west of; on nail in root of pine tree at forks of roads, marked "46"	45.97

	Feet.
Twilley, 3.9 miles west of; on nail in root of persimmon tree at intersection of Whitesville road with main road, marked "61"	61.14
Whitesville; bronze tablet in foundation wall of Mr. E. N. White & Bro.'s store, on west side in third pier of bricks back from front, marked "BALTO. 65"	65.685
Whitesville, 2 miles south of; on nail in root of pine tree at road leading south, marked "64"	64.15

WEST VIRGINIA.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

The following correction in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report, page 426, is due to the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey: Elevation at Grafton, W. Va., correction, +0.125 foot.

OHIO.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

The following correction in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report, pages 456-461, is derived from the latest adjustment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey: List of elevations from Chillicothe to Columbus and in vicinity of Columbus, correction, -0.518 foot.

CENTRAL SECTION OF TOPOGRAPHY.

In this section, under the direction of Mr. John H. Renshaw, geographer in charge, spirit leveling was continued for the control of the regular topographic work executed during the year in the various localities listed below. In addition, leveling was carried on in the following localities during the year 1900, but as the field work in those localities is not yet completed, or corrections are pending, the results will not be published until later:

Alabama—Talladega, Coosa, and Elmore counties.

Arkansas—Carroll, Madison, Clark, Dallas, Ouachita, and Calhoun counties.

Wisconsin—Lincoln and Marathon counties.

OHIO.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

To the elevations published in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report apply the following correction, which is derived by the latest adjustment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, pp. 465 to 467: List of elevations based on a Coast and Geodetic Survey bench mark at Toledo, correction, +0.389 foot.

INDIANA-KENTUCKY.

DAVISS, GIBSON, PIKE, DUBOIS, WARRICK, AND SPENCER COUNTIES,
IND.; DAVIESS AND HANCOCK COUNTIES, KY.

BOONVILLE. PETERSBURG, ROCKPORT, TELL CITY, VELPEN, HUNTINGSBURG, DE-
GONIA, AND ST. MEINRAD QUADRANGLES.

The elevations in the following list are based on Bench Mark Z of the Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington, near Vincennes, Ind., a \square cut on the sill of a basement window at southeast corner of court-house. The elevation of this, as corrected by the latest adjustment of that Bureau, is accepted as 508.599 feet above mean sea level.

The leveling on the Boonville and Petersburg quadrangles was done under the direction of Mr. R. C. McKinney, topographer, by Mr. L. E. Granke, levelman, in 1899.

The leveling on the Rockport and Tell City quadrangles was done under the direction of Mr. Charles E. Cooke, topographer, by Mr. Dean Halford, levelman, in 1900.

The leveling on the Velpen, Huntingsburg, Degonia, and St. Meinrad quadrangles was done under the direction of Mr. Charles W. Goodlove, topographer, by Mr. C. E. Hewitt, levelman, in 1900.

All bench marks are referred to the Coast and Geodetic Survey bench mark at Vincennes, and are stamped with the letters "VIN" in addition to the figures of elevation:

INDIANA.

	Feet.
Evansville, corner of Main and Water streets, an iron projection on iron door sill of brick building, 48.84 feet above zero of water gauge.....	377.874
T. 6 S., R. 10 W., sec. 14, southeast corner of; at intersection of roads, 4 feet west and 3 feet 7 inches north of fence corner; iron post, marked "387 VIN"	386.897
Evansville, at Evansville and Terre Haute railroad depot, top of rail...	382.7
T. 5 S., R. 10 W., sec. 24, at southwest corner of; about 3 feet south of southwest corner of schoolhouse; iron post, marked "390 VIN"	390.394
T. 4 S., R. 10 W., sec. 25, at center of; at northwest corner of crossroads; iron post marked "429 VIN"	428.904
T. 4 S., R. 9 W., sec. 21, northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; 27 feet north and 29.5 feet east of east end of bridge over canal; iron post, marked "392 VIN"	391.778
T. 5 S., R. 9 W., sec. 21, center of; at southwest corner of crossroads, 13 feet south of fence corner; iron post, marked "411 VIN"	411.388
Stephenson, in T. 6 S., R. 9 W.; 2.5 feet south of southeast corner of schoolhouse, west side of road and 500 feet north of railroad; iron post, marked "389 VIN"	389.267
T. 6 S., R. 8 W., sec. 6; 0.3 mile west of center of; 4 feet north of fence, at forks of road; iron post, marked "454 VIN"	453.748
Boonville, 85 feet west and 95 feet north of amphitheater in fair grounds, in meridian stone; aluminum tablet, marked "395 VIN"	395.344
T. 4 S., R. 8 W., sec. 27, at center of; 6.67 feet west and 2.25 feet south of fence corner, at northwest corner of crossroads at cemetery; iron post, marked "487 VIN"	487.201

	Feet.
sec. 28, at northeast corner of; 6.5 feet west and 2.83 feet e corner, at southwest corner of crossroads; iron post, VIN "	501.462
sec. 21, at center of; 15.5 feet west and 28.5 feet north of the most westerly of two formed by intersection of roads; rked "458 VIN" (erroneously marked 1 foot too high) ..	457.822
sec. 16, southwest corner of; 8.25 feet east and 1 foot e corner, at northeast corner of crossroads; iron post, VIN "	475.778
sec. 21, northeast corner of; 5.5 feet west and 8 feet south r, at southwest corner of crossroads; iron post, marked	488.721
sec. 17, 0.8 mile west of northeast corner of; 3 feet south it of fence corner, at southeast corner of crossroads; iron "447 VIN"	447.432
sec. 16, center of; 22.5 feet east and 2 feet north of fence ost southerly of two corners formed by intersection of on post, marked "439 VIN"	438.766
sec. 13, $\frac{1}{2}$ corner south side of; 12.5 feet north and 1.75 ence corner, the most easterly of two formed by inter- ds; iron post, marked "432 VIN"	432.362
ie post in front of Ash Iron Springs Hotel; aluminum l "401 VIN"	401.218
n top tier at north end of west abutment of bridge; let, marked "383 VIN"	383.185
corner stone of I. O. O. F. building; aluminum tablet, VIN "	393.234
ad from, to Rockford; in foundation at northeast corner r's storehouse; aluminum tablet, marked "381 VIN" ..	381.229
entrance of Africa schoolhouse, in stone step; aluminum l "388 VIN"	388.103
et north of Rock Hill railroad depot, 14 feet west of ansville and St. Louis track; in face of rock; aluminum l "393 VIN"	393.318
l, secs. 4 and 5, under main street dividing; 270 rods River in west face of culvert; aluminum tablet, marked	391.067
in east end of north abutment top tier of bridge; alu- , marked "386 VIN"	386.096
et west of Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis side street; in northeast corner of top tier of foundation of ry; aluminum tablet, marked "395 VIN"	394.544
ne foundation on east wall and 6.5 feet south of north house; aluminum tablet, marked "454 VIN"	454.410
s, T. 5 S., R. 7 W., sec. 27, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of north- t; at railroad crossing; iron post, marked "401 VIN" ..	400.962
gs, between two wells in front of hotel, in square stone; let, marked "401 VIN"	401.218
sec. 11, near southwest corner of; at southeast corner schoolhouse; iron post, marked "401 VIN"	400.724
., R. 6 W., sec. 11, in northwest $\frac{1}{2}$ of; in southwest cor- t; iron post, marked "464 VIN"	463.654
5 S., R. 6 W., sec. 1; at crossroads 150 feet north of rail- on post, marked "403 VIN"	403.188

	Feet.
Buffaloville, T. 5 S., R. 5 W., sec. 9; at northeast corner of depot grounds; iron post, marked "427 VIN".....	426.543
Lamars, T. 5 S., R. 4 W., sec. 19, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of northwest corner of; on east side of street at southwest corner of store lot; iron post, marked "411 VIN".....	410.994
Evanston, T. 5 S., R. 4 W., sec. 34, at southeast corner of store west of north and south road, 200 feet north of railroad crossing; iron post, marked "413 VIN".....	412.755
Troy, T. 6 S., R. 4 W., sec. 13; in stone at southwest corner of Nester Hotel lot, northeast corner of Washington and Water streets; iron post, marked "391 VIN".....	391.449
Newtonville, T. 6 S., R. 5 W., sec. 11, southeast corner of; at northeast corner of crossroads; iron post, marked "438 VIN".....	437.978
Bristow, one-fourth mile northwest of, at northwest corner of intersection with road running west from road to Adyeville; iron post, marked "424 VIN".....	423.959
St. Meinrad, T. 4 S., R. 4 W., sec. 14, about one-fourth mile south of northeast corner of; at northeast corner of post-office building at southwest corner of Main street and street south to Abby; iron post, marked "456 VIN".....	456.393
Ferdinand, T. 2 S., R. 4 W., sec. 27, southwest quarter of; at northeast corner of lot 235, belonging to August Barth, at southwest corner of street crossing; iron post, marked "525 VIN".....	524.595
Ferdinand station (Jonesboro post-office), T. 2 S., R. 5 W., sec. 34, north side of; at northwest corner of Peter Schnell's store, south of road and east of railroad; iron post, marked "486 VIN".....	485.868
Dale, T. 4 S., R. 5 W., sec. 17; 6 feet west of the northwest corner of Heickelbech's store, at southeast corner of street crossing; iron post, marked "463 VIN".....	462.878
Heilman, T. 4 S., R. 6 W., sec. 20, about one-fourth mile south of northeast corner of; at northeast corner of crossroads; iron post, marked "484 VIN".....	484.395
Folsomville, T. 4 S., R. 7 W., sec. 34, about one-fourth mile south of northeast corner of; at northeast corner of Odd Fellows' Hall; iron post, marked "464 VIN".....	463.938
Stendal, T. 3 S., R. 7 W., sec. 11, near $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, east side of; in front of Dr. Stork's office, at southwest corner of street crossing; iron post, marked "626 VIN".....	626.459
T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 9, near $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, east side of; at northwest corner of school lot on line between Dubois and Pike counties; iron post, marked "563 VIN".....	563.075
Augusta, T. 2 S., R. 7 W., sec. 21; in northeast corner of hotel lot, at southwest corner of street crossing; iron post, marked "567 VIN"....	567.149
Winslow, T. 1 S., R. 7 W., sec. 32; in stone window sill of brick store, at southeast corner of street crossing; aluminum tablet, marked "463 VIN".....	463.558
Velpen, T. 2 S., R. 6 W., sec. 8; 200 feet east of station, 200 feet north of railroad, at southeast corner of G. W. Cockrel's clothing store; iron post, marked "490 VIN".....	489.794
Ireland, T. 1 S., R. 5 W., sec. 19, near east line of; at southeast corner of post-office, northwest corner of street crossing; iron post, marked "479 VIN".....	478.496
T. 1 S., R. 6 W., sec. 5, about one-fourth mile north of southeast corner of; Otwell, at northeast corner of William McCormic's brick store, at southwest corner of crossroads; iron post, marked "496 VIN".....	496.394

	Feet.
1 N., R. 7 W., sec. 27; at southwest corner of Dr. Harris's t northeast corner of street crossing; iron post, marked "527"	526.874
1. 6 W., sec. 30; at southwest corner of school lot, at northeast of junction with road north from State road between Otwell iers; iron post, marked "502 VIN"	501.885

KENTUCKY.

t, in southeast corner of Dentin's store, 39 feet east of door step; tablet, marked "393 VIN"	392.848
le. in stone foundation at southeast corner of court-house; um tablet, marked "422 VIN"	421.810
k, 210 feet south of railroad bridge over, 20 feet west of railroad g, in Nat Young's field; iron post, marked "391 VIN"	391.142
ro. in southeast corner of court-house square; meridian mark e post; aluminum tablet, marked "394 VIN"	394.155
90 feet south of railroad crossing, in southeast corner of forks ; iron post, marked "385 VIN"	385.151
vest end of; in southeast corner of forks of road; iron post, l "389 VIN"	389.013
lle, 300 feet southeast of post-office, opposite hotel; iron post, l "559 VIN"	558.970
1,000 feet east of crossroads, 10 feet south of Hardingburg road, east corner of lot in which J. H. Abenchain's house is situated; st, marked "531 VIN"	531.196

MINNESOTA.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

ne elevations published in the Appendix to the Twenty-first
Report apply the following correction, which is derived by
st adjustment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, pages 471
: List of elevations based on St. Paul, correction, +1.040 foot.

WISCONSIN.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

ollowing clerical error appears in the Appendix to the Nine-
Annual Report, page 259:

L., R. 1 W., sec. 10; near center of road crossing, three-fourths
st of Preston; iron post, marked "DBQ 1,118;" to be consistent
jacent elevations in the same list should be marked "DBQ
and published elevation corrected by leveling of 1900 should
138.252; but as further corrected by the latest adjustment of
st and Geodetic Survey this and all other elevations in same
257-259) are to be raised 1.084 foot, the correction to the
ppi River Commission bench mark at Dubuque, Iowa.

ollowing clerical errors occur in the Appendix to the Twenty-
nual Report:

469: Under title "Columbia and Marquette counties" the

words "iron post," in the second line of the introductory paragraph, substitute the words "copper bolt." Change the description on page 470, seventh bench mark from top, to conform with introduction, omitting marked "PRTG 791."

Page 470: Baraboo, at northeast corner of court-house; iron post, marked "PRTG 890," should read: Baraboo, at northeast corner of court-house; bronze tablet, marked "B 890," 896.760 feet.

NOTE.—The latter is identical with bench mark described in introduction to list on page 468; therefore, to raise the elevations in the list on page 468 to the Portage datum add 7.079 feet.

COLUMBIA, MARQUETTE, ADAMS, AND SAUK COUNTIES.

BRIGGSVILLE QUADRANGLE.

The elevations in the following list are in continuation of those published in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report, page 470, and are based upon a bench mark of the United States Lake Survey, being a copper bolt 4 feet below ground and 25 feet from wall of lock of canal connecting Wisconsin and Fox rivers at Portage, Wis., and 84.6 feet above recess of upper gate of new lock. The elevation of this is accepted as 791.243 feet above mean sea level.

The leveling was done under the direction of Mr. Robert Muldrow, topographer, by Mr. Robert Wipfler, levelman.

All bench marks are referred to Portage and are stamped with the letters "PRTG" in addition to the figures of elevation.

	Feet.
T. 12 N., R. 8 E., sec. 1, near $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, east side of; road crossing of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; top of rail.	827.3
T. 13 N., R. 8 E., sec. 21, near center of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; at forks of road; iron post, marked "801 PRTG"	801.354
T. 14 N., R. 8 E., sec. 33, at southwest corner of; at northeast corner of intersecting roads; iron post, marked "813 PRTG"	812.644
T. 14 N., R. 7 E., sec. 33, near center of; north side of road; iron post, marked "941 PRTG"	941.205
T. 13 N., R. 7 E., sec. 6, near $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, west side of; east side of road; iron post, marked "1016 PRTG"	1,015.418
T. 13 N., R. 7 E., sec. 18, near southwest corner of; top of rail of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad at wagon road crossing.	838.65
T. 12 N., R. 8 E., sec. 10, near center of; near forks of road; iron post, marked "800 PRTG"	799.634
T. 12 N., R. 7 E., sec. 11, about one-fourth mile east of northwest corner of; at intersection of roads; iron post, marked "929 PRTG"	929.543

IOWA, GRANT, AND LAFAYETTE COUNTIES.

MINERAL POINT QUADRANGLE.

The elevations published in the following list are based on a bench mark of the Mississippi River Commission at Dubuque, Iowa, in the

northeast corner of the custom-house, being a copper bolt marked U.S.P.B.M., the elevation of which is accepted as 644.565 feet above mean sea level, as corrected by the latest adjustment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. They are in continuation of leveling reported upon in the Appendix to the Nineteenth Annual Report, on pages 258 and 259, after raising them 1.084 feet, the correction to the elevation there given for the Dubuque bench mark (see errata in previous reports).

The leveling was done under the direction of Mr. R. C. McKinney, topographer, by Mr. G. Stubblefield, levelman.

All bench marks are referred to Dubuque, and are marked with the letters "DUBQ," in addition to the figures of elevation. They are stamped 1 foot low, since the above correction was applied subsequent to the field work.

	Feet.
Fairplay; T. 7 N., R. 2 W., sec. 25, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; 50 feet southeast of bridge; iron post, marked "862 DUBQ".....	862.956
T. 1 N., R. 1 W., sec. 30, northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; 45 rods from corner of road intersection; nail in bedplate on abutment on southwest corner of road bridge.....	869.28
Benton, 22 feet north and 24 feet east of northeast corner of schoolhouse; iron post, marked "921 DUBQ".....	922.022
T. 2 N., R. 1 E., sec. 16, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner east side of; 1.5 feet north and 0.5 foot west of southeast corner of schoolhouse yard; iron post, marked "973 DUBQ".....	973.966
Belmont; about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of, in T. 3 N., R. 1 E., sec. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner east side of; 1 foot north of west fence corner formed by junction of north and south and east and west roads; iron post, marked "1113 DUBQ".....	1,114.075
Platteville, in foundation stone at northwest corner of city hall; bronze tablet, marked "992 DUBQ".....	998.019
T. 3 N., R. 2 E., sec. 15, about center of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; 14 feet east and 15 feet south of north fence corner formed by junction of east and west and north and south roads; iron post, marked "1056 DUBQ".....	1,057.128
T. 4 N., R. 2 E., sec. 11, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west and 300 feet south of center of, at crossroads: 3.5 feet south and 2.7 feet east of northwest corner of schoolhouse yard; iron post, marked "1101 DUBQ".....	1,102.043
Mineral Point, about 34 feet west of water tower, 1.7 feet east and 16.6 feet north of southwest corner of park; iron post, marked "1134 DUBQ".....	1,135.150
T. 5 N., R. 2 E., sec. 9, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of southeast corner of; 1.4 feet north and 7.3 feet east of south fence corner formed by junction of east and west with north and south roads; iron post, marked "1128 DUBQ".....	1,129.069
T. 6 N., R. 2 E., sec. 28, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner east side of; about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Edmund; 2 feet north and 16.6 feet east of east fence corner formed by junction of north and south with east and west roads; iron post, marked "1189 DUBQ".....	1,190.088
Dodgeville, 10 feet 4 inches north and 8.7 feet east of northeast corner of court-house; iron post, marked "1220 DUBQ".....	1,221.107
T. 6 N., R. 4 E., sec. 29, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of center of; 2 feet west and 4.2 feet south of southeast fence corner formed by intersection of north and south with east and west roads; iron post, marked "1199 DUBQ".....	1,200.207

	Feet.
T. 5 N., R. 4 E., sec. 18, near $\frac{1}{2}$ corner east side of; about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet north and 1 foot west of corner of railroad fence, north of crossing and northeast of railroad; iron post, marked "947 DUBQ".....	948.155
T. 4 N., R. 3 E., sec. 16, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of southeast corner of; 0.6 foot east and 15.6 feet south of south fence corner formed by junction of east and west with north and south roads; iron post, marked "1065 DUBQ".....	1,065.968
T. 4 N., R. 4 E., sec. 30, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of northeast corner of; 1.2 foot north and 13.2 feet west of west fence corner, at junction of north and south with east and west roads; iron post, marked "1106 DUBQ".....	1,107.235
T. 3 N., R. 4 E., sec. 9, about 334 feet south of northwest corner of; Fayette, 4.7 feet north and 0.7 foot west of northeast fence corner at cross roads; iron post, marked "1042 DUBQ".....	1,043.184
T. 3 N., R. 3 E., sec. 23, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of center of; 1.6 feet west and 11.5 feet north of southwest fence corner at schoolhouse yard; iron post, marked "1026 DUBQ".....	1,027.138
Darlington, 195.7 feet north of northeast corner of court-house. Iron post, marked "866 DUBQ".....	867.179
T. 2 N., R. 4 E., sec. 17, about 60 rods west and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of center of; 1.2 feet north and 4.5 feet south of southeast fence corner formed by intersection of east and west road with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; iron post, marked "814 DUBQ".....	815.109
Gratiot post-office, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of in T. 1 N., R. 4 E., sec. 9, about 312 feet west and 556 feet south of $\frac{1}{2}$ corner north side of; on north side of road; iron post, marked "796 DUBQ".....	796.997
T. 1 N., R. 3 E., sec. 10, at northwest corner of; 2 feet west and 6 feet south of northwest corner of churchyard; iron post, marked "988 DUBQ".....	989.218
Schullsburg, about 60 feet west and 103 feet north of northwest corner of high school, in yard; iron post, marked "1019 DUBQ".....	1,020.059
T. 2 N., R. 2 E., sec. 29, northeast corner of; about 46.5 feet east and 36 feet north of northeast corner of O'Brien schoolhouse, in yard; iron post, marked "1082 DUBQ".....	1,093.439
Rewey, 2.4 feet south and 11.2 feet west of northeast corner of public schoolhouse yard; iron post, marked "1129 DUBQ".....	1,130.129
T. 5 N., R. 1 E., sec. 17, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of southwest corner of; about 1.5 feet north and 7.8 feet west of southeast corner of schoolhouse yard; iron post, marked "1094 DUBQ".....	1,095.120
T. 6 N., R. 1 E., sec. 29, at center of; 3.4 feet east and 3.8 feet south of northwest corner of schoolhouse yard at junction of north and south and east and west roads; iron post, marked "1201 DUBQ".....	1,202.167
Preston, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of; at northwest fence corner at crossroads; iron post, marked "1138 DUBQ".....	1,139.336
Montfort; cross mark on northeast corner of stone base of most westerly column of the two nearest main tracks, for water tower of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.....	1,189.335

IOWA.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

To the elevations published in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report apply the following correction, which is derived by the latest adjustment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, pages 472-473: List of elevations based on Dubuque, correction, +1.084 feet.

IOWA-WISCONSIN.

ALLAMAKEE AND CLAYTON COUNTIES, IOWA; VERNON, CRAWFORD,
AND GRANT COUNTIES, WISCONSIN.

WAUKON QUADRANGLE.

The elevations published in the following list are based on the corrected elevations of several bench marks of the Mississippi River Commission between North McGregor, Iowa, and Victory, Wis. The corrections which were applied are the result of adjustment of precise leveling in the United States by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in 1900. See Report for 1888-99, Appendix No. 8, page 513.

The leveling was under the direction of Mr. M. Hackett, topographer, by Mr. T. Burns, levelman.

All bench marks set in the course of this work are referred to a bench mark at Dubuque, Iowa, and are marked with the letters, "DUBQ" in addition to the figures of elevation. The elevations assumed for the base bench marks in the field were approximately 1 foot lower than as corrected by the Coast and Geodetic Survey adjustment. Therefore, the bench marks of this list are stamped in most cases 1 foot low.

IOWA.

	Feet.
North McGregor, 2 miles west of; at top of Hatch Hill, on south side of road, in northwest corner of yard at residence of J. K. Gray; iron post, marked "1096 DUBQ".....	1,096.764
T. 95 N., R. 4 W., sec. 4, 0.25 mile south of northwest corner of; Watson, 13 feet north of corner fence post at intersection of roads; iron post, marked "1179 DUBQ".....	1,179.847
Monona; in front of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul station; top of rail.....	1,215.5
T. 95 N., R. 5 W., sec. 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of center of; 60 feet north of railroad track, southeast of W. Walsh's house; iron post, marked "1184 DUBQ".....	1,185.444
T. 96 N., R. 5 W., sec. 23, 700 feet east of $\frac{1}{2}$ corner west side of; north side of Hickory Creek, 80 feet southwest of northwest corner of bridge No. 16, south side of road; iron post, marked "787 DUBQ".....	787.651
T. 96 N., R. 4 W., sec. 8, south of $\frac{1}{2}$ corner west side of, on summit of hill north of Yellow River; iron post, marked "1099 DUBQ".....	1,100.540
T. 96 N., R. 4 W., sec. 2, about 1,000 feet west of southeast corner of; in northeast corner of yard of schoolhouse No. 1, north of road; iron post, marked "1137 DUBQ".....	1,137.725
T. 97 N., R. 3 W., sec. 16, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of center of; northwest of junction of roads; iron post, marked "1061 D".....	1,061.874
T. 98 N., R. 3 W., sec. 31, at $\frac{1}{2}$ corner east side of; near northwest corner of fence post of cemetery; iron post, marked "1148 DUBQ".....	1,149.840
Elon, 2,500 feet east of, in T. 98 N., R. 4 W., sec. 33, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of center of; northeast of fence post northeast of schoolhouse; iron post, marked "1238 DUBQ".....	1,238.626

	Feet.
T. 97 N., R. 5 W., sec. 16, $\frac{1}{2}$ corner west side of; just off the highway at northeast corner of crossroads; iron post, marked "1218 DUBQ".....	1, 219.298
T. 98 N., R. 5 W., sec. 17, 1,300 feet northeast of center of; 15 feet southeast of northwest corner post of north fence line; iron post, marked "1320 DUBQ".....	1, 320.949
Village Creek, T. 98 N., R. 4 W., sec. 19, 200 feet east of bridge over small tributary, on north side of road and south side of fence; iron post marked "834 DUBQ".....	835.410
Village Creek, near northwest corner of schoolhouse; iron post, marked "646 DUBQ".....	646.973
Lansing, southwest of intersection of Main and Front streets; top of hydrant.....	639.779
Lansing, northeast of intersection of Main and Second streets; near southwest corner of implement warehouse of Nielande & Co.; aluminum tablet, marked "653 DUBQ".....	654.443
T. 99 N., R. 4 W., sec. 20, on east side of; 12 feet west of northeast corner post of cemetery; iron post, marked "1216 DUBQ".....	1, 217.483
T. 99 N., R. 5 W., sec. 21, near $\frac{1}{2}$ corner on north side of; southwest of schoolhouse, 25 feet south of corner fence post; iron post, marked "1060 DUBQ".....	1, 060.788
Newalbin schoolhouse, 22 feet northeast of northeast corner of; iron post, marked "652 DUBQ".....	652.977
T. 100 N., R. 5 W., sec. 16, north of $\frac{1}{2}$ corner east side of; 60 feet south of southeast corner of schoolhouse, north side of road; iron post, marked "842 DUBQ".....	842.468
T. 100 N., R. 4 W., sec. 16, at $\frac{1}{2}$ corner on south side of; bridge No. 3, over spring branch into Iowa River, in northwest corner of floor of, spike.....	638.82

WISCONSIN.

T. 12 N., R. 7 W., sec. 34 (fourth prime meridian), 50 feet northeast of fifth post west of the fence corner west of Meddic's house, north of road; iron post, marked "853 DUBQ".....	854.265
T. 12 N., R. 6 W., sec. 29, near east and west $\frac{1}{2}$ line of, just north of forks of road, north of schoolhouse No. 1, in yard; iron post, marked "1165 DUBQ".....	1, 166.520
T. 11 N., R. 6 W., sec. 14, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of center of; 10 feet north of north gate post in front of house on east side of road; iron post, marked "1107 DUBQ".....	1, 167.795
T. 10 N., R. 6 W., sec. 10, southwest of center of; 20 feet north of first post south of small gate in front of O. H. Olson's house, inside of fence; iron post marked "696 DUBQ".....	696.887
T. 7 N., R. 6 W., sec. 22, in southwest $\frac{1}{2}$ of; road junction, commonly called "White's Corner," 10 feet north of guide post at northwest corner of; iron post, marked "1211 DUBQ".....	1, 212.190
Eastman, T. 8 N., R. 5 W., sec. 18, in southwest $\frac{1}{2}$ of; about 800 feet north from F. H. Harvats & Co., blacksmiths and wagon makers, in southwest corner of schoolhouse yard; iron post, marked "1216 DUBQ".....	1, 216.914
Lynxville, T. 9 N., R. 6 W., sec. 23, in southwest corner of N. E. schoolhouse yard; iron post, marked "681 DUBQ".....	682.492

MISSOURI.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

To the elevations published in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report apply the following correction, which is derived by the latest adjustment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, pages 474-475: List of elevations based on St. Louis City Directrix, correction +1.098 feet.

CLARK, SCOTLAND, SCHUYLER, ADAIR, MACON, KNOX, AND LEWIS COUNTIES.

KAHOKA AND EDINA QUADRANGLES.

The elevations published in the following list are based on a bench mark of the United States Engineer Corps (Mississippi River Commission) at Alexandria, Mo., in T. 64 N., R. 5 W., sec. 8, being an eyebolt in top of mooring stone at boat landing. The elevation of this, as corrected by the latest adjustment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is accepted as 493.369 feet above mean sea level.

The leveling was done under the direction of Mr. Paul Holman, topographer, by Mr. H. V. Rees, levelman.

All bench marks dependent on this datum are marked with the letter "A" in addition to the figures of elevation. They are stamped in general 1 foot too low, as the Coast and Geodetic Survey correction of 1.079 feet was applied subsequent to the field work.

	Feet.
T. 60 N., R. 6 W., sec. 7, in west part of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in stone foundation on east side of large brick house of J. W. Willows, commonly known as the "Old Tate place;" bronze tablet, marked "615 A"	616.093
T. 60 N., R. 7 W., sec. 7, in southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in east face of solid stone foundation of Reformed Lutheran Church; bronze tablet, marked "687 A"	688.377
T. 60 N., R. 8 W., sec. 2, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of southwest corner of; cross on corner stone	654.15
T. 60 N., R. 8 W., sec. 10, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner east side of; on property of William Jusfram; iron post, marked "681 A"	682.227
T. 60 N., R. 9 W., sec. 2, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of northeast corner of; on section line at crossroads; oak tree, copper nail in root of	725.24
T. 60 N., R. 9 W., sec. 2, near center of; bridge over Troublesome Creek, floor of	630
T. 60 N., R. 9 W., sec. 4, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner west side of, at crossroads; cross on corner stone	689.70
T. 60 N., R. 9 W., sec. 8, in north part of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; on place of W. E. Piner, at side of road under hedge fence north of gateway; iron post, marked "681 A"	681.767
T. 61 N., R. 6 W., sec. 8, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of center of, at crossroads; cross cut in top of corner stone	652.17
T. 61 N., R. 6 W., sec. 20, in northern part of southeast quarter of; on east side of large brick house owned by Eliza Glavin, in stone casing over cellar window; bronze tablet, marked "640 A"	640.104

	Feet.
T. 61 N., R. 7 W., sec. 4, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner east side of, at crossroads; top point of corner stone	661.43
T. 61 N., R. 7 W., sec. 20, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, south side of, cross on corner stone	650.20
T. 61 N., R. 7 W., sec. 33, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, south side of, at cross roads; cross on top point of corner stone	690.24
Lewiston, T. 61 N., R. 8 W., sec. 17; on bank building at southeast corner of Main and Elm streets; aluminum tablet, marked "725 A"	725.887
T. 61 N., R. 8 W., sec. 32, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner south side of cross on corner stone	718.973
La Belle, T. 61 N., R. 9 W., sec. 5, in northwest corner of stone foundation of bank; aluminum tablet, marked "738 A"	738.381
T. 61 N., R. 10 W., sec. 4, northwest corner of; cross on corner stone	752.34
T. 61 N., R. 10 W., sec. 9, southwest corner of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of, at northeast corner of cross roads; iron post, marked "696 A"	697.140
T. 61 N., R. 11 W., sec. 9, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in corner of Robert Hysell's door yard; iron post, marked "735 A"	736.484
T. 61 N., R. 11 W., sec. 12, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of southeast corner of; cross on corner stone	775.21
T. 61 N., R. 11 W., sec. 18, southeast corner of, at cross roads; cross on corner stone	792.47
T. 61 N., R. 11 W., sec. 18, southwest corner of; cross on corner stone	822.12
T. 61 N., R. 12 W., sec. 17, at southwest corner of; about 200 yards east of road, in corner of door yard of J. C. Beck; iron post, marked "855 A"	856.263
T. 61 N., R. 12 W., sec. 22, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner north side of; cross on corner stone	838.13
T. 61 N., R. 13 W., sec. 5, southwest corner of; cross on corner stone	838.22
T. 61 N., R. 13 W., sec. 11, in southwest corner of; in corner of door yard of Thomas Powers; iron post, marked "874 A"	875.383
Gibbs, T. 61 N., R. 14 W., sec. 12, in southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in northwest face of Gibbs Savings Bank; aluminum tablet, marked "910 A"	911.493
T. 62 N., R. 6 W., sec. 29, near northwest corner of; in northwest corner of yard of M. L. Spaulding; iron post, marked "637 A"	636.543
T. 62 N., R. 7 W., sec. 16, about center of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; 40 feet west of lane leading to L. E. Moore's house, on north side of road at foot of choke cherry tree; iron post, marked "671 A"	671.034
Bunker Hill, T. 62 N., R. 8 W., sec. 11, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in southeast corner of dooryard of George Nelson; iron post, marked "701 A"	701.825
T. 62 N., R. 9 W., sec. 20, northeast part of; in southeast corner of dooryard of H. P. Gregory; iron post, marked "674 A"	675.119
Knox City, T. 62 N., R. 10 W., sec. 28, southeast of center of; in west side of Cater & Hunsaker's store; aluminum tablet, marked "766 A"	766.706
Edina, T. 62 N., R. 11 W., sec. 18; top of inside rail, opposite center of depot	734.6
Edina, T. 62 N., R. 11 W., sec. 19, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; 50 feet east of stand in public square, in meridian post; aluminum tablet, marked "814 A"	815.243
T. 62 N., R. 12 W., sec. 21, in west center of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; about 30 yards south of R. R. track, in road corner; iron post, marked "842 A"	842.729
Brashear, T. 62 N., R. 13 W., sec. 24, in center of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in casing of east window on north side of schoolhouse; aluminum tablet, marked "868 A"	869.288
T. 62 N., R. 14 W., sec. 22, in northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in corner of road adjacent to property of G. M. Lee; iron post, marked "921 A"	922.066
T. 63 N., R. 6 W., sec. 6; schoolhouse No. 1, in southeast corner of stone foundation of; bronze tablet, marked "538 A"	537.686

	Feet.
St. Patrick, T. 63 N., R. 7 W., sec. 13, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; near post-office, top of solid rock at corner of fence	677.46
Derrahs, T. 63 N., R. 7 W., sec. 27, southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; on north side of road, in fence corner southeast of schoolhouse; iron post, marked "609 A" ..	609.898
T. 63 N., R. 8 W., sec. 6, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, west side of; cross on top of corner stone	722.99
Williamstown, T. 63 N., R. 8 W., sec. 20, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in west side of stone foundation of Southern Methodist Church; bronze tablet, marked "721 A"	722.507
Laura, T. 63 N., R. 8 W., sec. 30, in southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in front of post-office, top of solid stone	669.75
T. 63 N., R. 9 W., sec. 28, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner west side of; at northeast corner of crossroads, on property of J. A. Arthur; iron post, marked "709 A" ..	710.32
T. 63 N., R. 9 W., sec. 33, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner west side of; cross on corner stone ..	715.27
T. 63 N., R. 10 W., sec. 5, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner north side of, on township line; cross on corner stone	676.18
T. 63 N., R. 10 W., sec. 9, southwest corner of; cross on corner stone ..	761.21
Colony, T. 63 N., R. 10 W., sec. 23, near center of; in north face of stone foundation of H. S. Coleman's house; bronze tablet, marked "745 A"	746.161
T. 63 N., R. 11 W., sec. 6, in southeast corner of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in corner of dooryard of property of M. Beck; iron post, marked "777 A"	778.230
Greensburg, T. 63 N., R. 12 W., sec. 2, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in corner of lower step of post-office, copper nail	798.07
T. 63 N., R. 12 W., sec. 9, near northwest corner of; in west face of stone foundation of James McWilliam's house; aluminum tablet, marked "845 A"	846.148
T. 63 N., R. 13 W., sec. 7, center of; cross on corner stone	896.15
Adair, T. 63 N., R. 13 W., sec. 20, in northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in west face of brick foundation of Catholic parsonage; aluminum tablet, marked "926 A" ..	927.234
T. 63 N., R. 14 W., sec. 26, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of center of; cross on corner stone	944.35
Clay, T. 63 N., R. 14 W., sec. 34, in northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; about 80 yards east of post-office, near large oak tree; iron post, marked "931 A"	932.181
Alexandria, T. 64 N., R. 5 W., sec. 8; in top of mooring stone at boat landing eyebolt (Mississippi River Commission bench mark)	493.369
T. 64 N., R. 6 W., sec. 5, near southwest corner of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; White's bridge over Fox River, floor of	518
T. 64 N., R. 6 W., sec. 8, near northwest corner of, at cross roads; in stone step of west door of Fox River church; aluminum tablet, marked "533 A"	532.625
T. 64 N., R. 7 E., sec. 17, near center of; bridge over Honey Creek, floor of	617
Antioch, T. 64 N., R. 7 W., sec. 20, in southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in northwest corner of Elwell's store; bronze tablet marked "698 A"	697.860
T. 64 N., R. 8 W., sec. 6, near center of; bridge over Little Wyaconda River, floor of	640
T. 64 N., R. 8 W., sec. 15, near center of; bridge over Wyaconda River, floor of	622
Neeper, T. 64 N., R. 8 W., sec. 21, center of; in southeast corner of churchyard, iron post, marked "730 A"	730.742
Fairmont, T. 64 N., R. 9 W., sec. 21, southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in northeast corner of public square; iron post, marked "780 A"	780.733
T. 64 N., R. 9 W., sec. 26, northwest corner of; bridge over Little Wyaconda River, floor of	668

	Feet.
T. 64 N., R. 10 W., sec. 26, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner west side of; cross on corner stone.	672.59
T. 64 N., R. 10 W., sec. 28, in south part of southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in southwest corner of dooryard of property of Mary Boyer; iron post, marked "652 A"	653.159
T. 64 N., R. 11 W., sec. 8, southeast corner of; cross on corner stone.	787.06
Sandhill, T. 64 N., R. 11 W., sec. 33, center of; 200 yards from post-office, in brick foundation of house of S. P. Childers; aluminum tablet, marked "802 A"	808.549
T. 64 N., R. 12 W., sec. 7, center of southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in corner of dooryard of William Purvis; iron post, marked "837 A"	837.665
T. 64 N., R. 13 W., sec. 32, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of center of; cross on corner stone	915.03
T. 64 N., R. 13 W., sec. 35, south center of southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; corner of road on Fred Kaser's property; iron post, marked "870 A"	871.561
Wilmathsville, T. 64 N., R. 14 W., sec. 25, northwest of $\frac{1}{4}$ corner east side of; at southeast corner of Union church; iron post, marked "939 A"	939.587
St. Francisville, T. 65 N., R. 6 W., sec. 3, southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; 1 block northwest of postoffice, in southwest corner of H. C. Campbell's residence; aluminum tablet, marked "536 A"	542.237
St. Francisville, T. 65 N., R. 6 W., sec. 3, in southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; Des Moines River, surface of water	497
Wayland, T. 65 N., R. 6 W., sec. 32, in northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; on northwest corner of depot platform; copper nail	585.81
Kahoka, T. 65 N., R. 7 W., sec. 24, at depot; top of inside rail	697.2
T. 65 N., R. 7 E., sec. 26, near center of; top of rail at Keokuk and Western Railroad bridge, "A 16"	582.4
T. 65 N., R. 7 E., sec. 36, in northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in center of Keokuk and Western railroad bridge "A 14," over Fox River, top of rail	526.9
Medill, T. 65 N., R. 8 W., sec. 16, in front of station; top of inside rail.	703.5
Medill, T. 65 N., R. 8 W., sec. 16; 450 feet west of crossing of Keokuk and Western and Santa Fe railroads, in masonry around base of signal post; aluminum tablet, marked "703 A"	708.915
Kahoka, T. 65 N., R. 8 W., sec. 24, at southwest corner of county courthouse in window ledge; aluminum tablet, marked "704 A"	704.816
Luray, T. 65 N., R. 9 W., sec. 10, in southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in northwest corner of Baptist Church foundation, bronze tablet, marked "746 A"	746.734
Wyaconda, T. 65 N., R. 9 W., sec. 32, southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in northeast corner of depot platform; copper nail	757.80
T. 65 N., R. 10 W., sec. 7, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner west side of, at crossroads; cross on corner stone	753.29
T. 65 N., R. 10 W., sec. 20, southwest corner of, at crossroads; cross on corner stone	757.97
T. 65 N., R. 10 W., sec. 32, northeast corner of, at crossroads; cross on corner stone	763.60
T. 65 N., R. 10 W., sec. 34, near southwest corner of; bridge over Bear Creek, floor of	687
T. 65 N., R. 11 W., sec. 3, center of; cross on corner stone	786.81
Memphis, T. 65 N., R. 11 W., sec. 7; at depot, top of inside rail	757
Memphis, T. 65 N., R. 11 W., sec. 7; in schoolhouse yard, bronze tablet in top of meridian post, marked "786 A"	787.239
T. 65 N., R. 11 W., sec. 30, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner east side of; cross on corner stone	745.78
T. 65 N., R. 11 W., sec. 32, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of southeast corner of; on township line at corner of fence at T road to south; cross on large stone	782.78

	Feet.
Crawford, T. 65 N., R. 12 W., sec. 5, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in northwest corner of depot platform, copper nail.....	734
T. 65 N., R. 12 W., sec. 25 in southern part of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in northwest corner of Miller schoolhouse yard, iron post, marked "796 A" ..	797.105
T. 65 N., R. 13 W., sec. 3, in southern part of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in corner of S. B. Pile's orchard; iron post, marked "855 A"	856.044
T. 65 N., R. 13 W., sec. 23, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of southeast corner of; cross on corner stone.....	921.31
T. 65 N., R. 14 W., sec. 26, in east part of southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; at southwest corner of crossroads, adjacent to property of J. N. Cannon, in large stone; bronze tablet, marked "829 A"	880.552
T. 65 N., R. 14 W., southeast corner of; at crossroads, cross on corner stone.....	901
Vincennes, T. 66 N., R. 6 W., sec. 22, southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in northwest corner of foundation of house of R. Sargent; aluminum tablet, marked "555 A"	555.746
Revere, T. 66 N., R. 7 W., sec. 28, in northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in middle of south side of stone foundation of Hotel Revere; aluminum tablet, marked "682 A"	683.481
T. 66 N., R. 8 W., sec. 28, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner south side of; in southwest corner of dooryard of J. O. Murphy; iron post, marked "713 A"	713.654
T. 66 N., R. 9 W., sec. 28, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner west side of; on property of J. S. Snyder, iron post, marked "733 A"	734.300
T. 66 N., R. 9 W., sec. 33, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of southwest corner of, at crossroads, cross on corner stone.....	705.67
Granger, T. 66 N., R. 10 W., sec. 2, in southwest corner of foundation of Granger Exchange Bank; bronze tablet, marked "761 A"	761.766
T. 66 N., R. 10 W., sec. 26, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of northwest corner of; in fence corner on property of Joseph Miller; iron post, marked "745 A"	746.319
T. 66 N., R. 11 W., sec. 35, in southwest corner of; at crossroads; cross on corner stone.....	761.93
T. 66 N., R. 11 W., sec. 34, near center of; adjacent to land owned by W. H. Summers; iron post, marked "760 A"	761.567
T. 66 N., R. 12 W., sec. 33, southwest part of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; on John Ridge's property in northeast corner of crossroads; iron post, marked "790 A"	790.690
Downing, T. 66 N., R. 13 W., sec. 33, in northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in foundation of store opposite depot; bronze tablet, marked "875 A"	875.716
T. 66 N., R. 14 W., sec. 26, near center of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; at northeast corner of church; iron post, marked "900 A"	901.140
T. 66 N., R. 14 W., sec. 35, center of, at crossroads; cross on corner stone.....	925.04

MISSOURI-KANSAS.

JASPER COUNTY, MO.; CHEROKEE COUNTY, KANS.

JOPLIN DISTRICT.

The elevations published in the following list are based on bench mark "C 111" of the Coast and Geodetic Survey at Carthage, Mo., at the southwest corner of Main and Limestone streets, being a cross cut on rounded top of 6 by 6 inch limestone post buried in the ground

2.3 feet west of intersection of inside lines of sidewalk. The elevation of this bench mark, as corrected by the latest adjustment of that survey, is accepted as 942.037 feet above mean sea level.

The leveling was done under the direction of Mr. W. H. Griffin, topographer, by Mr. D. C. Wray, levelman.

All bench marks dependent upon this datum are stamped with the letters "CRTHG" in addition to the figures of elevation.

MISSOURI.

	Feet.
Carthage, at southwest corner of Main and Limestone streets; limestone post (Coast and Geodetic Survey)	942.030
Carthage, at west side of City park, east side of Harrison avenue, 45 feet north of north line of Chestnut street; in south meridian post; aluminum tablet, marked "1009 CRTHG"	1,008.946
Oronogo, T. 29 N., R. 33 W., sec. 36, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of: on Central avenue, in cap stone at north wing wall at west abutment of steel viaduct over Missouri Pacific Railroad; aluminum tablet, marked "975 CRTHG"	975.321
T. 28 N., R. 33 W., sec. 6, northwest corner of: 1 mile northwest of Carl Junction, 100 feet east of crossroads; iron post, marked "884 CRTHG"	884.313
Duenweg, T. 27 N., R. 32 W., sec. 4, southeast corner of, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of hotel, at corner of fence northwest of crossroads; iron post, marked "1075 CRTHG"	1,075.271
T. 26 N., R. 33 W., sec. 9, northwest corner of: 10 feet south of corner of fence southeast of Seneca and Box Springs crossroads; iron post, marked "1142 CRTHG"	1,141.836
Waco, 1 mile east of; in T. 29 N., R. 34 W., sec. 13, northeast corner of, 60 feet west and 30 feet south of corner stone; iron post, marked "868 CRTHG"	868.490
Alba, T. 29 N., R. 32 W., sec. 15, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; in southwest corner of schoolhouse grounds; iron post, marked "984 CRTHG"	984.368
Pleasant View Church, T. 29 N., R. 31 W., sec. 12, southeast corner of; at east end of gate into yard; iron post, marked "1006 CRTHG"	1,006.295
Webb City, at west side of Allen street, between Main and Daughtery streets, in northeast corner of Exchange Bank Building; aluminum tablet, marked "1003 CRTHG"	1,003.350
T. 27 N., R. 31 W., sec. 1, northeast corner of; on south line of east and west road, 210 feet west of west line of north and south road; iron post, marked "1074 CRTHG"	1,074.025
T. 26 N., R. 31 W., sec. 1, northeast corner of; on west line of north and south road and 25 feet south of south line of east and west road; iron post marked "1160 CRTHG"	1,160.119
T. 26 N., R. 33 W., sec. 1, northeast corner of; on south line of east and west road and 15 feet west of west line of north and south road; iron post, marked "1137 CRTHG"	1,136.773
Joplin, at southeast corner of Virginia avenue and Seventh street, in northwest corner of court-house foundation; aluminum tablet, marked "1009 CRTHG"	1,008.516

KANSAS.

T. 35 S., R. 25 E., sec. 11, northeast corner of; 24 feet west of corner stone; iron post, marked "1016 CRTHG"	1,016.057
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	Feet.
Galena, on west side of Euclid avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, 2 feet north of southeast corner of foundation of schoolhouse; aluminum tablet, marked "976 CRTHG"	976.187
Baxter Springs, 51 feet west of southeast corner of city hall, in third course of stone below water table; aluminum tablet, marked "842 CRTHG"	842.346
T. 33 S., R. 25 E., sec. 12, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; 45 feet south of corner stone, at west side of State line road; iron post, marked "914 CRTHG"	913.881
T. 32 S., R. 25 E., sec. 19, northwest corner of; 4 feet east of corner fence post southeast of crossroads; iron post, marked "904 CRTHG"	903.795
T. 33 S., R. 24 E., sec. 1, northeast corner of; 40 feet south and 15 feet west of corner stone in center of crossroads; iron post, marked "893 CRTHG"	892.843
T. 34 S., R. 24 E., sec. 1, northeast corner of; 40 feet south and 30 feet west of corner stone in center of crossroads; iron post, marked "862 CRTHG"	861.760

ARKANSAS.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

To the elevations published in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report apply the following corrections, which are derived by the latest adjustment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

	Correction. Feet.
Page 476: List of elevations based on Fayetteville	+1.589
Pages 477, 478, 479: List of elevations based on Hot Springs, derived from Coast and Geodetic Survey bench mark at Little Rock	+0.959

MISSOURI-ARKANSAS.

BERRY COUNTY, MO.; CARROLL, MADISON, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES,
ARK.

EUREKA SPRINGS QUADRANGLE.

The elevations in the following list are based upon and adjusted between two bench marks of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, namely, bench mark No. "CXIII," the center of a cross on the end of copper bolt leaded in the west side wall of the brick building at the corner of Main and Seventh streets, Seligman, Mo., owned and occupied by A. J. Dean, M. D., the elevation of which is accepted as 1,542.761 feet above mean sea level; and bench mark No. "CXXI," the center of a cross cut on the south side of main entrance to the Arkansas State University building at Fayetteville, Ark., the elevation of which is accepted as 1,454.079 feet above mean sea level. The connection with the latter is made through leveling reported upon in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report, page 476, corrected in accordance with note under "errata in previous reports."

The leveling was done under the direction of Mr. H. B. Blair, topographer, by Messrs. J. E. Smith, C. C. Curry, G. E. Diehl, and Jerry Boyd, levelmen.

All bench marks are referred to Fayetteville and are stamped with the letters "FTVL," in addition to the figures of elevation. They are stamped 1 and 2 feet too low, since the Coast and Geodetic Survey correction was applied subsequent to the field work.

MISSOURI.

	Feet.
Seligman, in northwest corner of brick building opposite Linden Hotel, in sixth tier of brick from ground and second brick from corner; brass plug, Coast and Geodetic Survey bench mark.....	1,542.761
Seligman, 0.8 mile south of, 23 feet from west end of trestle on Eureka Spring Railroad; chisel mark on upper face of rock.....	1,441.16

ARKANSAS.

Missouri and Arkansas State line, 1.2 miles south of, 25 feet north of Berry switch on St. Louis and Northern Arkansas Railroad, in side of rock 1 foot above ground; bronze tablet, marked "998 FTVL".....	999.155
Beaver, T. 21 N., R. 26 W., sec. 20; 33 feet from east pier of bridge over White River, in south wall of the Narrows, 2.4 feet above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "929 FTVL".....	930.575
Eureka Springs, 8 feet northwest of corner of depot; end of bolt in top of stone hitching post.....	1,130.13
Eureka Springs, on east front of Crescent Hotel, 9 feet from northeast corner of dining hall, 3.8 feet above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "1461 FTVL".....	1,463.414
White River, T. 20 N., R. 27 W., sec. 29; about 300 yards east of Knox Ferry and 11 feet northwest of large oak tree; in side of sandstone rock; bronze tablet, marked "1016 FTVL".....	1,017.861
Huntsville, T. 17 N., R. 26 W., sec. 34; in east side of southeast corner of foundation to court-house; bronze tablet, marked "1451 FTVL".....	1,453.661
T. 16 N., R. 25 W., sec. 20; south side of; about 200 yards south of Whartons Creek schoolhouse, near elm tree; in side of rock about $\frac{1}{4}$ foot above ground; bronze tablet, marked "1352 FTVL".....	1,353.610
T. 16 N., R. 26 W., sec. 23 center of north $\frac{1}{4}$ of in top of projecting rock on west side of and 150 yards from War Eagle Creek, on main Huntsville and Aurora road; bronze tablet, marked "1321 FTVL".....	1,322.741
T. 17 N., R. 26 W., sec. 10; north bank of War Eagle Creek, at ford, on Huntsville and Eureka Springs road, in top of rock; bronze tablet, marked "1223 FTVL".....	1,223.699
T. 18 N., R. 26 W., sec. 22, east side of; near old storehouse, at junction of road from Clifty with Huntsville and Eureka Springs road; iron post, marked "1602 FTVL".....	1,603.618
T. 19 N., R. 26 W., sec. 33, southwest corner of; on Huntsville and Eureka Springs road; iron post, marked "1568 FTVL".....	1,569.556
Goshen, T. 17 N., R. 28 W., sec. 32; 700 feet northeast of flour mill, in south face of ledge of natural rock on northwest side of Goshen-Hindsville public road; aluminum tablet, marked "1181 FTVL".....	1,183.773
Wesley, T. 16 N., R. 28 W., sec. 26; school district No. 56, in second brick from bottom and southeast corner of brick schoolhouse; bronze tablet, marked "1273 FTVL".....	1,275.076

	Feet.
Drakes Creek, T. 16 N., R. 27 W., sec. 32; 500 feet east of post-office, in south face of natural ledge of rock on Aurora road, 300 feet east of junction with Huntsville road; aluminum tablet, marked "1284 FTVL"	1,286.070
Hindsville, T. 17 N., R. 27 W., sec. 16, center of north half of; iron post, marked "1366 FTVL"	1,367.527
Clifty, T. 18 N., R. 27 W., sec. 26, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; 1,300 feet north of Parker's ford of War Eagle Creek, in east face of natural ledge of granite on west side of Hindsville-Clifty road; bronze tablet, marked "1218 FTVL"	1,219.663
Canuck, T. 19 N., R. 27 W., sec. 33; 10 feet east of building owned by Sam Cook, in south face of ledge of natural rock and southeast corner of post-office; aluminum tablet, marked "1497 FTVL"	1,499.138
War Eagle, T. 19 N., R. 28 W., sec. 34, near southeast corner of; 180 feet north of post-office, 40 feet east of old building, in west face of ledge of natural flint rock; bronze tablet, marked "1156 FTVL"	1,157.233
Spring Valley, T. 17 N., R. 28 W., sec. 2; 70 feet west of post-office, 5 feet north of spring owned by A. Sanders, in south face of ledge of natural limestone rock; copper bolt, marked "1301 FTVL"	1,302.225

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SECTION OF TOPOGRAPHY.

In this section, under the direction of Mr. E. M. Douglas, geographer in charge, spirit leveling was continued for the control of the regular topographic work executed during the year in the various localities as listed below. In addition, leveling was carried on in the following localities during the year 1900, but as the field work in these localities is not yet completed the results will not be published until later:

Texas—Grayson, Fannin, and Lamar counties.

Utah—Salt Lake, Summit, and Wasatch counties.

Montana—Teton, Silverbow, Deer Lodge, Powell, Lewis and Clarke, and Jefferson counties.

Wyoming—Uinta County.

TEXAS.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

To the elevations listed in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report, pages 483-486, derived from a bench mark of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Fort Smith, Ark., add 1.660 feet to raise them to the corrected elevation of that bench mark as derived by the latest adjustment of that survey.

MONTANA.

MISSOULA AND RAVALLI COUNTIES.

BONNER QUADRANGLE.

The elevations in the following list are based on a tablet set on the right side of entrance to the First National Bank building, Missoula, Mont., and marked "3201 T."

The elevation of this datum was determined by Mr. H. S. Crowe, levelman, and was found to be 3,201.400 feet above mean sea level at Tacoma, Wash. (See Appendix to the Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, p. 530.)

The leveling was done in 1898 by Mr. J. B. Whitlock, and in 1900 by Mr. John T. Stewart, under the general direction of Mr. E. M. Douglas, geographer.

All bench marks depending on this datum are marked "MSLA" in addition to the figures of elevation.

MISSOULA TO CARLAN, ALONG NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.		Feet.
Missoula, First National Bank building, southeast corner Higgins avenue and Front street, right side of entrance: bronze tablet, marked "3201 T" (Appendix to Twentieth Ann. Rept.)		3,201.400
Missoula: Montana State University building, left side of main entrance: bronze tablet, marked "3225 T" (Appendix to Twentieth Ann. Rept.)		3,225.415
Missoula: Montana State University grounds: south meridian mark, marked "3220 MSLA"		3,219.974
Missoula: Montana State University grounds: north meridian mark, marked "3220 MSLA"		3,220.155
Missoula, 4 miles east of; at point where county and toll roads fork, 100 feet west of railroad: iron post, marked "3249 MSLA"		3,248.490
Bonner: southeast corner of Margaret Hotel grounds; iron post, marked "3297 MSLA"		3,297.429
Turah, southeast corner of section house; iron post, marked "3325 MSLA"		3,325.395
Clinton, 3 miles west of; 20 feet north of road at railroad crossing; iron post, marked "3416 MSLA"		3,416.363
Clinton; northeast corner of Federation of Labor hall, 200 feet west of railroad track, opposite milepost 107; iron post, marked "3467 MSLA"		3,467.359
Clinton, 3 miles southeast of; 1,000 feet south of milepost 104, 50 feet east of crossing of railroad by wagon road; iron post, marked "3509 MSLA"		3,509.324
Scepter Spur, 100 feet south of county bridge over Hell Gate River; iron post, marked "3544 MSLA"		3,544.324
Bonita; southeast corner of post-office; iron post, marked "3582 MSLA"		3,582.292
Bonita, 3 miles east of; south side of road, at gate to Will's ranch, 300 feet north of old Corduroy bridge over Hell Gate River; iron post, marked "3648 MSLA"		3,648.299
Carlan; 200 feet north of section house, north side of road; iron post, marked "3696 MSLA"		3,696.263
MISSOULA TO STEVENSVILLE, ALONG BITTERROOT BRANCH OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.		
Bitterroot station, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of; 35 feet northwest of road crossing, 400 feet south of milepost 3; iron post, marked "3172 MSLA"		3,171.876
Buckhouse ranch, 600 feet southeast of; 75 feet northwest of west end of wagon bridge, 150 feet east of road crossing; iron post, marked "3140 MSLA" (U.S.G.S. hydrographic station)		3,139.762
Hayes Siding; 225 feet southwest of Miller Creek wagon-road crossing; wire nail in root of 30-inch pine		3,135.860
Kennedy's ranch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of; 150 feet south of milepost 9, 90 feet west of railroad, west side of wagon road, near fence; iron post, marked "3143 MSLA"		3,143.063

Feet.

Lolo, 65 feet west of station; north side of road near fence, 75 feet west of railroad, 200 feet southwest of milepost 11; iron post, marked "3185 MSLA"	3, 185. 151
McClain's ranch, 400 feet southeast of; 325 feet west of railroad, east side of wagon road, near fence; iron post, marked "3173 MSLA"....	3, 172. 937
Carlton; 85 feet west of station, south side of county road, near fence; iron post, marked "3199 MSLA"	3, 199. 202
Florence; 85 feet south of schoolhouse, 300 feet west of railroad, north side of wagon road, near fence; iron post, marked "3271 MSLA"....	3, 271. 161
Bitterroot River; at bridge east of Florence, surface of water	3, 195
Stevensville, 2.5 miles north of; 45 feet southwest of Stevensville and Florence wagon road crossing, near fence corner; iron post, marked "3264 MSLA"	3, 264. 138
Stevensville depot, 100 feet east of; corner of fence, north of road; iron post, marked "3310 MSLA"	3, 309. 961
Stevensville, 1.5 miles northwest of; Bitterroot River, surface of water	3, 267
Stevensville, in wall southeast corner of old court-house building; bronze tablet, marked "3271 N P." (See Appendix to Nineteenth Ann. Rept., p. 361)	3, 321. 631

STEVENSVILLE TO THREEMILE CREEK, VIA DWYER'S RANCH.

Smith's ranch, 40 feet northwest of; 3½ miles northeast of Stevensville, 1,250 feet east of county road, at mouth of small timbered gulch; iron post, marked "3330 MSLA"	3, 329. 987
Dwyer's ranch, 15 feet north of yard gate, east of road near fence; iron post, marked "3397 MSLA"	3, 397. 269
Dwyer's ranch, 3.7 miles northeast of; north side of road; iron post, marked "3912 MSLA"	3, 912. 208
Cleveland mine, on the divide between the Bitterroot Valley and Rock Creek, near the head of Three-Mile Creek and Welcome Gulch; 300 feet east of; north side of trail; iron post, marked "7183 MSLA." (This was not checked)	7, 182. 637

DWYER'S RANCH, SOUTHEAST ALONG RIDGE ROAD NORTH OF AMBROSE CREEK TO RICHARD'S RANCH.

Three-Mile schoolhouse, 0.8 mile south of; 100 feet northwest of fork of road, north side of road near fence; iron post, marked "3553 MSLA"	3, 553. 224
Richard's ranch, 1.4 miles southeast of; southwest bank of timbered ravine, 30 feet south of road; iron post, marked "4653 MSLA"	4, 653. 143

HAYES SIDING UP MILLER CREEK ROAD TO HAYES'S SAWMILL.

Williams's ranch, 50 feet south of; 250 feet east of intersection of short road to Missoula with Miller Creek road; iron post, marked "3388 MSLA"	3, 388. 074
Deberge (or Belgian) ranch, 75 feet southwest of; north side of road near fence; iron post, marked "3764 MSLA"	3, 763. 887
Davis ranch, 400 feet southwest of; 700 feet west of site of upper setting of Hayes's sawmill, north side of road near fence; iron post, marked "4037 MSLA"	4, 036. 994

MISSOULA, UP RATTLESNAKE CANYON.

Missoula, 3 miles north of; north and west side of road, at angle in road; iron post, marked "8436 MSLA"	3, 430. 548
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	Feet.
Missoula, 5.5 miles north of; 600 feet west of Effenger's house, 800 feet east of bridge across Rattlesnake Canyon; iron post, marked "3648 MSLA"	8,648.410

BONNER TO POTOMAC VIA BLACKFOOT RIVER.

Bonner, 3 miles east of; 10 feet west of the north end of county bridge over Blackfoot River; iron post, marked "3288 MSLA"	3,388.428
Bonner, 6 miles northeast of; 10 feet from north end of old county bridge, 20 feet south of road; iron post, marked "3350 MSLA"	3,350.263
Twin Creeks; southeast corner of M. R. Stairs's house, 20 feet north of road; iron post, marked "2411 MSLA"	3,411.424
Potomac, 4 miles west of; 15 feet north of road, at gate leading to J. Davis's ranch; iron post, marked "3519 MSLA"	3,519.423
Potomac; 100 feet west of post-office; iron post, marked "3619 MSLA"	3,619.418

SCEPTER SPUR, UP ROCK CREEK VIA QUIGLEY AND RANCH CREEK.

Gilbert Gulch, mouth of; fork of road running up to Johnson's saw-mill; iron post, marked "3646 MSLA"	3,645.424
Quigley; corner of Emmons avenue and Third street; iron post, marked "3834 MSLA"	3,834.290
Quigley, 3 miles south of; near mouth of Ranch Creek, northeast corner of Paul's house; iron post, marked "3960 MSLA"	3,960.333
Ranch Creek, 2.5 miles southeast of mouth of; 50 feet west of crossing of Ranch Creek by wagon trail, south side of trail; iron post, marked "4189 MSLA"	4,189.999
Quigley, 5 miles southwest of; 0.5 mile northeast of mouth of Welcome Gulch, opposite small stream coming in from west, 15 feet south of trail, 75 feet southeast of Rock Creek; iron post, marked "3965 MSLA"	3,965.297
Quigley, 8 miles southwest of; 2.5 miles southwest of Welcome Gulch, 50 feet east of Rock Creek, 25 feet above water, west side of trail, in boulder 4 by 3 feet and 2.5 feet high; aluminum tablet, marked "4067 MSLA"	4,066.789

WYOMING.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

FORT MCKINNEY QUADRANGLE.

The elevations in the following list are based on a bronze tablet set in the center of the front of the city hall at Sheridan, and marked "SHER 3738." The elevation of this, as published in previous report, is accepted as 3,736.560 feet above mean sea level.

For additional elevations in this locality, see Appendixes to the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Annual Reports of the United States Geological Survey.

The leveling was done in 1899 under the general direction of Mr. Frank Tweedy, topographer, by Mr. E. W. Glafcke, levelman.

All bench marks dependent upon this datum are stamped "SHER" *in addition to the figures of elevation.*

KEARNEY POST-OFFICE TO BUFFALO, VIA PINEY CREEK, BIG RED
POST-OFFICE, AND CLEAR CREEK.

	Feet.
Sturgis ranch, 750 feet southwest of; 500 feet west of lane entering ranch, 5 feet south of road, on side hill 0.2 mile south of Piney Creek, in large boulder in place; bronze tablet, marked "4521 SHER".....	4,520.529
Flying E ranch, 0.2 mile due south of; 25 feet south of road, in large boulder; bronze tablet, marked "4423 SHER".....	4,422.671
M. A. Hamilton's ranch, 750 feet northeast of; 100 feet north of Piney Creek, at junction of Murphey Gulch and Piney Creek roads, in boulder; bronze tablet, marked "4308 SHER".....	4,308.093
Sam Dickey ranch, southwest of; corner of stone tool house; bronze tablet, marked "4212 SHER".....	4,211.435
Big Red post-office, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southwest of; on point of divide between Piney and Clear creeks, at junction of Buffalo and Piney roads; bronze tablet, marked "4142 SHER".....	4,141.093
Copp's ranch, southwest corner of; 60 feet southwest of Hopkins stage station, in rock in ground 20 feet south of gate; bronze tablet, marked "4160 SHER".....	4,158.941
Watt's ranch, 1.2 miles southwest of; 10 feet east of road, in large boulder at base of telegraph pole; bronze tablet, marked "4237 SHER".....	4,235.990
Schoolhouse No. 5, 300 feet west of; 0.2 mile west of Murrey's ranch, 20 feet southeast of road, rock at base of fence corner post; bronze tablet, marked "4279 SHER".....	4,277.440
Conrad's ranch, at south gate post at entrance to same, 10 feet north of gate, 100 feet east of Buffalo stage road; iron post, marked "4395 SHER".....	4,393.551
Buffalo, 6 miles north of; old ranch at forks of road; at corner of fence, 50 feet east of stage road, 300 feet west of clear creek; iron post, marked "4448 SHER".....	4,446.781
Rock Creek, 300 feet northeast of; 80 feet south of stage road on small hill; iron post, marked "4545 SHER".....	4,543.716

SOUTH DAKOTA-WYOMING.

FALL RIVER COUNTY, S. DAK.; CROOK COUNTY, WYO.

EDGE MONT AND HAY CREEK QUADRANGLES.

The elevations in the following list are based on a bronze tablet set in the city hall building at Deadwood in 1897 and marked "4543." The elevation at this point, as determined from the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company's bench mark, is 4,543.472 feet. See Appendixes to the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Annual Reports of the United States Geological Survey for additional elevations in this vicinity.

The leveling in the north half of the Edgemont quadrangle was done in 1899 by Mr. John T. Stewart, levelman. The leveling on the south half of the Edgemont quadrangle and on all of the Hay Creek quadrangle was done in 1900 by Mr. C. E. Worthington, levelman, under the general direction of Mr. E. M. Douglas, geographer. All bench marks depending on this datum are stamped "DW" in addition to the figures of elevation.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

MINNEKAHTA TO S. AND G. RANCH, ALONG BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILWAY, VIA EDMONT.

	Feet.
Minnekahta, 800 feet northeast of station; 100 feet northeast of switch stand at east end of Y, 50 feet north of track, 5 feet southeast of fence corner post; iron post, marked "4159 DW"	4, 159.163
Arnold ranch, 300 feet northwest of; 50 feet west of railroad, east side of wagon road; iron post, marked "4058 DW"	4, 057.934
Arnold ranch, 3 miles south of; 350 feet north and 300 feet east of railroad trestle No. 6, east bank of creek, 300 feet east of railroad; iron post, marked "8891 DW"	3, 891.014
Chilson section house, 0.4 mile west of; 75 feet south of wagon road crossing; iron post, marked "3795 DW"	3, 795.116
Edgemont, 2.9 miles northeast of; 150 feet south of Red Canyon, 75 feet east of wagon road, 50 feet west of railroad; iron post, marked "3460 DW"	3, 460.051
Edgemont, north end of Burlington and Missouri River Railway hotel park, 50 feet west of main track; iron post, marked "3449 DW"	3, 449.087
Edgemont, 4 miles northwest of; 450 feet southeast of railway pile bridge No. 206, 100 feet southwest of railway track, northeast side of wagon road; iron post, marked "3463 DW"	3, 463.094
Marietta, 80 feet southwest of; track at section house, 25 feet northeast of wagon road; iron post, marked "3486 DW"	3, 486.106
Marietta, 2.7 miles northwest of; 300 feet southeast of trestle No. 218, 100 feet southwest of railroad track, 200 feet north of wagon road; iron post, marked "3544 DW"	3, 544.253
Argentine siding, 175 feet south of water tank, 100 feet southwest of main track, 40 feet northeast of wagon road; iron post, marked "3632 DW"	3, 632.196
Moss Agate Creek, 1.8 miles southwest of junction with Cheyenne River; west bank of creek, 100 feet west of steep bank, 70 feet higher and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of creek; iron post, marked "3612 DW"	3, 612.154

EDGEMONT TO HOT SPRINGS, VIA MAITLAND POST-OFFICE AND CASCADE SPRINGS.

Edgemont, 2.1 miles southeast of; at top of bluff, 25 feet south of road; iron post, marked "3671 DW"	3, 671.081
Edgemont, 5.8 miles southeast of; 75 feet southeast of intersection of Edgemont, Ardmore, and Maitland post-office roads; iron post, marked "3578 DW"	3, 578.113
Edgemont, 8.6 miles southeast of; 25 feet north of road, on top of ridge; iron post, marked "3575 DW"	3, 574.983
Edgemont, 10.6 miles southeast of; 0.2 mile east of Plum Creek, 0.3 mile south of Cheyenne River, top of small ridge 25 feet south of road; iron post, marked "3350 DW"	3, 350.075
T. 9 S., R. 4 E., sec. 24, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner south side of; Maitland post-office (Brady's ranch), 200 feet southwest of; iron post, marked "3327 DW"	3, 326.669
Maitland post-office, 2 miles northeast of; top of highest ridge on Maitland and Cascade wagon road, 25 feet north of road; iron post, marked "3521 DW"	3, 521.031
T. 85, R. 4 E., southeast corner of; Coffey Flat schoolhouse, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of; iron post, marked "3261 DW"	3, 261.015
Cascade Springs, 300 feet west of sanitarium; between wagon road and creek, in sandstone rock 3 feet higher than creek; bronze tablet, marked "3406 DW"	3, 406.018

Feet.

Cascade Springs, 3.4 miles northeast of; west side of canyon, 200 feet east of deserted house, 25 feet north of road; iron post, marked "3885 DW"	3,834.964
Cascade Springs, 5.9 miles northeast of; 3.6 miles southwest of Hot Springs, 25 feet west of road on ridge; iron post, marked "3826 DW" ..	3,825.923

EDGEMONT; UP COTTONWOOD CREEK 6 MILES, THENCE SOUTHEAST TO PROVO SIDING, THENCE ALONG BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILWAY TO ARDMORE.

Edgemont, 3 miles southwest of; 75 feet northwest of Cottonwood Creek, east side of railroad track; iron post, marked "3528 DW"	3,528.077
Edgemont, 6 miles southwest of; 800 feet southeast of Cottonwood Creek, about 800 feet north of draw running northwest and emptying into same, about 900 feet north of two high buttes; iron post, marked "3634 DW"	3,633.918
Edgemont, 9.2 miles southwest of; at junction of roads running south and southwest, at top of divide; iron post, marked "3839 DW"	3,838.990
Edgemont, 12 miles southwest of; 2.5 miles west of Provo siding, 10 feet north of abandoned wagon road to Provo, 1 mile south of sheep corral; iron post, marked "3710 DW"	3,710.022
Provo station, 500 feet southeast of; 35 feet northeast of wagon-road crossing; iron post, marked "3708 DW"	3,708.098
Provo siding, 3 miles east of; 50 feet north of Burlington and Missouri River Railway track; iron post, marked "3632 DW"	3,631.959
Provo siding, 6 miles east of; 2 miles northwest of Rumford, 60 feet southwest of railway track; iron post, marked "3532 DW"	3,532.012
Rumford, 0.5 miles southeast of; 75 feet south of southeast end of siding, 65 feet southwest of Burlington and Missouri River Railway track, 300 feet east of wagon road; iron post, marked "3500 DW"	3,499.871
Rumford, 3 miles southeast of; 60 feet east of wagon road, 600 feet south of bridge over wagon road, 650 feet west of Burlington and Missouri River Railway track; iron post, marked "3487 DW"	3,486.851
Rumford, 5.9 miles southeast of; 2 miles north of Ardmore, 25 feet east of wagon road, 500 feet west of railway track; iron post, marked "3527 DW"	3,526.777
Ardmore, 525 feet northwest of station; 80 feet north of road, 125 feet northwest of schoolhouse; iron post, marked "3553 DW"	3,552.813

ARDMORE TO RUMFORD; UP INDIAN CREEK TO COLE'S RANCH, THENCE NORTH AND EAST.

Ardmore, 3.2 miles southwest of; 75 feet northwest of crossroads, 0.5 mile north of State line between South Dakota and Nebraska; iron post, marked "3666 DW"	3,665.839
Ardmore, 7.2 miles west of; $\frac{1}{4}$ corner west side of T. 12 S., R. 3 E., sec. 16, 2,100 feet north of State line; iron post, marked "3672 DW"	3,671.972
Ardmore, 10.7 miles west and 1 mile south of; $\frac{1}{4}$ corner west side of T. 12 S., R. 2 E., sec. 13, 1,000 feet southwest of Simler's ranch; iron post, marked "3679 DW"	3,678.675
Ardmore, 14 miles west of; T. 12 S., R. 2 E., sec. 8, southeast corner of; about 0.7 mile west of Cole's ranch, northeast bank of Alkali Creek; iron post, marked "3756 DW"	3,756.110
Cole's ranch, about 4 miles northwest of; 200 feet east of east prong of Alkali Creek, at west end of low ridge; iron post, marked "3899 DW" ..	3,898.857
Ardmore, 14 miles west and 5 miles north of; T. 11 S., R. 1 E., sec. 18, southwest corner of; at top of divide between the north and south forks of Camp Creek; iron post, marked "4138 DW"	4,137.961

	Feet.
Ardmore, 10 miles west and 4.5 miles north of; T. 11 S., R. 2 E., sec. 14, near southwest corner of; 10 feet north of road; iron post, marked "3909 DW"	3,908.803
Ardmore, 6 miles west and 4.5 miles north of; T. 11 S., R. 3 E., sec. 16, southwest corner of; top of low ridge; iron post, marked "3720 DW"	3,719.591
Ardmore, 4.5 miles north and 3½ miles west of; T. 11 S., R. 3 E., sec. 14, ¼ corner south side of; 1,000 feet north and 300 feet east of; top of low ridge; iron post, marked "3673 DW"	3,673.206

RUMFORD TO MAITLAND POST-OFFICE, VIA HAT CREEK.

T. 10 S., R. 4 E., sec. 26, southwest corner of; Bar T ranch, 1 mile southwest of; 100 feet southeast of schoolhouse, 125 feet north of Hat Creek, rock 8 by 12 inches and 6 inches above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "3443 DW"	3,442.641
T. 10 S., R. 4 E., sec. 10, near the middle of; Pine Creek, 200 feet south of; 400 feet west of Hat Creek, 100 feet south of schoolhouse, 20 feet west of wagon road, in a sandstone 15 by 10 inches, 7 inches above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "3383 DW"	3,383.033

WYOMING.

SPEARFISH TO EOTHEN, VIA MILES CITY ROAD, FORKS, AND ALADDIN.

Spearfish, Star & Bullock building; in water table; bronze tablet, marked "3647 DW"	3,647.255
T. 7 S., R. 1 E., sec. 10, southeast corner of; Bond's ranch, 800 feet northeast of; south bank of Redwater Creek, north side of wagon road; iron post, marked "3358 DW"	3,358.106
Forks (Robinson's ranch), at the junction of the old Miles City stage road with the road from Aladdin (coal bank), in a sandstone 6 by 8 inches and 17 inches above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "3398 DW"	3,398.035
Barrett, 2.5 miles east of; 18 feet north of wagon road, from the Forks to Barrett, north bank of Hay Creek, in a sandstone 6 by 5 feet and 2½ feet above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "3531 DW"	3,531.219
Aladdin, 1 mile west of; south edge of road, in a sandstone, 7 by 5 feet and 1½ feet above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "3787 DW"	3,787.439
Aladdin, 4.1 miles northwest of; T. 54 N., R. 61 W., sec. 23, 800 feet south of ¼ corner east side of; 300 feet south of white schoolhouse, at fork of road to Aladdin and Eothen, in a sandstone, 3 by 3 feet and 3 feet above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "4046 DW"	4,046.416
T. 54 N., R. 62 W., sec. 20, northeast ¼ of; John Mahnken's ranch, 1.2 miles east of; at fork of road, top of divide between Hay Creek and Beaver Creek, a sandstone 12 by 12 inches and 14 inches above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "4697 DW"	4,697.609

EOTHEN TO SPEARFISH, VIA SOUTH FORK OF HAY CREEK, NORTH FORK OF REDWATER CREEK, AND BEULAH.

Eothen, 3.5 miles south-southeast of; T. 53 N., R. 62 W., sec. 2, ¼ mile south of ¼ corner on north side of; top of divide between the head of Redwater Creek and Hay Creek; iron post, marked "4714 DW"	4,714.286
T. 54 N., R. 62 W., sec. 15, southeast ¼ of; Rowser's ranch, about 0.5 mile northeast of house; by wire fence, east of road, on north fork of Redwater Creek; iron post, marked "4132 DW"	4,132.346

Feet.

Farrall post-office, 2.2 miles east of; 8 miles west of Beulah, near corner of fence by wagon road; iron post, marked "8875 DW"	3,875.508
Beulah, 4 miles northwest of; T. 53 N., R. 61 W., sec. 22, southeast corner of; Ripley's ranch, 2.5 miles southeast of; 50 feet south of road; iron post, marked "3672 DW"	3,672.364
Beulah, 70 feet north of J. Belliveau's grocery store; 250 feet east of Sand Creek; iron post, marked "8508 DW"	3,508.242
Driscoll's ranch, 0.9 mile east of; top of low ridge, 4.5 miles east of Beulah, 1 mile east of Crow Creek; iron post, marked "3532 DW"	3,532.285

FORKS (ROBINSON'S RANCH) TO MOUTH OF BEAVER CREEK, VIA THREE-V RANCH
AND UP BELLE FOURCHE RIVER.

Forks (Robinson's ranch), 3.5 miles north of, T. 54 N., R. 60 W., sec. 4, near $\frac{1}{2}$ corner, west side of; top of divide between Hay Creek and Belle Fourche River, east side of wagon road; iron post, marked "3618 DW"	3,618.204
T. 55 N., R. 61 W., sec. 17, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of; Three V cattle ranch, 400 feet north of white barn; west bank of Belle Fourche River, west side of road; iron post, marked "3144 DW"	3,144.151
T. 55 N., R. 61 W., sec. 2, Weaver's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Belle Fourche River; iron post, marked "3198 DW"	3,198.302
Riverdale, 2 miles southeast of; at forks of wagon road, about 1 mile south of Belle Fourche River; iron post, marked "3373 DW"	3,373.227
Old Riverdale post-office, 200 feet southeast of house, by wire fence on west bank of Belle Fourche River, 300 feet northeast of wagon road; iron post, marked "3196 DW"	3,196.325
Old Riverdale post-office, 4.2 miles north of; south side of old Miles City stage road, top of ridge on east side of Belle Fourche River; iron post, marked "3524 DW"	3,524.486
White's ranch, 6 miles south of; 50 feet southeast of old Miles City stage road, north bank of Belle Fourche River; iron post, marked "3412 DW"	3,412.267
Old Riverdale post-office, 8.1 miles northwest of; east side of Belle Fourche River, north side of wagon road on timbered ridge, at fork of road; iron post, marked "3393 DW"	3,393.421
Old Riverdale post-office, 11.8 miles northwest of; top of high ridge, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Belle Fourche River, south side of wagon road; iron post, marked "3627 DW"	3,627.368
Plumer's ranch, 10.8 miles north of; south side of wagon road, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of Belle Fourche River; iron post, marked "3486 DW"	3,486.559
Plumer's ranch, 7.9 miles north of; east side of wagon road, north bank of small creek emptying into Belle Fourche River; iron post, marked "3522 DW"	3,522.393
Plumer's ranch, 3.6 miles north of; west side of wagon road, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Belle Fourche River; iron post, marked "3625 DW"	3,625.413
Plumer's ranch, 0.4 mile northwest of; T. 56 N., R. 63 W., sec. 25, near center of; east side of wagon road by wire fence; iron post, marked "3684 DW"	3,684.413
Plumer's ranch, 1.1 miles northeast of; east side of wagon road at corner of wire fence, top of low divide; iron post, marked "3833 DW"	3,833.472
Driscoll's ranch, 2.5 miles northeast of; south side of wagon road, about 0.2 mile south of Belle Fourche River, a sandstone, 2 by 2 feet and 1 foot above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "3612 DW"	3,612.249

MOUTH OF BEAVER CREEK TO NORTH REDWATER CREEK AT ROWSER'S RANCH, VIA
BEAVER CREEK, MAHNKEN, TAYLOR, AND MADISON RANCHES.

	Feet.
Woodcock's ranch, 600 feet east of house; east side of wagon road, east side of Beaver Creek, a sandstone, 2.5 by 2.5 feet and 1.5 feet above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "3827 DW"	3,827.461
Alva post-office, T. 54 N., R. 63 W., sec. 5; about 900 feet southeast of church; 100 feet east of Lame Johnny Creek, 40 feet southeast of wagon road, in a sandstone, 10 by 10 inches and 18 inches above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "3992 DW"	3,992.286
Alva post-office, T. 54 N., R. 63 W., sec. 24, northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of; 4.6 miles southeast of; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of schoolhouse, at the junction of the Beaver Creek road with the road from Eothen, in a sandstone, 12 by 12 inches and 1 inch above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "4253 DW" ..	4,253.716
Taylor's ranch, 0.2 mile northwest of house; 100 feet north of fork of road, top of divide between Beaver Creek and Lame Johnny Creek, a rock 1 by 1 foot and 2 inches above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "5345 DW"	5,345.250
Rowser's ranch, 4.6 miles west of; 250 feet northeast of house at Madison's ranch, north side of road; iron post, marked "4745 DW"	4,745.251

EOTHEN TO PLUMER'S RANCH, ACROSS HAY, OAK, ALUM, AND PINE CREEKS, VIA
PHILIPS'S RANCH.

T. 55 N., R. 62 W., sec. 34, near the northeast corner of; Kimble's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of; 300 feet northeast of white schoolhouse, on Oak Creek, at fork of road; iron post, marked "3864 DW"	3,864.285
T. 55 N., R. 62 W., sec. 17; Jones's ranch, 600 feet northeast of house, west side of wagon road, at corner of wire fence; iron post, marked "3827 DW"	3,827.227
T. 56 N., R. 62 W., sec. 31; Philips's ranch, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; west side of wagon road; iron post, marked "4203 DW"	4,203.248
Plumer's ranch, 1.1 miles northeast of; east side of wagon road, at corner of wire fence, top of low divide; iron post, marked "3833 DW" ..	3,833.473

THREE V RANCH TO WHITE'S RANCH ON CROW CREEK, THENCE SOUTH TO BELLE
FOURCHE RIVER.

T. 11 N., R. 1 E., sec. 30, in southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of (Black Hills meridian); Three V cattle ranch, 2.5 miles north and 1.7 miles east of; north side of wagon road running southeast and northwest; iron post, marked "3178 DW"	3,178.267
T. 56 N., R. 60 W., sec. 16, west part of; Three V cattle ranch, 4 miles north of; 50 feet north of old Miles City stage road; iron post, marked "3269 DW"	3,269.238
Three V cattle ranch, 7.4 miles north of; top of divide between Indian Creek and Crow Creek, near State line; iron post, marked "3496 DW" ..	3,496.191
T. 57 N., R. 60 W., sec. 7; Three V cattle ranch, 11 miles northwest of; 50 feet north of wire fence at top of ridge; iron post, marked "3419 DW"	3,419.336
White's ranch, about 1 mile northeast of; top of ridge between Crow Creek and east branch of same; iron post, marked "3450 DW"	3,450.268

COLORADO.

WELD, ARAPAHOE, AND BOULDER COUNTIES.

GREELEY, LONGMONT, AND DENVER QUADRANGLES.

The elevations in the following list are based on the elevation of the top of lower pedestal, southeast corner of steps of Colorado State capitol building, at Denver, Colo. The point is marked by the letters U.S.B.M. cut on top of granite block. The elevation is obtained from the Coast and Geodetic Survey transcontinental line of levels and is accepted as 5,279.840 feet, as furnished by letter of July 13, 1901, from that Bureau, correcting these elevations on line Roswell to Denver, which were published in the report of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for 1898-99, Appendix No. 8.

The leveling was done in 1897 by Thomas Winsor, levelman in charge, and in 1899, under the general direction of Mr. W. M. Beaman, topographer, by E. W. Glafcke and A. E. Franklin, levelmen.

All bench marks are stamped "DENVER," in addition to figures of elevation.

DENVER.

The first five of these elevations result directly from precise leveling of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, not as published in their report for 1898-99, Appendix, but as corrected by letter of July 13, 1901. The tablets were set by the United States Geological Survey.

	Feet.
State capitol, east front of; on lower pedestal, southeast corner of steps, U.S.B.M. cut on top of granite block	5,279.840
State capitol grounds, southeast corner of; azimuth station near steps, top of stone post; aluminum tablet, marked "5279 DENVER"	5,279.675
State capitol grounds, in steps at northeast corner of; bronze tablet (also used as azimuth mark), marked "5278 DENVER"	5,278.864
Union station, east front of; on north side of main entrance, 2 feet above pavement; bronze tablet, marked "5187 DENVER"	5,188.173
Union station, east front of; cross in floor of main entrance, city datum	5,186.145
Denver; South Broadway, southwest of Colorado and Southern Railway track, 4 feet north of electric pole of Denver Tramway Company; iron post, marked "5261 DENVER"	5,262.148
T. 4 S., R. 67 W., sec. 1, Glendale dairy, 500 feet northwest of; 3 feet west of a corner stone, at fence corner on southwest side of Cherry Creek road; iron post, marked "5363 DENVER"	5,363.082

DENVER TO GREELEY, ALONG THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, TO BRIGHTON.

The bench marks on this line were set by the United States Geological Survey, but the line was afterwards run by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the elevations are the same as those published in its report for 1898-99, Appendix No. 8.

	Feet.
Hotel Model, 1 mile north of; T. 3 S., R. 67 W., sec. 6; 18 feet northwest of track, on south side of highway; iron post, marked "5135 DENVER".....	5, 135.06
Hazeltine, 1.2 miles southwest of; T. 2 S., R. 67 W., sec. 16; 41 feet northwest of track, on north side of highway, 200 yards north of mile board 10; iron post, marked "5094 DENVER".....	5, 094.493
Henderson, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of; T. 1 S., R. 67 W., sec. 35; 196 feet northwest of main track and on north side of highway; iron post, marked "5037 DENVER".....	5, 037.46
Schoolhouse No. 10, Arapahoe County, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of; T. 1 S., R. 67 W., sec. 13; 23 feet west of track, on north side of highway, 22 miles south of Greeley; iron post, marked "5009 DENVER".....	5, 009.401
Brighton, about 1 mile north of; 24 feet west of track, on south side of the highway known as the "Base Line Road;" iron post, marked "4969 DENVER".....	4, 969.313
Bryan's ranch, 200 yards west of; T. 1 N., R. 66 W., sec. 17; 40 feet west of track, on north side of public highway; iron post, marked "4939 DENVER".....	4, 939.318
Fort Lupton school grounds, northeast corner of; T. 1 N., R. 66 W., sec. 5; 190 feet west of track; iron post, marked "4907 DENVER".....	4, 907.294
Knowlton's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; T. 2 N., R. 66 W., sec. 20; 26 feet west of track, on south side of public highway; iron post, marked "4872 DENVER".....	4, 872.243
Cheese's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of; T. 2 N., R. 66 W., sec. 6; 31 feet west of track, on south side of public highway, about 300 feet east of main road between Platteville and Fort Lupton, 60 feet south of mile board 32; iron post, marked "4840 DENVER".....	4, 840.185
Platteville, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of; T. 3 N., R. 66 W., sec. 19; 30 feet west of track; iron post, marked "4822 DENVER".....	4, 822.197
Moehrl's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; T. 3 N., R. 66 W., sec. 6; 36 feet west of track, on north side of public highway, about 2.2 miles north of Platteville; iron post, marked "4798 DENVER".....	4, 798.182
Lucerne's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northeast of; T. 4 N., R. 66 W., sec. 23; about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of northwest corner of; 20 feet west of track, on south side of public highway; iron post, marked "4727 DENVER".....	4, 727.23;
La Salle, Colo., $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; T. 5 N., R. 65 W., sec. 32; 60 feet west of track and about 200 feet south of old Pikes Peak road; iron post, marked "4653 DENVER".....	4, 653.223
Greeley, 9 feet north of south line of Tenth street; 17 feet west of most westerly track and 12 feet south of warning sign post; iron post, marked "4654 DENVER".....	4, 654.193

DENVER TO WATKINS, ALONG KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD, VIA MAGNOLIA.

These bench marks were set by the Geological Survey, but excepting the second one they have all been touched upon by precise levels of the Coast Survey, and the elevations given herewith are the same as published in the Coast Survey Report for 1898-99, Appendix No. 8.

Denver, 6.4 miles east of; 0.2 mile south of Sand Creek slaughterhouse, 14 feet south of main track; iron post, marked "5278 DENVER".....	5, 279.338
T. 2 S., R. 67 W., sec. 33; 41 feet northwest of the southeast corner thereof, and 1.7 miles east of the intersection of the south line of said township with the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad track; iron post, marked "5185 DENVER".....	5, 186.197

	Feet.
Magnolia, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; T. 3 S., R. 67 W., sec. 25; 40 feet north of track; iron post, marked "5336 DENVER"	5,337.276
Grippen's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; T. 3 S., R. 66 W.; 100 feet north of track; iron post, marked "5403 DENVER"	5,404.183
Behren's ranch, 1.1 miles southeast of; T. 3 N., R. 66 W., sec. 36; 50 feet south of track, 60 feet east of bridge No. 803; iron post, marked "5487 DENVER"	5,488.315
Watkins, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; T. 3 S., R. 65 W., sec. 36; 180 feet north of track; iron post, marked "5516 DENVER"	5,517.114

WATKINS NORTH TO GREELEY.

T. 2 S., R. 65 W., sec. 36, 9 feet north and 3 feet east of corner; iron post, marked "5402 DENVER"	5,403.053
Creutz's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; T. 2 S., R. 64 W., sec. 30, at northwest corner of; 42 feet southeast of intersection of forks of roads; iron post, marked "5282 DENVER"	5,283.1
Wellenkotter's ranch, 1.3 miles northwest of; T. 1 S., R. 65 W., sec. 36; 27 feet north of southwest corner of; iron post, marked "5209 DENVER"	5,209.917
Mooney's ranch, 200 yards north of; T. 1 N., R. 65 W., sec. 35, at corner south side of; 27 feet north of forks of roads; iron post, marked "5101 DENVER"	5,101.65
T. 2 N., R. 65 W., sec. 36; 53 feet northwest of Burlington and Missouri River Railroad track, 106 feet southwest of face of westerly abutment of railroad bridge across Boxelder Creek, about 2.6 miles northeast of Hudson station; iron post, marked "4921 DENVER"	4,921.776
Box Elder Creek, about 200 yards west of; 200 yards south of Oster's ranch, 36 feet southwest of intersecting crossroads; iron post, marked "4854 DENVER"	4,854.550
School No. 41, Weld County, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; T. 3 N., R. 65 W., sec. 36; 36 feet west of east range line; iron post, marked "4820 DENVER" ..	4,820.656
T. 3 N., R. 64 W., sec. 18, southeast corner of; 44 feet southwest of an old well, 3 feet east of fence corner; iron post, marked "4810 DENVER" ..	4,810.518
T. 3 N., R. 65 W., sec. 1, northwest corner of; 14 feet south and 3 feet east of fence; iron post, marked "4820 DENVER"	4,820.48
Schoolhouse No. 5, 330 feet east of; T. 4 N., R. 65 W., sec. 14; 50 feet north of crossroads at southwest corner of; iron post, marked "4696 DENVER"	4,696.425
Luper's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; T. 5 N., R. 65 W., sec. 28; 38 feet northwest of fork of roads at southeast corner of; iron post, marked "4659 DENVER"	4,659.337

DENVER TO ERIE, ALONG BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

Denver, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of; 200 yards southeast of Utah Junction, T. 3 S., R. 68 W., sec. 15; 64 feet west of track; iron post, marked "5222 DENVER"	5,223.133
Harris, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; T. 3 S., R. 68 W., sec. 6; 38 feet southwest of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad track; iron post, marked "5296 DENVER"	5,297.111
Semper, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; 22 feet east of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad track, about 350 feet west of Semper schoolhouse and on north side of public highway; iron post, marked "5441 DENVER" ..	5,442.047

	Feet.
Churches, T. 2 S., R. 69 W., sec. 11; 31 feet southeast of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad track, on east side of public highway; iron post, marked "5334 DENVER"	5,335.086
Burns Junction, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of; T. 1 S., R. 69 W., sec. 34; 82 feet northeast of main track, on north side of public highway; iron post, marked "5416 DENVER"	5,417.1
Clarkston, T. 1 S., R. 69 W., sec. 23; 32 feet east of main track, on north side of public highway, about 700 feet east of the northeast corner thereof; iron post, marked "5217 DENVER"	5,218.029
Lafayette station, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; T. 1 N., R. 69 W., sec. 35; 20 feet east of track, on north side of public highway known as "Base Line road;" iron post, marked "5177 DENVER"	5,178.072
Mitchell, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of; T. 1 N., R. 68 W., sec. 30; 36 feet east of track, 6 feet north of a telegraph pole near the edge of a wagon road; iron post, marked "5087 DENVER"	5,087.98

ERIE TO BRIGHTON, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Erie, 1 mile northeast of; T. 1 N., R. 68 W., sec. 7; 35 feet north of Union Pacific Railroad track, opposite to point where a wagon road leads southeast to Boulder Valley coal mine; iron post, marked "5076 DENVER"	5,076.922
St. Vrain, 800 feet west of; 35 feet northeast of intersection of Union Pacific Railroad with wagon road; iron post, marked "5119 DENVER"	5,119.971
Dick, about 850 feet west of; 42 feet northeast of intersection of Union Pacific Railroad with wagon road; iron post, marked "5130 DENVER"	5,130.829
Dry Creek, about 1 mile east of; 53 feet south of Union Pacific Railroad, near wagon road; iron post, marked "5046 DENVER"	5,045.809

ERIE NORTH TO WINDSOR, VIA PUBLIC ROADS.

White House coal mine, 1 mile south of; T. 2 N., R. 68 W., sec. 33, 4 feet north of southeast corner of; 30 feet north of forks of roads; iron post, marked "5015 DENVER"	5,015.920
Rinn post-office, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; T. 2 N., R. 68 W., sec. 15, at southeast corner of; 45 feet northeast of crossroads; iron post, marked "4882 DENVER"	4,882.874
Ely coal mine, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of; T. 2 N., R. 67 W., sec. 18, at southwest corner of; 60 feet east of fence corner; iron post, marked "4913 DENVER"	4,913.871
Scott's ranch, about 100 yards south of; T. 2 N., R. 67 W., sec. 6, at northwest corner of; 45 feet southeast of intersection of crossroads; iron post, marked "4814 DENVER"	4,814.856
School No. 28, Weld County, 125 feet east of; T. 3 N., R. 67 W., sec. 19, at northeast corner; 30 feet southeast of forks of road; iron post, marked "4881 DENVER"	4,881.889
Archer's ranch, 1 mile southeast of; T. 3 N., R. 68 W., sec. 10, at southeast corner of; 44 feet northwest of intersection of crossroads; iron post, marked "4949 DENVER"	4,949.821
Woodley's ranch, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; T. 3 N., R. 68 W., sec. 3, at northeast corner of; 44 feet southeast of intersection of crossroads; iron post, marked "5086 DENVER"	5,086.764

Feet.

ill's Lake, 1 mile south of; T. 3 N., R. 67 W., sec. 6, at northeast corner of; 45 feet southeast of intersection of crossroads; iron post, marked "4929 DENVER"	4,929.656
avis's ranch, 200 feet east of; T. 4 N., R. 67 W., sec. 19, at northeast corner of; 50 feet southeast of intersection of crossroads; iron post, marked "4835 DENVER"	4,835.725
annyside schoolhouse, district No. 38, Weld County, 1 mile south of; T. 4 N., R. 68 W., sec. 22, at northwest corner of; 45 feet southeast of intersection of crossroads; iron post, marked "4904 DENVER"	4,904.609
win Mound schoolhouse, district No. 38, Weld County, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of; T. 4 N., R. 68 W., sec. 3, at northwest corner of; 35 feet southwest of forks of road; iron post, marked "5101 DENVER"	5,101.531
illey Chapel, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; T. 4 N., R. 67 W., sec. 6, at northeast corner of; 45 feet southeast of forks of road; iron post, marked "4887 DENVER"	4,887.593
ell's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; T. 5 N., R. 67 W., sec. 19, at northwest corner of; 45 feet southeast of intersection of forks of road; iron post, marked "4878 DENVER"	4,878.542
pear's ranch, 200 feet west of; T. 5 N., R. 68 W., sec. 10, at southeast corner of; on northeast side of public highway, 30 feet west of fence corner; iron post, marked "4947 DENVER"	4,947.574
oyd Lake, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of; T. 5 N., R. 68 W., sec. 3; 30 feet south of fence corner; iron post, marked "5015 DENVER"	5,015.538
hoolhouse No. 22, Weld County, 1 mile north of; T. 5 N., R. 67 W., sec. 5, at northeast corner of; 106 feet southeast of stone; iron post, marked "4921 DENVER"	4,921.475
ew Windsor, 500 feet east of; T. 6 N., R. 67 W.; 35 feet southwest of Colorado and Southern Railroad main track, on north side of public highway; iron post, marked "4795 DENVER"	4,795.502

WINDSOR TO GREELEY.

awlinson's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of; T. 6 N., R. 67 W., sec. 25; 27 feet south of Colorado and Southern Railway track, on east side of public highway; iron post, marked "4748 DENVER"	4,748.484
armer's spur, 500 feet west of; T. 6 N., R. 66 W., 46 feet southwest of Colorado and Southern Railway main track, on south side of public highway; iron post, marked "4712 DENVER"	4,712.463
oyd's spur, 500 feet southeast of; T. 6 N., R. 66 W., sec. 35, at southeast corner of; 100 feet northwest of intersection of crossroads about 250 feet south of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad; iron post, marked "4672 DENVER"	4,672.515
reeley, Weld County court-house, east front of; on north side of main entrance, on stone coping; bronze tablet, marked "4664 DENVER"	4,664.449

FARMER'S, SOUTH AND EAST TO UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

aymaker's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; T. 5 N., R. 66 W., sec. 3, 5 feet west of fence corner at forks of road; iron post, marked "4836 DENVER"	4,836.439
hoolhouse, district No. 24, Weld County, 150 feet north of; T. 5 N., R. 66 W., sec. 21, at $\frac{1}{4}$ corner south side of; 50 feet northwest of intersection of crossroads; iron post, marked "4830 DENVER"	4,830.398
inbar's ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; T. 4 N., R. 66 W., sec. 2; 30 feet north of forks of road; iron post, marked "4675 DENVER"	4,675.476

GREELEY TO GREELEY VIA LUCERNE AND KERSEY.

	Feet.
T. 6 N., R. 65 W., sec. 29, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of west side of; 200 feet southwest of Henry's ranch house; iron post, marked "4718 DENVER"	4, 718. 004
Lucerne, stone foundation of west wall of brick church, T. 6 N., R. 65 W. of 6th P. M., sec. 17, in southwest corner of, 150 feet due east of crossroads; aluminum tablet, marked "4749 DENVER." (Elevation by United States Coast and Geodetic Survey)	4, 748. 512
T. 6 N., R. 65 W., sec. 13, southwest corner of; at base of northeast fence post, 150 feet south of Hilton's ranch house; iron post, marked "4700 DENVER"	4, 700. 303
T. 6 N., R. 64 W., sec. 16, southwest corner of; wooden peg in ground ..	4, 781. 79
T. 6 N., R. 64 W., sec. 20, northeast corner of; 7 miles east of Lucerne; iron post, marked "4784 DENVER"	4, 784. 268
T. 5 N., R. 64 W., sec. 5, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner east side of; at base of southwest fence post; iron post, marked "4628 DENVER"	4, 627. 705
Kersey, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; T. 5 N., R. 64 W., sec. 17, southeast corner of; at base of northwest fence post; iron post, marked "4616 DENVER" ..	4, 615. 798
Greeley, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of cemetery, 25 feet north of road to Kersey; iron post, marked "4643 DENVER"	4, 643. 115

KERSEY TO BENCH MARK IN SEC. 13, T. 3 N., R. 65 W.

Kersey, on first flat 7 miles south of; 5 miles north of J. P. Klug's ranch, in T. 4 N., R. 64 W., 8 feet west of road; iron post, marked "4642 DENVER"	4, 641. 760
J. P. Klug's ranch, T. 4 N., R. 64 W.; 25 feet north of fence west of road, on big flat; iron post, marked "4682 DENVER"	4, 681. 922
J. P. Klug's house, southeast corner of fence around; T. 3 N., R. 64 W., sec. 10., northwest corner of; iron post, marked "4730 DENVER" ...	4, 729. 787
Klug ranch, 4 miles south of; north side of fence, 4 feet east of gate; iron post, marked "4906 DENVER"	4, 006. 673
Herman Lewis's ranch house, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; north edge of T. 2 N., R. 64 W., at fork of roads; iron post, marked "4880 DENVER"	4, 879. 893

BOXELDER CREEK TO T. 1 N., R. 64 W., SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Bench mark 150 feet southwest of Boxelder Creek, 2.4 miles east of; 92 feet north of Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, at northeast corner of right-of-way fence; iron post, marked "4984 DENVER" ...	4, 984. 792
Early ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of; just north of fence running west and 450 feet west of the southeast corner of fence around pasture; iron post, marked "4978 DENVER"	4, 979. 044
Early ranch, 3 miles southeast of; on northeast slope of divide, 300 yards southeast of gulch, on same drainage as above ranch; iron post, marked "5083 DENVER"	5, 083. 585

NEW WINDSOR TO SPEAR'S RANCH, 5 MILES EAST OF LOVELAND.

Cache la Poudre Creek, 250 yards east of bridge over; T. 6 N., R. 68 W., on north side of road from New Windsor to Loveland; iron post, marked "4800 DENVER"	4, 800. 052
Fossil Creek, 200 yards south of; T. 6 N., R. 68 W., sec. 17, 150 yards south and 30 feet west of $\frac{1}{4}$ corner east side of; 25 feet south of an irrigation ditch, on west side of road; iron post, marked "4860 DENVER"	4, 859. 723
Bensons Lake, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of; T. 6 N., R. 69 W., sec. 14; 100 yards south of C. S. Bates's farmhouse, on west side of road, between Loveland and Fort Collins; iron post, marked "5040 DENVER"	5, 040. 136

Feet.

T. 6 N., R. 69 W., sec. 32, 10 feet south of northerly line of; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Proctor schoolhouse, 20 feet east from center of Colorado and Southern Railroad tracks, south side of highway; iron post, marked "5057 DENVER"	5,057.049
Loveland, 2 miles north of; T. 5 N., R. 69 W., sec. 2, 10 feet north of south line of; 40 feet east of center of Colorado and Southern Railroad tracks, north side of road crossing; iron post, marked "5022 DENVER"	5,021.987

LOVELAND, VIA COLORADO AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO LONGMONT.

Loveland; about 300 feet east of Colorado and Southern Railroad station, in T. 5 N., R. 69 W.; northwest corner of U. P. Church at southwest corner of Cand Main streets; bronze tablet, marked "4983 DENVER"	4,982.942
Loveland, 2 miles south of; in T. 5 N., R. 69 W., at road crossing, 20 feet east of center of tracks, north side of highway; iron post, marked "5050 DENVER"	5,050.267
Munson's farmhouse, 150 feet southeast of; in T. 4 N., R. 69 W., sec. 11, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeast of Berthoud, west side of highway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of railroad; iron post, marked "5082 DENVER"	5,081.976
Berthoud Center, northeast corner of bank building at northwest corner of Mount avenue and Third street, in T. 4 N., R. 69 W., sec. 14; aluminum tablet, marked "5030 DENVER"	5,030.743
Berthoud, 2 miles south of; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of Frankie's reservoir, at road crossing, 30 feet east of center of tracks, north side of highway; iron post, marked "5060 DENVER"	5,060.053
Longmont, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Garret Clawson's farm, northwest corner, at crossing of highways; iron post, marked "5126 DENVER"	5,125.976
Longmont, 1 mile north of; T. 3 N., R. 69 W., sec. 35, 200 yards north of cemetery, 15 feet west of southwest corner of; iron post, marked "5006 DENVER"	5,006.053
Longmont, in northeast corner of city hall; T. 2 N., R. 69 W., sec. 2; aluminum tablet, marked "4980 DENVER"	4,980.109

LONGMONT, ALONG COLORADO AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD, VIA BOULDER, TO ERIE.

Williamson's farm, 250 yards south of; T. 2 N., R. 69 W., sec. 20, northeast corner of road crossing, cattle guard 15 feet east of center of tracks; iron post, marked "5034 DENVER"	5,034.783
Niwot station, 150 feet west of; southwest of highway, 200 yards east of Niwot Hall; iron post, marked "5096 DENVER"	5,096.152
Haystack Mountain, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; T. 2 N., R. 70 W., sec. 33, 30 feet southwest of northeast corner of, at southwest corner of roads; iron post, marked "5242 DENVER"	5,242.087
Beasley's reservoir, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southwest of; T. 1 N., R. 70 W., sec. 9, west side of highway, in front of Josina's farmhouse; iron post, marked "5236 DENVER"	5,236.322
Boulder, at corner west of front steps of court-house; T. 1 N., R. 70 W., sec. 30; aluminum tablet, marked "5350 DENVER"	5,350.938
Lewis's farm, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of; T. 1 N., R. 69 W., sec. 19, at right angle in highway, north side, at fence; iron post, marked "5103 DENVER"	5,103.328
Canfield station, 100 yards west of; 100 feet north of Union Pacific Railroad tracks, at fence corner; iron post, marked "5047 DENVER"	5,047.233

Feet.

Erie, northeast corner of Wells and Pierce streets; southwest front corner of Richards's brick block; aluminum tablet, marked "5018 DENVER" 5,018.504

SAN JUAN AND LA PLATA COUNTIES.

FLORIDA, WEMINUCHE, SAN CRISTOVAL, AND SILVERTON QUADRANGLES.

The elevations in the following list are based on a bronze tablet, marked "6517," set in the foundation of the Smelter City State Bank building, at Durango. The elevation of this datum, as derived from the corrected Denver and Rio Grande Railroad levels, is 6,517.003 feet.

For additional elevations in this vicinity see Appendices to the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Annual Reports of the United States Geological Survey.

The leveling was done in 1899 by Mr. Thomas Winsor and in 1900 by Mr. John P. Darling, under the general direction of Mr. W. M. Beaman, topographer.

All bench marks depending on this datum are stamped with the letters "DUR" in addition to the figures of elevation.

SCHOOLHOUSE, DISTRICT NO. 14, ON FLORIDA RIVER, VIA SPRING GULCH TO COLUMBUS.

	Feet.
Schoolhouse, district No. 14, 1.3 miles southwest of; on east side of road, 35 feet north of bridge over head race, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northeast of shingle mill; iron post, marked "7325 DUR"	7,324.892
Stark's sawmill, 1 mile southwest of; on southeast side of road, 10 feet west of gate at entrance to lane leading to Eschoven's residence 300 feet distant; iron post, marked "7547 DUR"	7,547.131
Stark's sawmill, 1.5 miles northeast of; 5 feet south of fence corner at forks of road, 100 feet east of bridge over Florida River; iron post, marked "7770 DUR"	7,769.813
Columbus post-office, 500 feet west of; at forks of road; iron post, marked "7321 DUR"	7,820.512

COLUMBUS TO SILVERTON, VIA PINE RIVER, WEMINUCHE PASS, RIO GRANDE, STONY PASS AND HOWARDSVILLE.

Columbus post-office, 3 miles northeast of; near angle in rail fence on east side of road, 200 feet north of bridge over drain; iron post, marked "7496 DUR"	7,495.553
Columbus post-office, 6.5 miles north of; by a wire fence on southeast side of road, at junction with road running up Vallecito Creek; iron post, marked "7617 DUR"	7,616.657
Graham's ranch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of; on north side of road, 17 feet west of bridge over Pine River near beginning of trail leading up river, in top of boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "7747 DUR"	7,746.463
Graham's ranch, 3 miles north of; by a wire fence, 10 feet east of gate through which trail passes, in top of granite boulder; bronze tablet, marked "7873 DUR"	7,872.103
Graham's ranch, 6 miles northeast of; 30 feet north of trail, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northeast of Pine River crossing, in top of flat triangular-shaped boulder; bronze tablet, marked "7985 DUR"	7,984.395

Feet.

Graham's ranch, 8.5 miles northeast of; 17 feet northwest of forks at junction with trail running northwest of Emerald Lakes, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northeast of Lake Fork, in top of granite boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "8185 DUR"	8,184.534
Graham's ranch, 12 miles northeast of; southeast of trail, in front of 8-inch spruce tree, about 400 feet west of a high waterfall on side of mountain, in top of pink granite boulder; bronze tablet, marked "8701 DUR"	8,699.627
Weminuche Pass, 10.3 miles southwest of; on east side of trail, near summit of steep ascent on south side of Flint Fork Canyon, in top of large granite boulder; bronze tablet, marked "9324 DUR"	9,322.775
Weminuche Pass, 7.3 miles southwest of; southeast of trail near clump of spruce trees, about 100 feet northeast of small mountain stream, in top of granite boulder; bronze tablet, marked "9904 DUR"	9,902.835
Weminuche Pass, 4 miles southwest of; on east side of and nearly level with trail, in top of granite boulder; bronze tablet, marked "10051 DUR"	10,050.139
Weminuche Pass, 9 feet east of trail, 150 feet south of summit of Continental Divide, in top of sandstone boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "10623 DUR"	10,621.926
Weminuche Pass, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeast of; 10 feet northeast of small creek, 60 feet southwest of blazed twin spruce tree on southeast side of trail, in triangular-shaped boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "10337 DUR"	10,336.128
Point Burwell, 3.3 miles southeast of; at base of steep slope, 75 feet north of road at point where Rio Grande makes a sweeping bend, on bench of rocky ledge; aluminum tablet, marked "9386 DUR"	9,384.439
Point Burwell, $\frac{1}{6}$ mile northwest of; 25 feet southwest of road, about 50 feet southeast of an old log cabin in cow pasture, in top of large rock; aluminum tablet, marked "9488 DUR"	9,486.360
Point Burwell, 3 miles northwest of; 8 feet south of and nearly level with road on side hill, in top of sandstone rock; aluminum tablet, marked "9918 DUR"	9,916.315
Timber Hill, 1.5 miles east of; 45 feet north of road near cow camp at base of hill, 2 feet above ground, in southwest face of large wedge-shaped rock 12 feet high; aluminum tablet, marked "9991 DUR"	9,898.251
Timber Hill, 1.7 miles northwest of; on edge of rocky mound, east side of road, 120 feet north of Pole Creek, in top of boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "10488 DUR"	10,486.010
Stony Pass, 2.5 miles southeast of; on north side of road, 50 feet east of trail, 170 feet east of sharp bend in road, in top of boulder; bronze tablet, marked "11473 DUR"	11,471.141
Stony Pass, summit of; 15 feet northeast of road, in top of flat rock; aluminum tablet, marked "12594 DUR"	12,591.857
Howardsville, 1.7 miles southeast of; on south side of road, 150 feet east of junction with road running south up Cunningham Gulch, in top of large rock; bronze tablet, marked "10096 DUR"	10,094.261
Howardsville, 400 feet south of post-office; on south side of road at forks, 100 feet south of bridge over Cunningham Creek, in top of boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "9670 DUR"	9,668.057
Silverton, 2.3 miles northeast of; on south side of public road, 15 feet north of track, 120 feet east of road crossing, about 400 feet northeast of E. G. Stoiler's residence, on top of quartz boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "9431 DUR"	9,428.854

	Feet.
Silverton; in southeast corner of Grand Hotel block, 2.5 feet above sidewalk at northwest corner of Greene and Twelfth streets; aluminum tablet, marked "9303 DUR"	9,299.686
Silverton; at northwest corner of section house on opposite side of track from Denver and Rio Grande Railroad station; iron post, marked "9270 DUR"	9,267.917
JUNCTION OF PINE RIVER AND VALLECITO CREEK, 6.5 MILES NORTHEAST OF COLUMBUS POST-OFFICE, VIA VALLECITO CREEK, TO JUNCTION OF POLE CREEK AND RIO GRANDE.	
Old fish hatchery, 0.7 mile south of; 250 feet south of small creek, in granite boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "7720 DUR"	7,719.002
Fish hatchery, 2 miles north of; 100 feet south of branch of Vallecito Creek, at foot of large pine tree on west edge of trail, in flat rock; aluminum tablet, marked "7926 DUR"	7,926.120
Quartz mill, 0.5 mile north of; 90 feet north of prospect dump on trail and 150 feet south of junction of two branches of Vallecito Creek, in top of point of rock jutting into creek; aluminum tablet, marked "8426 DUR"	8,425.330
Quartz mill, 3.7 miles northeast of; 300 feet south of creek crossing, foot of hill on west side of creek, 3 feet left of trail, in boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "8869 DUR"	8,868.052
Johnson Creek, 75 feet south of; 250 feet west of its junction with Vallecito Creek, in granite boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "9166 DUR"	9,165.780
Johnson Creek, 3 miles northeast of its junction with Vallecito Creek, 15 feet west of spring branch, 20 feet east of trail at foot of hill; aluminum tablet, marked "9578 DUR"	9,577.487
Johnson Creek, 7.5 miles north of its junction with Vallecito Creek, 5 feet west of trail near forks of creek, in large rock; aluminum tablet, marked "10995 DUR"	10,994.547
Pass, summit of; 125 feet northwest of stone monument, 100 feet from west crest of divide; bronze tablet, marked "12487 DUR"	12,486.706
Bear Town, lower end of; 125 feet southwest of two lower cabins on north side of road, in boulder on rocky point; bronze tablet, marked "11157 DUR"	11,155.936
Johnson and Vallecito creeks, 3.5 miles above junction of; 200 feet south of cabin, in boulder 30 feet from trail; bronze tablet, marked "11077 DUR"	11,076.774

ARIZONA.

MARICOPA, PINAL, GILA, AND GRAHAM COUNTIES.

The elevations in the following list are based on an aluminum tablet marked "1090," set in the north front of the Maricopa County courthouse at Phoenix, Ariz. The elevation of this datum, as determined from the Maricopa, Phoenix and Salt River Valley Railroad, is 1,098.910 feet.

The leveling was done in 1899 and 1900 by Mr. Thomas Winsor, and in 1901 by Mr. John T. Stewart, under the general direction of Mr. E. M. Douglas, geographer.

All bench marks depending on this datum are marked "PHNX" in addition to the figures of elevation.

TEMPE AND FLORENCE QUADRANGLES.

PHENIX, VIA MARICOPA, PHENIX AND SALT RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD, TO TEMPE.

	Feet.
Phoenix, Maricopa County court-house, north front of; in projection at northwest corner, 15 feet west of main entrance, 3 feet above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "1090 PHNX"	1,089.910
Phoenix, opposite Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad station, top of rail	1,081.5
Phoenix; on east side of Seventh street, 100 feet southeast of Maricopa, Phoenix and Salt River Valley Railroad station, between two cotton-wood trees; iron post, marked "1083 PHNX"	1,082.920
Phoenix, opposite Maricopa, Phoenix and Salt River Valley Railroad station, top of rail	1,082
Phoenix, 4 miles east of; on west side of public road, 16 feet south of track; iron post, marked "1183 PHNX"	1,131.883
Bridge over Salt River, top of rail	1,165
Tempe, opposite station, top of rail	1,159
Tempe, at north end of station, 50 feet east of main track; iron post, marked "1158 PHNX"	1,158.077

TEMPE, ALONG MARICOPA, PHENIX AND SALT RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD, TO MESA.

Tempe, 2½ miles southeast of; on south side of public road, opposite to road running north; iron post, marked "1177 PHNX"	1,177.063
Mesa station, 1¼ miles northwest of; at northeast corner of crossroads, 30 feet north of track; iron post, marked "1235 PHNX"	1,235.109
Mesa, 250 feet southwest of station; near corner of wire fence on east side of public road; iron post, marked "1244 PHNX"	1,244.074

MESA, ALONG FLORENCE ROAD, TO DESERT WELL.

Mesa, 0.5 mile east and 0.5 mile south of; crossroads ¼ mile south of mill, ground	1,233
Mesa, 3 miles southeast of; by a wire fence corner at southeast corner of crossroads; iron post, marked "1243 PHNX"	1,243.146
Highland Canal, floor of bridge over	1,253
Mesa, 6½ miles southeast of; 60 feet south of road on north side of giant cactus about 30 feet high; iron post, marked "1295 PHNX"	1,295.179
Desert Well, 5½ miles northwest of; 20 feet northeast of road at point where road forks into two wagon tracks; iron post, marked "1351 PHNX"	1,350.917
Desert Well, 2¼ miles northwest of; northeast side of road at bend, 25 feet southeast of small drain; iron post, marked "1407 PHNX"	1,407.092
Desert Well, at northeast corner of fence inclosing Thos. Buchanan's residence; iron post, marked "1446 PHNX"	1,446.035

DESERT WELL ALONG PUBLIC ROADS TO FLORENCE.

Desert Well, 3 miles southeast of; on southwest side of road; iron post, marked "1490 PHNX"	1,489.970
Desert Well, 6 miles southeast of; on northeast side of road; iron post, marked "1592 PHNX"	1,542.047

	Feet.
Desert Well, 9 miles southeast of; on northeast side of road in open place on desert; iron post, marked "1601 PHNX".....	1,601.028
Queen Creek, bed of; at road crossing.....	1,625
Desert Well, 12 miles southeast of; on northeast side of road about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of Queen Creek; iron post, marked "1631 PHNX".....	1,630.995
Florence, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of; on northeast side of road by a mesquite stump near bend; iron post, marked "1631 PHNX".....	1,631.157
Florence, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of; 35 feet northwest of crossroad; iron post, marked "1618 PHNX".....	1,618.058
Florence, 6 miles north of; on west side of road; iron post, marked "1595 PHNX".....	1,595.018
Florence, 4 miles north of; in forks of road at junction with road running northeast to Raymert, 7 feet north of guideboard "Gold fields, 26 miles; Florence, 4 miles;" iron post, marked "1619 PHNX".....	1,618.957
Florence, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of; in forks of road at junction with road running northwest; iron post, marked "1479 PHNX".....	1,478.952
Gila River, bed of; at road crossing.....	1,459
Florence, Pinal County court-house, west front of; in southwest corner of west wing, about 3 feet above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "1493 PHNX".....	1,492.835

FLORENCE VIA BLACKWATER CHAPEL, SACATON, AND CASA BLANCA, TO
SACATON STATION.

Florence, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; 50 feet west of forks of roads, about 1,000 feet east of Adamsville ruins; iron post, marked "1441 PHNX".....	1,440.848
Florence, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; on north side of road, 100 feet southeast of adobe ruins; iron post, marked "1421 PHNX".....	1,420.853
Blackwater Chapel, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of; on north side of road opposite a division fence near bend in road, 150 feet southeast of adobe ruins; iron post, marked "1397 PHNX".....	1,396.925
Blackwater Chapel, 500 feet northwest of; 75 feet northwest of forks of roads; iron post, marked "1362 PHNX".....	1,361.830
Blackwater Chapel, 3 miles northwest of; 50 feet southeast of junction with road running southeast; iron post, marked "1354 PHNX".....	1,353.886
Sacaton, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of; on northwest side of road near bend, 180 feet west of a new ditch running north and south; iron post, marked "1305 PHNX".....	1,305.007
Sacaton, on north side of gate; east side of Pima Indian Agency grounds; iron post, marked "1274 PHNX".....	1,274.117
Sacaton, 3 miles west of; on south side of road and on east bank of small drain; iron post, marked "1251 PHNX".....	1,250.843
Sacaton, 6 miles west of; on north side of road, west edge of open flat; iron post, marked "1223 PHNX".....	1,223.933
Casa Blanca Chapel, 3 miles northeast of; on south side of road near an Indian village, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of a Catholic chapel; iron post, marked "1198 PHNX".....	1,197.894
Casa Blanca; by corner of a wire fence on north side of, and near fork of roads, 350 feet north of a mission chapel; iron post, marked "1181 PHNX".....	1,180.848
Casa Blanca Chapel, 3 miles west of; on north side opposite forks at junction with a road running north; iron post, marked "1163 PHNX".....	1,162.836
Sacaton station, on south side of public road, 25 feet west of Maricopa, Phoenix and Salt River Valley railroad track, 60 feet south of switch head block; iron post, marked "1127 PHNX".....	1,127.111

SACATON STATION ALONG MARICOPA, PHCENIX AND SALT RIVER
VALLEY RAILROAD TO TEMPE.

	Feet.
Sacaton station, bridge over Gila River, top of rail.....	1,127
Sacaton station, under bridge, Gila River, bed of.....	1,119
Sacaton station, 3 miles north of; 30 feet west of track, near telegraph pole, 300 feet north of vitrified tile culvert; iron post, marked "1133 PHNX".....	1,132.975
Kyrene; 4 miles south of; 25 feet west of track, by telegraph pole; iron post, marked "1140 PHNX".....	1,139.788
Kyrene, 1 mile south of; 25 feet east of track on east side of public road; iron post, marked "1157 PHNX".....	1,156.889
Kyrene, in front of sign-board, top of rail.....	1,174
Kyrene, 1½ miles north of; on top of bank 20 feet east of track, 180 feet south of culvert, west side of public road; iron post marked "1198 PHNX".....	1,197.787
Tempe, 3½ miles south of; 35 feet east of track, near fence, corner of field having small reservoir; iron post, marked "1188 PHNX".....	1,187.686
Petersen; in front of sign board, top of rail.....	1,180

FLORENCE ALONG CANAL ROAD TO THE BUTTES.

Florence, 3 miles northeast of; by a wire-fence corner at junction with a diin road running west on north line of sec. 32, T. 3 S., R. 10 E., 700 feet southwest of adobe ranch house; iron post, marked "1535 PHNX".....	1,534.853
Junction with road running north, ground opposite to.....	1,537
Florence, 6 miles northeast of; by a wire-fence corner on northwest side of road, opposite forks; iron post, marked "1531 PHNX".....	1,530.992
White's ranch, ¾ mile east of; on top of granite ledge on southwest bank of Gila River, 150 feet southeast of canal head gate; aluminum tablet, marked "1574 PHNX".....	1,573.539
The Buttes gauging station; zero point of gauge rod.....	1,581.94
The Buttes; in face of cliff, west side of Gila River, 4½ feet above surface on axis of proposed dam; bronze tablet, marked "1592 PHNX".....	1,592.308

THE BUTTES ALONG ROAD, VIA DONNELLY'S WELL, TO FLORENCE.

Junction with Florence and Riverside road, ground.....	2,154
Donnelly's Well, ½ mile southwest of; on south side of road, at bend on top of hill; iron post, marked "2281 PHNX".....	2,281
Donnelly's Well, 4 miles west of; on east side of road near north bank of small wash; iron post, marked "2097 PHNX".....	2,097.065
Donnelly's Well, 7 miles west of; on south side of road at top of small hill; iron post, marked "1929 PHNX".....	1,929.118
Florence, 6½ miles east of; 75 feet southeast of junction with road running to Mammoth; iron post, marked "1769 PHNX".....	1,769.178
Casa Grande Valley Canal, floor of bridge over.....	1,537

DESERT WELL ALONG MESA AND SILVER KING ROAD TO HEWITT'S RANCH.

Desert Well, 3 miles east of; 30 feet north of road; iron post, marked "1525 PHNX".....	1,524.985
Desert Well, 6 miles east of; on north side of road, 150 feet west of small wash; iron post, marked "1609 PHNX".....	1,609.033
Desert Well, 9 miles east of; on north side of road at bend, 35 feet southeast of small wash; iron post, marked "1710 PHNX".....	1,710.203
Whitlow's ranch, 8½ miles west of; on north side of road; iron post, marked "1832 PHNX".....	1,831.9

	Feet.
Whitlow's ranch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of; on south side of road, standing 2 feet above surface of ground, surrounded by mound of bowlders and earth; iron post, marked "1923 PHNX"	1,923.183
Whitlow's ranch, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of; in top of sandstone ledge on north; west side of road, at base of rocky hill, 40 feet northwest of Queen Creek; aluminum tablet, marked "1962 PHNX"	1,962.432
Queen Creek gaging station, zero of gage rod	2,042.34
Whitlow's ranch, 1,000 feet east of; on sloping ledge 18 feet south of south edge of Queen Creek bed, on axis of proposed dam; bronze tablet, marked "2056 PHNX"	2,056.662

HEWITT'S RANCH, ALONG MESA AND SILVER KING ROAD, TO PINAL.

Hewitt's ranch, 1 mile east of; on east side of road 70 feet northwest of Queen Creek; iron post, marked "2171 PHNX"	2,171.082
Pinal, 3 miles west of; on side hill south side of road, 100 feet east of a wash; iron post, marked "2336 PHNX"	2,336.297
Pinal; in top of sandstone outcrop 500 feet north of town, on east side of road; aluminum tablet, marked "2529 PHNX"	2,529.182

PINAL, VIA SILVER KING, NICHOLAS RANCH, AND REYMERT, TO IRON POST, "FLORENCE, 4 MILES NORTH OF."

Junction with Florence and Silver King road, ground at	2,775
Silver King, 2 miles southwest of; in top of pink sandstone bowlder on east side of road, 170 feet north of wash; aluminum tablet, marked "3023 PHNX"	3,023.166
Silver King; on south side of road at summit of steep hill on west edge of town; iron post, marked "3553 PHNX"	3,553.024
Silver King, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of; northwest side of road, at junction with road running north to Whitford's ranch; iron post, marked "2561 PHNX"	2,561.282
Queen Creek, bed of, at road crossing	2,345
Reymert, 4 miles northeast of; on north side of road near end of brush fence, 75 feet north of house at Nicholas ranch; iron post, marked "2406 PHNX"	2,405.957
Reymert, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northeast of; on northeast side of road, at south end of deep cut on summit of hill; iron post, marked "3160 PHNX"	3,160.632
Reymert, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of; on southeast side of road at bend; iron post, marked "2321 PHNX"	2,321.680
Reymert, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of; on northwest side of road at bend, 35 feet north of small wash; iron post, marked "2004 PHNX"	2,003.971
Reymert, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of; on east side of road, 25 feet southeast of small wash; iron post, marked "1845 PHNX"	1,845.055
Florence, 9 miles northeast of; on northwest side of road opposite forks, at junction with road running northeast to Whitlow's ranch; iron post, marked "1725 PHNX"	1,724.965
Florence, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of; on east side of road at junction with an old wood road; iron post, marked "1646 PHNX"	1,645.767

WHITLOW'S RANCH, SOUTHWESTWARD AND THEN NORTHWESTWARD TO AND ALONG BARK'S RANCH ROAD.

Whitlow's ranch, 2 miles southwest of; 50 feet northeast of forks at junction with old Florence and Silver King road; iron post, marked "2062 PHNX"	2,062.242
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Feet.

Whitlow's ranch, 5½ miles southwest of; on southeast side of road; iron post, marked "1926 PHNX"	1,926.258
Whitlow's ranch, 8 miles southwest of; on northwest side of road; iron post, marked "1841 PHNX"	1,841.088
Bark's ranch, 2½ miles south of; in forks of road at junction with road running north to Bark's ranch; iron post, marked "2056 PHNX"	2,056.025
Bark's ranch; on north side of road, 80 feet west of house; iron post, marked "2236 PHNX"	2,235.771
Bark's ranch, 6½ miles southwest of; on south side of road at bend, 30 feet east of small wash; iron post, marked "1863 PHNX"	1,862.950

MESA AND SILVER KING ROAD, ALONG FLORENCE AND GOLDFIELD ROAD,
TO GOLDFIELD.

Goldfield, 7 miles south of; on west side of road, at junction with an old wood road running southwest; iron post, marked "1694 PHNX"	1,694.096
Goldfield, 4 miles south of; on east side of road at bend; iron post, marked "1765 PHNX"	1,765.075
Goldfield, 1 mile southwest of; in forks, at junction with Mesa and Goldfield road; iron post, marked "1984 PHNX"	1,934.015

DONNELLY'S WELL, ALONG FLORENCE AND RIVERSIDE ROAD, TO
RIVERSIDE.

Donnelly's well, 8½ miles east of; on northeast side of road at bend where road crosses a wash; iron post, marked "2625 PHNX"	2,624.894
Donnelly's well, 6½ miles east of; at summit of hill, highest point between Florence and Riverside; iron post, marked "3081 PHNX" ..	3,081.115
Riverside; 5 miles southwest of; on southeast side of road at bend on ridge; iron post, marked "2250 PHNX"	2,250.067
Ripsey Wash, bed of	1,847
Riverside, between 2 and 3 miles southwest of; summit of hill, ground at	2,115

PINAL AND GLOBE QUADRANGLES.

Riverside, 2 miles southwest of; on southeast side of road, 200 feet northeast of junction with road running northeast to Piety Flat; iron post, marked "1940 PHNX"	1,940.041
Riverside; in top of embedded boulder at southwest corner of small corral 120 feet northeast of post-office; aluminum tablet, marked "1778 PHNX"	1,777.792

RIVERSIDE TO GLOBE, NORTHWARD ALONG GLOBE AND RIVERSIDE
ROAD.

Riverside, Gila River, bed of; at road crossing	1,759
Riverside, 3 miles northeast of; on southwest side of road, 400 feet west of point where road crosses wash, in top of granite boulder; bronze tablet, marked "2511 PHNX"	2,510.556
Riverside, 6 miles northeast of; on east side of road at summit of hill, opposite to road running southwest to a mine, in top of granite boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "3644 PHNX"	3,643.733
Dripping Spring, 1 mile west of; on southwest side of road, at gate on northwest side of a filled rail fence; iron post, marked "2986 PHNX" ..	2,985.928
Dripping Spring, 2 miles northeast of; in top of hard sandstone boulder 15 feet east of road, 30 feet south of small wash; bronze tablet, marked "2995 PHNX"	2,995.257

	Feet.
Pioneer, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of; on northeast side of road at bend, at point where road leaves ridge and ascends steep side hill; iron post, marked "3846 PHNX"	3,845.828
Pioneer: on east side of road, 40 feet southwest of stage station, in top of granite boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "4505 PHNX"	4,504.936
Pioneer, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of; on southeast side of road, at summit of pass over Pinal Mountains; iron post, marked "6158 PHNX"	6,157.812
Globe, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of; on east side of road at bend, in top of large granite boulder; bronze tablet, marked "4962 PHNX"	4,962.322
Globe, 4 miles southeast of; on south side of gate, west side of road, at the "66" ranch; iron post, marked "3825 PHNX"	3,824.968
Globe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of; on southwest side of road, at northeast corner of small corral opposite slaughterhouse; iron post, marked "3637 PHNX"	3,636.824
Globe, Gila County court-house, in west face of; at southwest corner, 2 feet above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "3525 PHNX"	3,524.798
GLOBE, ALONG GILA VALLEY, GLOBE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, TO SAN CARLOS.	
Globe, opposite station at; top of rail	3,509
Globe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of; on top of hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of railway; meridian mark, tablet marked "3885 PHNX"	3,885.169
Globe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of; by warning post on south side of track at public-road crossing, 600 feet west of summit of hill; iron post, marked "3720 PHNX"	3,719.726
Globe, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; 15 feet southwest of track at southeast end of cut, 75 feet southeast of P. C.; iron post, marked "3402 PHNX"	3,401.777
Cutter switch, east head block of; top of rail	3,257
Gilson's, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of; by telegraph pole on north side of track; iron post, marked "3168 PHNX"	3,167.588
Gilson's, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of water tank; by first telegraph pole west of public-road crossing, on north side of track; iron post, marked "3013 PHNX"	3,012.769
Gilson's, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of; 10 feet south of track, east side of public-road crossing, 300 feet east of trestle No. 229; iron post, marked "2881 PHNX"	2,890.792
Rice, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of; in front of second telegraph pole east of trestle No. 237; iron post, marked "2748 PHNX"	2,747.670
Rice, at northwest corner of crossroads, 180 feet east of switch head block; iron post, marked "2635 PHNX"	2,634.755
Rice, 3 miles south of; 40 feet west of track on north side of wagon road; iron post, marked "2585 PHNX"	2,584.859
San Carlos, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of; 25 feet east of track, on east side of wagon road; iron post, marked "2540 PHNX"	2,539.769
San Carlos, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of; 25 feet southwest of track, at public-road crossing; iron post, marked "2470 PHNX"	2,469.795
San Carlos, opposite station; top of rail	2,431.7
San Carlos; 150 feet northwest of station, 45 feet southwest of main track; iron post, marked "2431 PHNX"	2,430.716
SAN CARLOS, VIA HAWK CANYON, TO WOOTEN'S RANCH.	
San Carlos, south of; Gila River, bed of	2,386
San Carlos, 3 miles south of; on east side of road, north side of small wash; iron post, marked "2671 PHNX"	2,670.615

Feet.

San Carlos, 6 miles south of; on southwest side of road on top of hill, 45 feet west of United States Army telegraph pole; iron post, marked "3573 PHNX"	2,572.789
Wooten's ranch, 6½ miles north of; in limestone outcrop, 15 feet west of road, 25 feet northwest of small wash; bronze tablet, marked "3810 PHNX"	3,810.034
Wooten's ranch, 3¼ miles north of; in top of 9 by 6 foot rock, 3 feet above surface, 35 feet southwest of wash, near base of tall cliff; aluminum tablet, marked "3454 PHNX"	3,453.541
Wooten's ranch: in top of large rock, 200 feet southwest of cabin, 40 feet northwest of trail, 30 feet west of 38-inch leaning sycamore tree; bronze tablet, marked "3911 PHNX"	3,910.768

WOOTEN'S RANCH, ALONG TRAIL VIA DEER CREEK COAL FIELDS AND
MANNING'S RANCH, TO DUDLEYVILLE.

Wooten's ranch, 3¼ miles west of; in top of hard sandstone outcrop 6 feet south of trail, 10 feet northeast of 12-inch blazed pine tree, 150 feet east of point where trail crosses wash; aluminum tablet, marked "4041 PHNX"	4,040.554
Manning's ranch, 2½ miles east of; on north side of trail, 30 feet east of ravine, in top of triangular boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "3528 PHNX"	3,527.386
Manning's ranch, 1¼ miles west of; in front of 4-inch paloverde tree, 10 feet southwest of trail, in top of hard flint boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "2998 PHNX"	2,997.729
Manning's ranch, 5 miles west of; 20 feet south of trail, at west edge of gravel mound, in top of limestone boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "2652 PHNX"	2,651.380
Manning's ranch, 7½ miles west of; on north side of trail, southwest bank of Little Rock Creek, on top of kite-shaped boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "2510 PHNX"	2,509.117
Dudleyville, 7 miles east of; on north side of Ash Creek, at mouth of and on east side of canyon through which trail passes, in top of ledge; aluminum tablet, marked "2218 PHNX"	2,217.885
Dudleyville, between 6 and 7 miles east of Ash Creek, bed of	2,210
Dudleyville, 4 miles east of; on southeast side of trail, at summit of steep short ascent, 400 feet northeast of wash; iron post, marked "2418 PHNX"	2,417.251
Dudleyville, east of; San Pedro River, bed of	1,910
Dudleyville, 170 feet southeast of post-office, in front of guide post in southeast corner of intersection of crossroads; iron post, marked "1950 PHNX"	1,949.618

DUDLEYVILLE, ALONG MAMMOTH AND RIVERSIDE ROAD, TO RIVERSIDE.

Dudleyville, 3 miles northwest of; by a corner of wire fence, northeast side of road, at bend; iron post, marked "1893 PHNX"	1,892.463
Dudleyville, 6 miles northwest of; on north side of road, at bend; iron post, marked "1866 PHNX"	1,865.578
Riverside, 6½ miles southeast of; on southwest side of road, at summit of hill; iron post, marked "1927 PHNX"	1,926.545
Junction with road running south to Tucson, ground at forks	1,857
Riverside, 3½ miles southeast of; on west side of road, at bend, on summit of hill; iron post, marked "1828 PHNX"	1,827.431

RIVERSIDE, ALONG MINERAL CREEK ROAD, TO RAY.

	Feet.
Gila River, bed of	1,754
Kelvin, 2½ miles north of; on west side of road, northwest bank of Mineral Creek, about 800 feet south of large eroded cliff; iron post, marked "1869 PHNX"	1,868.942
Ray, in top of low ledge on east side of road nearly opposite mill, 100 feet north of company store; aluminum tablet, marked "2024 PHNX" ..	2,024.394

RAY, ALONG SALT RIVER VALLEY AND MINERAL CREEK WAGON ROAD,
TO PINAL.

Ray, 3½ miles northwest of; on east side of gulch, at bend, in top of projecting ledge; aluminum tablet, marked "2838 PHNX"	2,838.199
Ray, nearly 4 miles northwest of; summit of hill, ground at	3,001
Ray, 6½ miles northwest of; in top of limestone ledge on south side of road, at summit of hill; aluminum tablet, marked "3761 PHNX" ..	3,760.821
Pinal, 5½ miles southeast of; on northeast side of canyon, opposite spring, 4.5 feet above bed of canyon, in sandstone ledge; aluminum tablet, marked "2953 PHNX"	2,952.716
Pinal, 2½ miles southeast of; on northeast side of road, on top of a rocky mound, 250 feet northwest of wash, in top of embedded boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "2682 PHNX"	2,682.247

GLOBE, ALONG GLOBE AND PAYSON ROAD, TO BLACK WARRIOR.

Globe, ¼ mile northwest of court-house; 12 feet west of railroad track, at wagon-road crossing; iron post, marked "3461 PHNX"	3,460.893
Globe, 2½ miles northwest of; on northeast side of road, opposite forks, at junction with Black Warrior road; iron post, marked "3348 PHNX"	3,347.946
Black Warrior, 1½ miles southeast of; in top of brown sandstone rock 5 feet diameter by 3 feet high, 150 feet northwest of saloon, on southwest side of road, at mouth of Webster Gulch; aluminum tablet, marked "3349 PHNX" ..	3,349.023

BLACK WARRIOR TO CONTINENTAL MINE.

Black Warrior, 1½ miles west of; 6 feet east of triple live-oak tree, at bend on south side of road; in top of sandstone boulder, aluminum tablet, marked "3759 PHNX"	3,759.192
Black Warrior, 5½ miles west of; 25 feet northeast of road, 100 feet north of summit of hill on divide between Webster and Pinto creeks, about 1 mile east of Continental Copper Mine; in top of sandstone boulder, aluminum tablet, marked "4578 PHNX"	4,577.912

MIAMI FLAT, VIA SCHULZE'S RANCH, ROGGENSTROHL'S SAWMILL, AND
KELLNER'S OLD SAWMILL SITE, TO GLOBE.

Schulze's ranch, 2½ miles northeast of; on southwest side of western pass toll road, on southwest bank of Bloody Tanks wash, opposite Burnett's goat ranch; iron post, marked "3468 PHNX"	3,467.914
Schulze's ranch, ¼ mile southwest of; 45 feet southwest of gate; iron post, marked "3906 PHNX"	3,905.800
Schulze's ranch, 3½ miles southwest of; on east side of road, at base of short, steep hill; in top of schist ledge, aluminum tablet, marked "4523 PHNX"	4,522.726

Feet.

Schulze's ranch, 6½ miles southwest of; on north side of road, on bank of Pinto Creek; in top of schist ledge, aluminum tablet, marked "4864 PHNX"	4,863.704
Pinal Mountain, summit of, ground on trail at	6,496
Globe, 11 miles southwest of; on north side of trail, 150 feet east of summit of mountain, 20 feet northeast of 15-inch pine tree; in top of granite boulder, aluminum tablet, marked "6487 PHNX"	6,486.322
Globe, 8½ miles southwest of; on south side of small ravine, on east side of ridge toll road, 150 feet northeast of bridge across gulch; in top of gneiss rock bronze tablet, marked "4857 PHNX"	4,856.983
Globe, about 7 miles southwest of; junction with Russell Gulch road, ground at	4,558
Globe, 5½ miles southwest of; 15 feet northeast of road, 50 feet north of sharp bend; in top of granite boulder, aluminum tablet, marked "4438 PHNX"	4,437.642

GLOBE, ALONG GLOBE AND PAYSON ROAD TO HARROLD'S RANCH.

Globe, 6 miles northwest of; in front of circular corral on northeast side of road, at Harrold's ranch, 9 feet southeast of 36-inch cottonwood tree; iron post, marked "3170 PHNX"	3,169.940
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GERONIMO AND SOLOMONSVILLE QUADRANGLES.

SAN CARLOS, SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG GILA VALLEY, GLOBE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, TO SOLOMONSVILLE.

San Carlos, 4½ miles southeast of; 12 feet southwest of track, 230 feet southeast of trestle No. 206, opposite Indian trail crossing; iron post, marked "2458 PHNX"	2,457.729
San Carlos, 6½ miles southeast of; in front of first telegraph pole northwest of county road crossing near Indian farm; iron post, marked "2504 PHNX"	2,503.561
San Carlos, 9½ miles southeast of; 50 feet south of track opposite county road crossing, 1 mile west of Dewey siding; iron post, marked "2508 PHNX"	2,507.595
Geronimo, 11½ miles northwest of; 25 feet northeast of track at east end of track opposite adobe ruins of old subagency buildings; iron post, marked "2550 PHNX"	2,549.593
Geronimo, 9 miles northwest of; by first telegraph pole northwest of mile board 77, 100 feet south of trestle No. 189; iron post, marked "2586 PHNX"	2,585.661
Geronimo, 6½ miles northwest of; 150 feet west of county road crossing at Navajo Point, 10 feet north of road; iron post, marked "2586 PHNX"	2,585.480
Geronimo, 4½ miles northwest of; by wire fence 50 feet northwest of track and opposite county road crossing, ¼ mile southeast of Indian farm; iron post, marked "2606 PHNX"	2,605.526
Geronimo; at southeast corner of Alexander Brothers' general store, 300 feet north of track; iron post, marked "2633 PHNX"	2,632.621
Fort Thomas, 2½ miles northwest of; 30 feet southwest of track, on east side of wagon road coming in to railroad from the south, 350 yards southeast of mile board 64; iron post, marked "2673 PHNX"	2,672.651
Fort Thomas, 500 yards southeast of station; 30 feet south of wagon road crossing, 150 yards west of Alexander Brothers' general store; iron post, marked "2701 PHNX"	2,700.706

	Feet.
Fort Thomas, 3 miles southeast of; 9 feet east of wire-fence corner, 30 feet northeast of county road crossing, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of mile board 59; iron post, marked "2724 PHNX"	2,723.501
Matthews post-office, 0.3 mile northwest of; near telegraph pole at mile board 55, 80 feet southeast of section house: iron post, marked "2755 PHNX"	2,754.469
Matthews post-office, 1 mile northwest of; near angle of wire fence, 50 feet north of track at forks in road, 250 feet northwest of mile board 53; iron post, marked "2783 PHNX"	2,783.347
Matthews post-office, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of; near telegraph pole 30 feet northeast of track, 100 feet southwest of Barney's store; iron post, marked "2813 PHNX"	2,812.653
Pima, 200 feet west of station; near warning signpost 30 feet south of main track; iron post, marked "2843 PHNX"	2,842.621
Central; 50 feet southeast of road crossing, 300 feet west of church, and opposite mile board 45; iron post, marked "2883 PHNX"	2,882.477
Thatcher; northwest end of station grounds, on east side of wagon road, 30 feet south of track, 35 feet southwest of switch head block: iron post, marked "2931 PHNX"	2,930.250
Safford, 140 feet east of station; on east side of street, 15 feet north of main track, 3 feet west of telephone pole; iron post, marked "2923 PHNX"	2,922.584
Safford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of; in front of telephone pole on south side of county road between Safford and Solomonsville, 15 feet southwest of track; iron post, marked "2952 PHNX"	2,951.509
Solomonsville, near telegraph pole 100 feet east of station; 20 feet southwest of main track; iron post, marked "2979 PHNX"	2,978.709
Solomonsville, in middle of front of school building, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "2976 PHNX"	2,975.754

DUNCAN AND CLIFTON QUADRANGLES.

SOLOMONSVILLE, VIA CORONADO, TO CLIFTON.

Solomonsville, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of; in forks of road at junction of Solomonsville and Coronado toll road with Solomonsville and Duncan county road, 40 feet east of toll-road signboard; iron post, marked "3093 PHNX"	3,097.655
Solomonsville, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of; on northwest side of road at bend; iron post, marked "3208 PHNX"	3,207.745
Solomonsville, between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of; junction with first road running north, ground at	3,288
Solomonsville, between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of; junction with second road running north, ground at	3,313
Solomonsville, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of; on south side of road, at junction with abandoned road at bend, 120 feet southwest of point where telephone line crosses road; iron post, marked "3400 PHNX"	3,399.937
Solomonsville, 12 miles northeast of; in forks of road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of tollgate; iron post, marked "3706 PHNX"	3,705.753
Solomonsville, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of; at southeast corner of gate-keeper's house on north side of road, 40 feet east of tollgate; iron post, marked "4090 PHNX"	4,090.198
Coronado, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; on southeast side of road, opposite brown cliffs, 3 miles east of tollgate; in top of large sloping pink rock, aluminum tablet, marked "4394 PHNX"	4,394.226

	Feet.
Coronado, 8½ miles southwest of; 7 feet north of road at summit of pass over Peloncillo Range; iron post, marked "4804 PHNX"	4,803.696
Coronado, 5½ miles southwest of; 10 feet southeast of road opposite gulch coming in from southeast; in top of malpais rock, aluminum tablet, marked "4386 PHNX"	4,386.297
Coronado, 2½ miles southwest of; on northwest side of road on rocky ridge; in top of ledge, aluminum tablet, marked "4037 PHNX"	4,037.029
Coronado, on east side of road near warning sign, 40 feet south of Arizona and New Mexico Railway track, 50 feet northeast of Coronado stage station; iron post, marked "3451 PHNX"	3,451.020
Arizona and New Mexico Railway crossing; top of rail	3,448.5
Gila River: bed of, at ford	3,430
Coronado, 3 miles northeast of; 15 feet south of point where road begins steep descent to Rattlesnake wash; iron post, marked "3816 PHNX"	3,815.665
Clifton, 6½ miles southeast of; on north side of road at top of short steep hill, about ½ mile southwest of Phillips's ranch; iron post, marked "4059 PHNX"	4,058.597
Clifton, 4½ miles southeast of; in top of embedded red boulder, 20 feet northeast of road at summit of hill, 600 feet east of telephone mile board 34; aluminum tablet, marked "4172 PHNX"	4,171.939
Clifton, southeast corner of post-office and library building; iron post, marked "3465 PHNX"	3,465.165

CLIFTON, ALONG ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO RAILWAY, TO GUTHRIE.

Clifton, in front of station; top of rail	3,456
Bridge No. 1 over San Francisco River; top of rail	3,450
Clifton, 5½ miles southeast of; 35 feet west of main track, 250 feet south of north head block at north siding; in top of embedded boulder, aluminum tablet, marked "3798 PHNX"	3,797.731
Guthrie, 2½ miles northwest of; 500 feet southeast of mile post 9, 20 feet southwest of and 8 feet above track; aluminum tablet, marked "3588 PHNX"	3,588.159
Guthrie, northeast corner of section yard, 130 feet south of station; iron post, marked "3415 PHNX"	3,414.892

CORONADO, VIA SHELDON AND ASH PEAK, TO SOLOMONSVILLE.

Coronado, 4½ miles southeast of; 13 feet southwest of track, on curve near mouth of York Canyon; in top of ledge, aluminum tablet, marked "3502 PHNX"	3,502.251
Sheldon, 4.2 miles northwest of; 20 feet east of a trestle through which a wagon trail passes; iron post, marked "3520 PHNX"	3,520.043
Sheldon, 75 feet north of road crossing at depot platform; 60 feet west of track; iron post, marked "3570 PHNX"	3,569.620
Sheldon, 3.3 miles southwest of; 25 feet south of road, near point where road leaves gulch and crosses small divide; iron post, marked "3926 PHNX"	3,925.936
Ash Peak Spring, 150 feet northeast of; 125 feet northeast of road; iron post, marked "4184 PHNX"	4,184.144
Ash Peak Spring, 2.3 miles west of; summit of divide, 25 feet north of road, marked "4398 PHNX"	4,397.946

	Feet.
Ash Peak Spring, 5.7 miles west of; 15 feet north of road; iron post, marked "4117 PHNX".....	4, 117.002
Ash Peak Spring, 8.9 miles west of; 20 feet north of road, 800 feet north of ravine; iron post, marked "3865 PHNX".....	3, 865.064
Ash Peak Spring, 11 miles west of; 20 feet north of road, west bank of ravine; iron post, marked "3706 PHNX".....	3, 706.014
Ash Peak Spring, 14 miles west of; 20 feet north of road, iron post, marked "3481 PHNX".....	3, 481.541
Ash Peak Spring, 17.1 miles west of; 20 feet north of road, west bank of ravine; iron post, marked "3295 PHNX".....	3, 295.151
Ash Peak Spring, 19.4 miles west of; 15 feet north of road, south bank of ravine; iron post, marked "3195 PHNX".....	3, 195.130
Solomonaville, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of; fork of Coronado toll road and Duncan road; iron post, marked "3098 PHNX".....	3, 097.655

CLIFTON, ALONG WAGON ROAD TO MORENCI, THENCE VIA LONGFELLOW
MINE AND CHASE CREEK TO METCALF.

Clifton, 2.3 miles west of; north side of Chase Creek, 0.5 mile east of rock house, edge of road at foot of hill; in white rock 2 by 3 feet and 12 inches high; aluminum tablet, marked "3703 PHNX".....	3, 702.777
Clifton, 3.5 miles northwest of; top of east ridge on Clifton and Morenci wagon road, 75 feet north of fork of road, in white rock 2 by 3 feet and 12 inches high; aluminum tablet, marked "4316 PHNX".....	4, 316.079
Morenci, 0.9 mile southeast of; 500 feet below trestle of second loop going up canyon, west side of road at foot of cliff, 2 feet higher than road; aluminum tablet, marked "4541 PHNX".....	4, 540.811
Morenci; northeast corner of Detroit Copper Company's store, 0.5 foot higher than water table on main entrance; aluminum tablet, marked "4839 PHNX".....	4, 838.582
Morenci; north side of trail on top of divide between Detroit Copper Company's store and Longfellow mine, 125 feet northeast of company hospital; iron post, marked "4992 PHNX".....	4, 991.973
Longfellow incline, 300 feet northwest of foot of; 25 feet north of railroad, south bank of Chase Creek, large rock; aluminum tablet, marked "3989 PHNX".....	3, 989.162
Metcalf, 0.8 mile south of; east side of railroad track at foot of bluff, 300 feet northeast of stone house at foot of Queen mine incline, in rock ledge 10 feet higher than track; aluminum tablet, marked "4294 PHNX".....	4, 294.041
Metcalf, 900 feet south of Metcalf mine incline; east of railroad track, foot of rock ledge, 8 feet higher than track; aluminum tablet, marked "4415 PHNX".....	4, 414.928
Metcalf, southeast corner of Shannon Mine Company's office; iron post, marked "5543 PHNX".....	5, 543.108
Metcalf, summit of Shannon Mountain; bronze tablet, marked "5628 PHNX".....	5, 627.935

CLIFTON, UP SAN FRANCISCO RIVER 6 MILES.

Harper's ranch, 1.9 miles north of; foot of east bluff of canyon, 300 feet east of river, 50 feet east of road; iron post, marked "3624 PHNX"...	3, 623.993
San Francisco River, surface of water.....	3, 605
Harper's ranch, 0.2 mile northeast of; east side of river at foot of cliff 25 feet high, 75 feet east of road; iron post, marked "3579 PHNX"....	3, 578.743

	Feet.
Evans's point, Moody's blacksmith shop; 500 feet east of southwest corner of, 25 feet north of river, north side of road; reddish granite ledge, aluminum tablet, marked "3542 PHNX"	3,541.765
Potter's ranch, south side of entrance to, on west side of road; iron post, marked "3504 PHNX"	3,503.834
Clifton, 0.7 mile north of post-office; east edge of road, east side of river, in foot of red ledge of rock; iron post, marked "3467 PHNX"	3,466.968
San Francisco River, surface of water	3,458

YAVAPAI AND MARICOPA COUNTIES.

BRADSHAW MOUNTAINS QUADRANGLE.

The elevations in the following list are based on an iron post set in the court-house at Prescott and marked "5346 PRSCT." The elevation of this bench mark was determined from the corrected elevation of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad.

The leveling was done in 1900 and 1901 by Mr. John P. Darling and Mr. John T. Stewart, under the general direction of Mr. E. M. Douglas, geographer.

All bench marks depending on this datum are stamped PRSCT, in addition to the figures of elevation.

PRESCOTT SOUTHWARD TO BRIGGS, VIA BUENO, SENATOR MINE, MINNEHAHA, AND LEHMANS MINE.

	Feet.
Prescott court-house, 60 feet north of; 5 feet east of sidewalk in plaza; iron post, marked "5346 PRSCT"	5,346.077
Prescott, 2½ miles south of; at intersection of Crown King and Jersey Lilly roads, 225 feet south of bridge over small gulch; iron post, marked "5543 PRSCT"	5,543.087
Whiteside's house, 0.4 mile south of; 0.6 mile north of Groom Creek bridge; iron post, marked "6149 PRSCT"	6,149.401
Kelly's station, ¼ mile south of; ¾ mile north of forks of road to Reliance mine, top of small hill 10 feet north of road; iron post, marked "6396 PRSCT"	6,396.215
Covered bridge, 1.6 miles south of; at intersection of Mount Union and Crown King roads and on divide between Maple Gulch and Crook Canyon; iron post, marked "7187 PRSCT"	7,187.526
Palace station, 75 feet north of; 1.36 miles south of burnt mill, 20 feet west of road; iron post, marked "5847 PRSCT"	5,847.470
Coys station, 125 feet west of; at intersection of Crown King and Pine Flat roads, 10 feet south of road, in outcrop rock; aluminum tablet, marked "5563 PRSCT"	5,562.684
Bueno, or Johnson's station, 125 feet north of house; 3 feet east of road, in rock; aluminum tablet, marked "5258 PRSCT"	5,258.363
Bueno, 2½ miles south of; on divide between Battle Flat Blind Indian Creek, 8 feet east of road; iron post, marked "5740 PRSCT"	5,740.371
Roach's quartz mill, ¼ mile north of; top of hill between Blind Indian Creek and a small creek, 15 feet east of road; iron post, marked "5390 PRSCT"	5,390.263
Hooper post-office, 1½ miles south of; in forks of Crown King and Minnehaha roads; iron post, marked "5968 PRSCT"	5,967.998

	Feet.
Minnehaha, 3.5 miles north of; at Peterson's deserted ranch, east side of road; iron post, marked "5244 PRSCT"	5, 242.571
Minnehaha; 75 feet south of post-office, east side of road, 1,400 feet south of Buttons Mine; iron post, marked "5440 PRSCT"	5, 498.547
Minnehaha, 3.3 miles southwest of; 200 feet southwest of Fenton's old ranch, 25 feet southeast of intersection of old Phoenix road with Oak Creek road; iron post, marked "4354 PRSCT"	4, 352.609
Briggs, 4.5 miles north of; 1.5 miles north of Lehman's mine, 40 feet east of road, on a rocky point on ridge near divide; aluminum tablet, marked "4569 PRSCT"	4, 567.542
Copperopolis mine, 1.1 miles north of; 125 feet east of trail, in point of rocky ridge; aluminum tablet, marked "3939 PRSCT"	3, 937.649
Briggs; 400 feet north of post-office; 50 feet west of road, 15 feet higher than creek bed; aluminum tablet, marked "2759 PRSCT"	2, 757.614

BRIGGS TO MAYER, VIA HOT SPRINGS, FROG TANKS, NEW RIVER,
GODDARD, AND CÔRDES.

Briggs, 1.1 miles southeast of; north side of road at forks of road running to Whipsaw mine; foot of cliff on north side of Castle Creek; iron post, marked "2636 PRSCT"	2, 634.653
Hot Springs, 5.6 miles northwest of; west side of Castle Creek, west side of road; iron post, marked "2350 PRSCT"	2, 348.734
Hot Springs, 2 miles northwest of; 30 feet south of Hot Springs Junction road, south side of Castle Creek; iron post, marked "2090 PRSCT"	2, 068.961
Hot Springs; 20 feet east of hotel office; iron post, marked "1971 PRSCT"	1, 969.624
Dripping Springs, 700 feet northwest of; foot of intersection of north bank of Castle Creek and west bank of a ravine coming from east, 40 feet north of road; iron post, marked "1806 PRSCT"	1, 804.661
Dripping Springs, 3.6 miles southeast of; foot of cliff 15 feet high, north side of Castle Creek, 50 feet north of road; iron post, marked "1608 PRSCT"	1, 606.460
Castle Creek, 275 feet northwest of mouth of; foot of north bank of Castle Creek, 50 feet east of rock ledge; iron post, marked "1489 PRSCT"	1, 487.633
Aqua Fria River, bed of, at road crossing	1, 432
Frog Tank, 400 feet northwest of; on east side of river, 63 feet higher than river, west side of old road in rock ledge; aluminum tablet, marked "1495 PRSCT"	1, 493.677
Lower New River, 6.8 miles southwest of; top of ridge between two small washes, 15 feet south of road; iron post, marked "1694 PRSCT"	1, 692.752
Lower New River, 3.1 miles southwest of; 75 feet east of foot of bench on west side of New River, west side of trail; iron post, marked "1832 PRSCT"	1, 830.866
Lower New River, southwest corner of yard, east side of road; iron post, marked "1984 PRSCT"	1, 983.730
Alkire ranch, 10 feet north of yard gate, west side of road; iron post, marked "2155 PRSCT"	2, 153.751
Hudson, 500 feet northeast of abandoned house, north bank of creek, south side of road; iron post, marked "1931 PRSCT"	1, 929.953
Goddard, 200 feet southeast of ranch; west side of road; iron post, marked "1991 PRSCT"	1, 969.717

	Feet.
Aqua Fria River, bed of, at crossing	1,970
Black Canyon Creek, 50 feet south of; on point in bend of creek, 50 feet east of road; iron post, marked "2020 PRSCT"	2,018.965
Bumble Bee, 3 miles south of; 60 feet south of small dry creek, 10 feet east of road; iron post, marked "2515 PRSCT"	2,513.954
Bumble Bee store, 200 feet northeast of; 20 feet west of road; iron post, marked "2509 PRSCT"	2,503.068
Bumble Bee, 2½ miles north of; 6 miles south of Cordes, in forks of road; iron post, marked "2686 PRSCT"	2,684.814
Cordes, 3 miles south of; in forks of road at Hidden Treasure mine, 20 feet west of road; iron post, marked "3074 PRSCT"	3,072.990
Cordes, 150 feet west of post-office, 60 feet west of storehouse, 25 feet south of road; iron post, marked "3762 PRSCT"	3,761.068
Cordes, 2½ miles north of; 6½ miles south of Mayer, 10 feet east of road, on top of small raise; iron post, marked "4024 PRSCT"	4,022.925
Mayer, ¾ miles south of; 30 feet east of road, on top of hill; iron post, marked "4353 PRSCT"	4,351.756

MAYER TO PRESCOTT, VIA BIG BUG AND LYNX CREEK.

Mayer, ¼ mile north of railroad depot, 25 feet west of road, 50 feet west of Big Bug Creek; iron post, marked "4392 PRSCT"	4,390.967
Mayer, 2½ miles northwest of; 400 feet north of McMichael's ranch, 180 feet west of railroad track, 20 feet northeast of road; iron post, marked "4605 PRSCT"	4,603.798
Old Big Bug Town, 1 mile north of Big Bug post-office, in forks of Big Bug and McCabe roads; iron post, marked "5069 PRSCT"	5,067.877
Providence, ¼ mile northwest of post-office, at forks in road to Post-master mine; iron post, marked "5020 PRSCT"	5,619.182
Steeze ranch, 1½ miles northwest of; on top of divide between Big Bug and Lynx creeks; iron post, marked "6995 PRSCT"	6,994.363
Big Bug and Lynx Creek-Prescott road, 1½ miles northwest of intersection of; on top of hill, 20 feet south of road; iron post, marked "6225 PRSCT"	6,224.100
Sevenmile house, ¼ mile southeast of; in forks of Lynx Creek-Prescott and Lynx Creek Dam roads; iron post, marked "5557 PRSCT"	5,555.799
Fourmile house, 150 feet northeast of; at junction of Prescott-Lynx Creek and Black Canyon roads; iron post, marked "5565 PRSCT"	5,563.794

BUENO TO MAYER, VIA BATTLE FLAT.

Bueno, 5 miles east of; 2½ miles west of Goat ranch, on bank of Tuscumbia Creek, 15 feet south of road; iron post, marked "5027 PRSCT" ..	5,027.322
Goat ranch, ¼ mile northeast of; top of hill between Peck Canyon and Bear Creek, 15 feet east of road; iron post, marked "4638 PRSCT" ..	4,638.348
Wolf Creek, 1 mile northeast of; summit of hill between Wolf Creek and Dead Cow Gulch, slate outcrop 20 feet north of road; aluminum tablet, marked "4830 PRSCT"	4,838.628
Mayer, 1½ miles southwest of; at forks of Crown King and Old Virgin Mary roads; iron post, marked "4625 PRSCT"	4,624.304

CROWN KING TO ALEXANDRIA.

Crown King, 2½ miles north of; 4½ miles south of Hooper post-office, top of divide, 15 feet west of road; iron post, marked "6769 PRSCT"	6,768.924
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	Feet.
Crown King, 75 feet north of saloon at intersection of Prescott-Crown King and Mayer-Crown King roads, 25 feet north of Prescott road; iron post, marked "5975 PRSCT"	5,975.304
Crown King, 3 miles north of; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of top of divide, 20 feet west of road; iron post, marked "7016 PRSCT"	7,015.961
Alexandria, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of top of divide, 8 feet north of road, quartz rock; aluminum tablet, marked "5391 PRSCT"	5,391.414

TOP OF MOUNT UNION, NOT CHECKED.

Mount Union, highest point of; bronze tablet marking primary triangulation station, marked "7971 PRSCT"	7,970.760
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PACIFIC SECTION OF TOPOGRAPHY.

In this section, under the direction of Mr. Richard U. Goode, geographer in charge, spirit leveling was continued for the control of the regular topographic work executed during the year in the various localities, as follows:

IDAHO-MONTANA.

SHOSHONE AND MISSOULA COUNTIES.

CŒUR D'ALENE MINING REGION.

The elevations in the following list are in continuation of leveling reported upon in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual, and are based on an aluminum tablet in the top of the latitude pier in the grounds of the county court-house at Spokane, Wash., accepted as 1,890.954 feet above mean sea level. These elevations depend directly upon that of a bench mark at Lane, Idaho, as published on page 522 of that Appendix.

The leveling was done, under the direction of Mr. Van H. Manning, topographer, by Mr. F. E. Washburn, levelman.

All bench marks depending on this datum are stamped with the letter "S" in addition to the figures of elevation.

LANE, VIA OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY RAILROAD AND NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, TO LOOKOUT AT SUMMIT OF BITTER-ROOT MOUNTAINS.

	Feet.
Lane, 600 feet southeast of post-office and station, 40 feet north of house, in granite boulder 24 by 36 by 40; aluminum bolt, marked "2153 S" (see Appendix to 21st Ann. Rpt.)	2,153.092
Lane, 1 mile east of; milepost 446, spike in	2,132.29
Milepost 447, spike in	2,136.65
Milepost 448, spike in	2,137.52
Milepost 449, spike in	2,136.46
Milepost 450, spike in	2,133.60
Milepost 451, spike in	2,136.69
Dudley, milepost 452, spike in	2,140.00
Dudley, 1 mile east of; milepost 453, spike in	2,143.25

	Feet.
Milepost 454, spike in.....	2, 140.13
Milepost 455, spike in.....	2, 134.94
Milepost 456, spike in.....	2, 151.02
Milepost 457, spike in.....	2, 142.68
Cataldo, at northwest corner of store; telephone pole, spike in.....	2, 144.05
Cataldo, 0.6 mile northeast of; 30 feet northwest of northeast corner of house; fence post, spike in.....	2, 143.33
Cataldo, 1.6 miles northeast of; 350 feet northeast of house; telephone pole, spike in.....	2, 212.43
Cataldo, 2.6 miles northeast of; 20 feet south of old railroad track, at beginning of cut, 400 feet from barn; telephone pole, spike in.....	2, 177.80
Kingston; 600 feet northeast of schoolhouse, 500 feet northeast of crossroads, 450 feet north of house; telephone pole, spike in.....	2, 198.89
Kingston, 1 mile east of; 12 feet southeast of road crossing at beginning of cut; telephone pole, spike in.....	2, 297.85
Kingston, 2 miles east of; 475 feet southwest of old bridge, 250 feet south of house, 15 feet north of track; telephone pole, spike in.....	2, 209.73
Kingston, 3 miles east of; third telephone pole from east end of cut; spike in.....	2, 211.66
Kingston, 4 miles east of; 60 feet southeast of fence intersection; fourth telephone pole west of cut; spike in.....	2, 214.57
Kingston, 4.7 miles east of; 125 feet west of intersection of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Railroad and old Northern Pacific Railroad track; post, spike in.....	2, 227.23
Kingston, 5 miles east of; 30 feet south of track; telephone pole, spike in.....	2, 238.81
Milepost 467 of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Railroad, spike in.....	2, 248.33
Milepost 468, spike in.....	2, 272.41
Kellogg; 200 feet southeast of depot, 5 feet west of northwest corner of Hotel McKinniss; iron post, marked "2305 S".....	2, 305.166
Kellogg, 1.1 miles east of; 30 feet west of road crossing; milepost 470, spike in.....	2, 342.70
Milepost 471, 15 feet south of road crossing, spike in.....	2, 359.48
Milepost 472, 120 feet west of road crossing, spike in.....	2, 382.31
Milepost 473, spike in.....	2, 418.05
Milepost 474, 550 feet west of road crossing, spike in.....	2, 457.70
Milepost 475, spike in.....	2, 510.20
Osburn; 3 feet northeast of northeast corner of Osburn grocery store on west side of Mullan avenue, 300 feet northwest of hotel, 4 feet southwest of sidewalk; iron post, marked "2521 S".....	2, 521.320
Osburn, 0.7 mile east of; milepost 476, spike in.....	2, 549.85
Osburn, 1.7 miles east of; 180 feet south of road crossing, 80 feet northeast of track; telephone pole, spike in.....	2, 604.41
Milepost 478, spike in.....	2, 637.30
Milepost 479, spike in.....	2, 690.68
Wallace; 7 feet south of northeast corner of schoolhouse; iron post, marked "2728 S".....	2, 727.952
Wallace, 0.6 mile east of; second telegraph pole east of track intersection of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's Railroad and Northern Pacific Railroad, spike in.....	2, 754.92
Wallace, 1.4 miles east of; opposite Northern Pacific milepost D 128, telephone pole, spike in.....	2, 801.40
Milepost D 126, spike in.....	2, 881.27
Milepost D 125, spike in.....	2, 949.47

	Feet.
Milepost D 124, spike in, in Grouse Gulch.....	3, 031.20
Milepost D 123, 25 feet northeast of; 35 feet northeast of track; telephone pole, spike in.....	3, 122.69
Milepost D 122, opposite, 6 feet west of track; spike in post.....	3, 196.01
Mullan, 15 feet west of depot, at base of steps and at corner of sidewalk; iron post, marked "3244 S".....	3, 244.301
Mullan, 3 miles east of; 40 feet north of track; opposite milepost D 121, telephone pole, spike in.....	3, 268.41
Milepost D 120, spike in.....	3, 355.69
Milepost D 119, spike in.....	3, 459.89
Milepost D 118, spike in.....	3, 572.86
Trestle 71, east end of; spike in telephone pole.....	3, 691.01
Mullan, 4.3 miles east of; 30 feet east of crossing of highest track on switch back; railroad crossing post, spike in.....	4, 385.94
Milepost D 111, spike in.....	4, 455.15
Milepost D 110, spike in.....	4, 642.62
Lookout, 30 feet west of depot, 250 feet south of the Idaho-Montana State line; iron post, marked "4727 S".....	4, 726.714

WALLACE, VIA NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, GEM AND BURKE, TO
GLIDDEN PASS.

Milepost 1, between Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Railroad and Northern Pacific Railroad tracks; spike in.....	2, 856.01
Milepost 2, spike in.....	2, 991.98
Milepost 3, 40 feet northwest of; telephone pole, spike in.....	3, 127.55
Granite, opposite Granite Mill, 10 feet north of Canyon Creek; pine stump, spike in root of.....	3, 167.65
Gem; in granite boulder, 5 by 5 by 4 feet, 725 feet east of Granite Mill, 6 feet west of house, on fence line 45 feet north of Northern Pacific Railroad, 20 feet north of wagon road; aluminum bolt, marked "3197 S".....	3, 196.491
Gem; spike in milepost 4.....	3, 284.56
Helena Frisco Mill; in front of; ground.....	3, 308
Mammoth Mill; track below Mammoth compressor.....	3, 427
Milepost 5, spike in.....	3, 447.33
Standard Mill; track elevation under tramway.....	3, 549
Mace; milepost 6, spike in.....	3, 637.77
Burke; 180 feet west of Northern Pacific depot, 15 feet north of track, 15 feet east of house, 17 feet northeast of telephone pole, 60 feet west of road crossing, 10 feet north of wagon road, in rock at base of cliff; aluminum tablet, marked "3736 S".....	3, 736.163
Burke, Northern Pacific depot; top of rail in front of.....	3, 470.4
Burke, eastern part of; 0.6 mile northeast of east entrance to Gorge Gulch, 20 feet south of road, 12 feet south of fence, 15 feet north of Canyon Creek; spike in telephone pole.....	3, 830.82
Burke, 1.6 miles northeast of; south of Tiger Poorman electric station, 18 feet north of wagon road; spruce tree, spike in.....	4, 099.78
Burke, 3 miles east of; 100 feet north of flume, 1 foot south of road; fir tree, 4 inches in diameter, spike in root of.....	4, 783.11
Burke, 4 miles east of; 2 feet north of road; balsam tree, 5 inches in diameter, spike in root of.....	5, 162.45
Glidden Pass, summit of Bitterroot Mountains, 15 feet east of road; in white limestone pillar, 5 by 6 inches at top, projecting 4 inches above ground; aluminum tablet, marked "5768 S".....	5, 767.743

OSBURN, VIA BEAVER STATION, DELTA, THIARD, AND MURRAY. TO
SUMMIT OF BITTERROOT MOUNTAINS.

	Feet.
Osburn, 1 mile northeast of; telephone pole, 6 feet north of road, spike in	2,626.34
Osburn, 2 miles northeast of; telephone pole, 6 feet east of road, spike in	2,769.01
Osburn, 3 miles northeast of; blazed cedar tree 8 feet east of road, spike in	3,074.49
Osburn, 4 miles northeast of; telephone pole 6 feet south of road, spike in	3,468.84
Osburn, 5 miles northeast of; 7 feet southeast of road, 20 feet northeast of spring; telephone pole, spike in	3,921.75
Summit of mountain between Osburn and Beaver station; iron post, marked "4080 S."	4,079.949
Osburn, 6½ miles northeast of; 60 feet north of bridge and 15 feet east of road; pine stump, spike in	3,343.66
Osburn, 7½ miles north of; 200 feet south of bridge, 6 feet east of road; telephone pole, spike in	2,814.87
Beaver station, 6 feet north of northeast corner of house; 3 feet east of fence, 5 feet north of porch; iron post, marked "2785 S."	2,784.831
Beaver station, 0.9 mile northwest of; telephone pole east side of road, spike in	2,693.98
Beaver station, 1.9 miles northwest of; 900 feet north of house; telephone pole, spike in	2,618.69
Beaver station, 2.9 miles northwest of; 40 feet north of rock cut; old tree on west side of road, spike in	2,557.31
Delta, at street intersection; flag pole, spike in	2,516.88
Delta, 50 feet northwest of flag pole; 8 feet southeast of cabin, 150 feet west of post-office; iron post, marked "2517 S."	2,517.229
Delta, 0.5 mile northeast of; 10 feet west of spring; spike in telephone pole	2,570.58
Thiard, in front of postoffice; ground	2,671
Thiard, 0.3 mile northeast of; 20 feet south of road; charred tree, spike in	2,727.68
Thiard, 1.3 miles northeast of; 5 feet north of road; fir tree, spike in	3,128.65
Summit of mountain between Murray and Delta; 25 feet north of road, 6 feet south of large stump; iron post, marked "3321 S."	3,321.275
Summit of mountain, 0.6 mile east of; support to telephone pole, spike in	3,212.10
Summit of mountain, 1.6 miles east of; 12 feet northeast of mine entrance, telephone pole, spike in	2,999.86
Summit of mountain, 2.6 miles east of; 6 feet north of road, 400 feet east of Tiger Gulch; pine stump, spike in	2,788.85
Murray, at intersection of Main and Second streets, 6 feet west of southwest corner of printing office; iron post, marked "2772 S."	2,771.881
Murray, 1 mile east of; spike in root of pine stump, 2 feet west of road	2,910.78
Livingston; in front of Idaho Mill; ground	2,925
Murray, 2 miles east of; 20 feet south of road; spike in root of charred stump	2,942.28
Murray, 3 miles east of; 4 feet northeast of road; spike in charred stump	3,017.80
Raven; in boulder 6 inches above ground, at base of stump 100 feet south of old sawmill, at north end of Burke trail, at the mouth of Granite Creek; aluminum tablet, marked "3060 S."	3,060.207
Raven, 0.3 mile east of; 2 feet south of road, 60 feet west of fork of road; spike in top of log	3,130.58
Raven, 1.1 miles east of; 20 feet south of road; pine tree 8 inches in diameter, spike in root of	3,257.60

	Feet.
Sullivan, 7 feet north of road, 1.5 feet west of window facing road; base log of log house, spike in	3,476.69
Sullivan, 1 mile east of; 2 feet north of road, 35 feet northeast of blazed tree, on south side of road; sandstone 2½ by 2 by 1 foot, chisel marked +	3,907.56
Sullivan, 2 miles east of; 3 feet north of road; fir tree, spike in	4,408.44
Summit of the Bitterroot Mountains; 25 feet northeast of road, 25 feet southeast of flume; iron post, marked "4862 S."	4,861.738

BURKE, VIA TRAIL, TO RAVEN.

Burke, 1 mile north of; 2 feet south of trail at switchback; spruce tree 5 inches in diameter, spike in root of	4,632.14
Burke, 1.9 miles north of; south side of trail; crooked tree 8 inches in diameter, spike in	5,612.50
Summit, 6 feet east of trail; iron post, marked "5839 S."	5,838.914
Summit, 1 mile north of; 6 feet east of trail; spike in stump	4,975.85
Summit, 1.8 miles north of; pine tree, spike in root of	3,986.00
Summit, 2.8 miles north of; 10 feet west of trail, 30 feet east of creek; cedar tree 3.5 feet in diameter, spike in root of	3,497.10
Summit, 3.8 miles north of; 1 mile south of Raven, 3 feet west of trail; cedar tree 1.5 feet in diameter, spike in	3,238.29

MURRAY, VIA EAGLE AND UP EAST FORK OF EAGLE CREEK.

Murray, 0.7 mile northwest of; 8 feet south of road, opposite Missoula Gulch; pine stump, spike in	2,733.02
Murray, 1.7 miles northwest of; 5 feet south of road, 15 feet south of old flume; poplar tree, spike in	2,653.47
Murray, 2.7 miles northwest of; 15 feet east of road; spike in tree	2,600.96
Eagle, 20 feet north of cabin, 30 feet east of road; iron post, marked "2546 S."	2,546.534
Eagle, 360 feet west of white house, 120 feet north of road; fir tree, spike in	2,549.34
Eagle, 1 mile east of; 4 feet south of road, 450 feet southeast of house; spruce tree 5 inches in diameter, spike in	2,619.22
Eagle, 1.2 miles east of; 50 feet east of forks of roads; spruce tree, spike in	2,626.16
Eagle, 2 miles east of; 30 feet east of Eagle Creek, on north side of road; cedar tree, spike in	2,703.22
Eagle, 3 miles east of; 2 feet north of road; fir tree, spike in	2,797.06
Eagle, 4 miles east of; 400 feet northeast of branches of creek, at north side of road, in quartz rock 5 by 4 by 4 feet at base of cliff; copper bolt, marked "2892 S."	2,892.123

EAGLE, VIA PRICHARD CREEK, TO NORTH FORK OF CŒUR D'ALENE RIVER.

Eagle, 1 mile west of; 4 feet north of road; cedar tree, spike in	2,490.62
Eagle, 2 miles west of; south of road; pine tree 15 inches in diameter, spike in	2,448.30
Eagle, 2.9 miles west of; 25 feet south of road, 300 feet south of house, 40 feet south of large gate; fir tree, spike in	2,404.27

BEAVER STATION TO WALLACE.

Beaver Station, 1.1 miles east of; at intersection of Carbon and Nine-Mile roads; mail post, spike in	3,033.66
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	Feet.
Beaver Station, 2 miles southeast of; 12 feet east of road; pine tree 1 inch in diameter, spike in.....	3,501.69
Beaver Station, 3 miles southeast of; 6 feet east of road; spruce tree 2 feet in diameter, spike in	3,848.85
Dobsons Pass, 12 feet south of road; iron post, marked "4179 S."	4,179.880
Dobsons Pass, 1.1 miles southeast of; 10 feet west of road; tamarack tree 1.6 inches in diameter, spike in root of.....	3,801.58
Dobsons Pass, 2 miles southeast of; 4 feet west of sharp bend in road; pine stump 15 feet high, spike in base of	3,488.98
Bradyville, 100 feet west of; telephone station, 33 feet east of railroad track, 50 feet west of wagon road; telephone pole, spike in	3,145.04
Wallace, 2.2 miles north of; 12 feet east of track, 30 feet east of Gorge Creek; telephone pole, spike in	2,970.54
Wallace, 1.3 miles north of; 12 feet east of track, 75 feet east of creek, 125 feet east of pond; telephone pole, spike in	2,866.51
Wallace, 0.3 mile north of; 300 feet north of bridge, 25 feet west of track, 30 feet east of creek; large pine stump, spike in.....	2,741.99

ELEVATIONS DETERMINED BY VERTICAL ANGULATION.

Stevens Peak: in rocky cliff, 100 feet northeast of triangulation station; aluminum tablet, marked "6826 S. V. A"	6,826
Sunset Peak; in rock 14 by 10 by 10 feet and sunk in ground under mound of rock, 30 feet north of a mineral monument; aluminum tablet, marked "6424 S. V. A"	6,424
Granite Peak: in a granite boulder at base of mound of rock 10 feet high; aluminum tablet, marked "6810 S. V. A"	6,810
Murray Peak: in rock 8 inches above ground, in ledge of rock 24 inches long, 8 inches wide, 10 feet south of triangulation station; aluminum tablet, marked "5920 S. V. A"	5,920

CALIFORNIA.

RIVERSIDE AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES.

RAMONA AND INDIO QUADRANGLES.

The elevations in the following list are based on a bronze tablet in the foundation of the public school building at Temecula, established in 1897, the height of which was accepted as 1,018.951 feet.

The leveling was done by Mr. C. C. Ward, levelman, in charge.

All bench marks depending on this datum are stamped with the letter "T" in addition to the figures of elevation.

TEMECULA, VIA NIGGER CANYON AND OAK GROVE, TO WARNER'S RANCH.

	Feet.
Temecula, 8½ miles east of, southeast corner of private road crossing just north of dry wash of Temecula River; iron post, marked "1228 T"	1,228.075
Nigger Canyon, at mouth of; on south side, at gate near Chinese cabin, about 15 feet from rock point; basalt boulder 2½ by 4 by 6 feet, point on top of	1,264.90
Nigger Canyon, about 1 mile northwest of head of, 20 feet south of road; willow tree 18 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	1,315.94

	Feet.
Nigger Canyon, at head of, about 300 feet west of junction with "Arroyo Seco" canyon; on top of concrete curb of northernmost of 6 wells which extend across the canyon: chiseled point.....	1,851.35
Nigger Canyon, 1¼ miles southeast of, 65 feet north of road to Warner's ranch and 50 feet east of road across creek: elder tree 1 foot in diameter, wire nail in butt of	1,442.07
Nigger Canyon, 1¼ miles southeast of, 10 feet south of road, at junction of Temecula-Warner road with road to north, 120 feet southwest of elder tree: iron post, marked "1450 T"	1,449.983
Radec post-office, about 2.6 miles northwest of, at south side of road; cottonwood tree 2½ feet in diameter, nail in butt of	1,504.10
Radec post-office, 1¼ miles northwest of, at road crossing: bed of Temecula creek	1,516
Radec post-office, 1 mile northwest of, 20 feet south of road on summit of ridge; slab of granite 4 feet high broken from large granite boulder, point on top of	1,707.63
Radec post-office, ¼ mile north of, at junction with road to San Jacinto: iron post, marked "1694 T"	1,693.968
Radec post-office, 1¼ miles southeast of, at junction with road to south, fence corner post, nail in top of	1,870.11
Aguanga Valley store, ¾ mile northwest of, on north side of road opposite fence corner; nail in butt of elder tree 8 inches in diameter	1,906.67
Aguanga Valley store, at northeast corner of; nail in hub	1,930.30
Bergman post-office, junction with road to, at foot of sign post; ground	1,975
Cienega schoolhouse, 100 feet north of, 55 feet north of fence; granite boulder in road 8 by 6 by 4 feet, point on top of	1,988.84
Cienega schoolhouse, 2 feet south of fence and 3 feet east of front gate; iron post, marked "1988 T"	1,987.915
Cienega schoolhouse, 1½ miles east of, at north edge of road on summit of divide: granite boulder 2 by 2 by 3 feet, point on top of	2,475.95
Cienega schoolhouse, 2.8 miles southeast of, at junction with road from west, at foot of sign post; nail in hub	2,436.38
Cienega schoolhouse, 2¼ miles southeast of, in flat draw, 10 feet north of road; iron post, marked "2439 T"	2,438.979
Oak Grove schoolhouse, about ¼ mile northwest of, south side of road at junction with private road to northeast; embedded boulder 2 feet in diameter, point on top of	2,707.76
Oak Grove schoolhouse, southwest corner of; embedded rock 1 foot square, point on top of	2,750.36
Oak Grove schoolhouse, 50 feet south of, in yard, at east side of gate; iron post, marked "2751 T"	2,750.937
Oak Grove schoolhouse, ¼ mile south of, east side of road, 110 feet south of junction of roads; oak tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in root of	2,831.37
Oak Grove schoolhouse, 1¼ miles southeast of, south side of road, at west side of dry creek bed; burned oak tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	3,025.37
Oak Grove schoolhouse, 3 miles southeast of, right side of road; nail in butt of oak tree 6 inches in diameter	3,196.27
Oak Grove schoolhouse, 1 miles southeast of, 15 feet east of road on summit of divide between Temecula Creek and San Luis Rey River, 150 feet north of fence corner; oak tree 2½ feet in diameter, nail in butt of	3,284.37
Oak Grove schoolhouse, 4 miles southeast of: T. 9 S., R. 2 E., sec. 35, San Bernardino meridian, about 400 feet west of ¼ corner, east side of; 10 feet west of road on summit of divide between Temecula and San Luis Rey rivers, 3 feet east of fence corner: iron post, marked "3283 T"	3,282.046

Feet.

Porta Cruz, about 4 miles north of, T. 10 S., R. 2 E., sec. 1, about 1,000 feet south of $\frac{1}{2}$ corner north side of; 40 feet north of road at white gate. on west side of green grass plot, oak tree $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet in diameter, nail in butt of	3,153.16
Porta Cruz, 3 miles northwest of, east side of dry wash at road crossing, near junction of channels, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of junction with road to Agua Caliente; cottonwood tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in root of	3,024.27
Porta Cruz, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of, on west side of road; rock 3 by 2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, point on top of	2,978.83
Porta Cruz, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of, 45 feet south of road; granite boulder $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, top of	2,918.99
Porta Cruz, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of, about 25 feet south of road; iron post, marked "2916 T"	2,916.046
Porta Cruz, at junction of road to ranch house with road to Julian, Mesa Grande, Pala, etc.; ground	2,848
Porta Cruz, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of, 60 feet south of junction of road to Julian, etc., with road to Adobe Cabin corral; oak tree $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet in diameter, nail in root of	2,839.39
Warner's ranch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of Adobe Cabin corral, 150 feet southeast of intersection of road from Temecula to Julian with road from ranch house to corral and Smith Mountain; cottonwood tree $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet in diameter, nail in butt of	2,772.47
Warner's ranch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of Adobe Cabin corral; in southeast corner of intersection of road from ranch house to corral with Temecula-Julian road; iron post, marked "2772 T"	2,772.638
WARNER'S RANCH, VIA SAN LUIS REY CANYON AND POTRERO INDIAN RESERVATION, TO PAUMA GRANT.	
Warner's ranch, 60 feet southwest of Adobe Cabin corral, at right side of road, 75 feet from water hole; willow tree 3 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	2,744.34
Warner's ranch, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of Adobe Cabin corral, at foot of hill near dry lake bed, at left of road; granite boulder 5 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 feet, top of	2,701.38
San Luis Rey River, bed of, in dry wash, at junction with road to north west	2,661
San Luis Rey River, about 210 feet west of crossing; 50 feet left of road; triple butt willow tree, nail in root of	2,669.53
Smith Mountain, at foot of grade over southeast point of; 40 feet north of road, on west side of dry arroyo; granite boulder 4 by 2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. point on top of	2,655.68
San Luis Rey Canyon, head of; 45 feet west of road above foot of grade in first bend of Smith Mountain; iron post, marked "2724 T"	2,723.028
San Luis Rey River, bed of; near fence at west line of Warner's ranch	2,616
San Luis Rey Canyon, 1 mile from head of; at old dam site, on right bank of river; double oak tree, nail in butt of	2,597.55
San Luis Rey Canyon, 2 miles from head of; on left bank of river, at end of old stone dam, 60 feet from cataract; embedded granite boulder 6 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 foot, point on top of	2,552.21
San Luis Rey Canyon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from head of; on left bank of river, at trail crossing where it again comes into canyon; boulder 3 by 10 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, top of	2,498.20
San Luis Rey Canyon, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles below head of; 30 feet left of river near west end of bar, 10 feet left of trail; stone 10 by 4 by 1 foot, top of ..	2,465.65

	Feet.
Amago post-office, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; in San Luis Rey Canyon, 75 feet above trail crossing, on south side of stream, at junction of dry creek bed from south with San Luis Rey River; granite ledge $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above bed of river, on top of	2, 401.59
Amago post-office, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; at east side of trail in San Luis Rey Canyon, south side of creek, 100 feet west of junction of dry creek bed from south with San Luis Rey River, on west side of granite ledge; bronze tablet, marked "2404 T"	2, 403.994
Amago post-office, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; 10 feet right of trail in San Luis Rey Canyon, at foot of double sycamore tree; granite boulder $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 by 2 feet, point on top of	2, 326
Amago post-office, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; north side of San Luis Rey Canyon, 5 feet right of trail where it leaves canyon and runs up hill to Lajolla Indian Reservation; granite boulder 6 by 10 by 5 feet, point on top of	2, 233.45
Amago post-office, in La Jolla Indian Reservation; 60 feet west of summit of hill in road; stone $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, point on top of	2, 799.20
Lajolla, Indian Reservation schoolhouse; 25 feet west of southwest corner of; oak tree $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, nail in root of	2, 715.91
Lajolla, Indian Reservation school house; at southwest corner of; iron post, marked "2719 T"	2, 719.077
Lajolla schoolhouse, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of; on south side of road, at junction with road up Smith Mountain to Nellie post-office, west side of creek; granite boulder $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 by 6 feet, on top of	2, 977.91
Potrero Indian Reservation, 3 miles west of Lajolla schoolhouse; 10 feet west of road, 70 feet south of end of lane to northeast; granite boulder 2 by 2 by 3 feet, point on top of	2, 540.86
Sparkman's store, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeast of; on east side of dry canyon, north side of road; granite boulder 1 by 2 by 3 feet, point on top of ..	1, 927.45
Sparkman's store, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeast of; west side of road; granite boulder 1 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 feet, point on top of	1, 473.32
Sparkman's store, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; on east side of road, at junction of road from Lajolla to Pala with road to Escondido, north bank of dry wash; green shell of burned sycamore tree 7 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	1, 150.77
Sparkman's store, 125 feet northwest of; north side of road; double butt sycamore tree, butts 10 inches in diameter, nail in saddle of	1, 015.75
Sparkman's store, 45 feet northwest of; 2 feet northeast of stone fence on southwest side of road; iron post, marked "1016 T"	1, 015.922
Sparkman's store, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of; 80 feet west of road, about midway between road and bank of old river channel; broken-top elder tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	803.95
Sparkman's store, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of; at north side of road; granite boulder 1 by 2 by 2 feet, point on top of	889.32
Sparkman's store, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of; 15 feet west of road; granite boulder $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet, point on top of	830.64
Pauma ranch, southeast of fork of road to ranch house; iron post, marked "758 T"	758.008
SPARKMAN'S STORE VIA RINCON TO T. 11 S., R. 1 W., SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN.	
Sparkman's store, 125 feet northwest of; north side of road; double sycamore tree, nail in forks of	1, 015.75
Rincon schoolhouse, at gate in front of; ground	974

Feet.

Rincon schoolhouse, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south from; 150 feet west of road crossing of San Luis Rey River; granite boulder 5 by 7 by 6 feet at point of rock ledge, point on top of	861.16
Rincon schoolhouse, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of; about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of crossing of San Luis Rey River, 25 feet west of road, at junction of road to Escondido with road up creek; granite boulder 6 by 6 by 12 feet, largest of pile, point on top of	947.52
Rincon schoolhouse, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of; about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of San Luis Rey River crossing, at junction of road to Escondido with road up creek; iron post, marked "939 T"	938.883

ADOBE CABIN CORRAL TO AGUA CALIENTE.

Adobe Cabin corral, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; 30 feet east of road where road from Temecula to Warner crosses wash of Agua Caliente Creek; a crooked cottonwood tree 4 feet in diameter, nail in horizontal part of	2,808.49
Agua Caliente, about 2 miles west of; 20 feet east of road where road from Temecula to Agua Caliente crosses Agua Caliente Creek wash; reclining cottonwood tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	2,888.69
Agua Caliente schoolhouse, 115 feet south of; about 80 feet north of creek; granite boulder 2 by 3 by 5 feet, point on top of	3,163.75
Agua Caliente schoolhouse, southwest corner of; iron post, marked "3165 T"	3,164.934

AGUA CALIENTE TO WARNER.

Agua Caliente, about 1 mile south of; at junction with road to west; ground	3,068
Agua Caliente, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of; 15 feet west of road on south bank of Cañada Verde; oak tree 20 inches in diameter, nail in horizontal limb of	3,069.76
Agua Caliente, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; 10 feet south of road, on west side of small ridge; white boulder 1 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 feet, point on top of	3,163.75
Summit of divide; ground, in road	3,541
Agua Caliente, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; 200 feet south of summit of divide, at junction with road to San Ignacio; 45 feet east of road; boulder 1 by 2 by 3 feet, point on	3,534.79
Warner schoolhouse, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of; T. 10 S., R. 3 E., sec. 30, about 500 feet east of road, and 350 feet east of southwest corner of, on township line; granite boulder 4 by 6 by 8 feet, point on top of	3,476.88
Warner schoolhouse, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of; T. 10 S., R. 3 E.; 150 feet east of road and 5 feet east of southwest corner of; iron post, marked "3459 T"	3,458.982
Warner schoolhouse, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeast of; 110 feet west of road at point of ridge; embedded granite boulder 6 by 18 by 18 inches, point on top of	3,290.04
Warner schoolhouse, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northeast of; 45 feet west of road, about midway between junction with road to San Ignacio and road to Fort Yuma; elder tree 1 foot in diameter, nail in butt of	3,176.71
Warner schoolhouse, 1 mile east of; 50 feet north of road at junction of old Fort Yuma road with road to Mines; at base of dead elder tree, nail in burned hub	3,237.34
Warner schoolhouse, 1 mile east of; 50 feet east of junction of old Fort Yuma road with road to east; iron post, marked "3240 T"	3,239.901

	Feet.
Warner schoolhouse, 500 feet west of; reclining willow tree 18 inches in diameter, at east end of row of trees, nail in butt of	3,095.79
Warner, 60 feet east of Wilson's store, 55 feet west of well; cottonwood tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	2,999.09

WARNER POST-OFFICE TO ADOBE CABIN CORRAL.

Warner ranch house, 80 feet southeast of; 50 feet south of southwest corner of barn; embedded granite boulder 18 inches in diameter, point on	2,897.83
Warner ranch house, in forks of road at southwest corner of; iron post, marked "2894 T"	2,893.981
Warner ranch house, 1½ miles northwest of, 160 feet southeast of bridge at intersection of road from Mesa Grande to Agua Caliente with road from Warner to Temecula; cottonwood tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in root of	2,830.71
Warner ranch lake, about 155 feet north of; willow tree 3 feet in diameter, point on root of	2,782.67

HEAD OF SAN LUIS REY CANYON, VIA SANTA YSABEL, RAMONA, AND SAN PASQUAL, TO BERNARDO.

Mesa Grande grade, foot of; on north side of lane at east end; point on base of iron gate hinge at foot of post	2,701.69
Mesa Grande grade, 400 feet southwest of end of lane; iron post, marked "2719 T"	2,718.914
Carrizo Canyon, mouth of; 15 feet south of old wagon-road crossing, in sand wash; nail in butt of willow tree 2 feet in diameter	2,739.51
Warner ranch boundary line, about ¼ mile south of; east side of road; oak tree 4 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	2,869.64
T. 11 S., R. 3 E., sec. 32, near north side of; Santa Ysabel ranch boundary, 210 feet south of intersection with section line, 25 feet east of road; rock 1 by 1½ by 2 feet, point on	3,005.82
T. 11 S., R. 3 E., sec. 32, north side of; Santa Ysabel ranch boundary line, 5 feet south of intersection with section line; iron post, marked "3015 T"	3,014.936
Summit between heads of Carrizo and Santa Ysabel creeks, 220 feet north of; 30 feet west of road; boulder 1 by 2 by 5 feet, point on top of	3,370.20
Balcon Canyon, at junction with Santa Ysabel Creek, 20 feet west of road, on south side of dry wash; nail in butt of sycamore tree 3 feet in diameter	3,132.69
Balcon Canyon, at junction with road to; iron post marked "3,123 T"	3,123.092
Santa Ysabel ranch house, near; 250 feet north of junction with road to Mesa Grande and west side of Mesa Grande road; embedded granite boulder 3 feet square, point on top of	2,974.30
Santa Ysabel, ¼ mile north of; on west side of road at top of small ridge; granite boulder 2 by 3 by 4 feet, point on top of	2,943.61
Santa Ysabel, at southwest corner of road forks, at base of telephone pole at corner of warehouse; nail in buried hub	2,983.01
Santa Ysabel, 180 feet west of road junction and south side of road; iron post, marked "2983 T"	2,982.984
Santa Ysabel, 1.1 miles west of; at corner of double water trough on south side of road; boulder 10 by 10 by 18 inches, point on top of	3,006.33
Witch Creek post-office, about ½ mile east of; on bank of creek 125 feet west of crossing, at north edge of road; granite boulder 1 by 2 by 3 feet, point on top of	2,864.59

	Feet.
Witch Creek post-office, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of; 45 feet south of Santa Ysabel schoolhouse; porphyry boulder on fence line, point on top of	2,766.66
Santa Ysabel schoolhouse, in yard at north side of gate; iron post, marked "2764 T"	2,764.038
Santa Ysabel schoolhouse, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southwest of; on east side of road, 75 feet north of junction with private road into Dye Valley; granite boulder 2 by 3 by 3 feet, point on top of	2,687.48
Summit of divide between Dye Valley and Ballena; ground in road	2,758
Ballena schoolhouse, 0.8 mile east of; on north side of road; granite boulder $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, point on top of	2,546.72
Ballena schoolhouse, 60 feet south of the southwest corner of; granite boulder 1 by 1 by 3 feet, by side of two large granite boulders, point on top of	2,469.55
Ballena schoolhouse, 60 feet south of; in yard at east side of gate; iron post, marked "2470 T"	2,469.940
Summit of divide between Ballena and Hatfield Creek; ground in road	2,475
Ballena, about 1 mile west of, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of summit; 115 feet south of road on north side of private road; oak tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	2,393.05
Stage station, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; south side of road; deal oak stub 2 feet in diameter on fence line, nail in butt of	1,987.92
Stage station, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of; 20 feet north of road; granite boulder $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 by 4 feet, point on top of	1,922.46
Stage station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of; 15 feet southeast of road, at foot of hill; embedded granite boulder 1 by 2 by 3 feet, point on top of	1,789.08
Mesa Grande, junction with road to; 10 feet north of road; oak tree $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, nail in butt of	1,778.85
Mesa Grande, junction with road to, in forks; iron post, marked "1776 T"	1,776.029
Santa Maria Creek, on west bank of; at road crossing, 150 feet east of junction with road to north, on south side of road; cottonwood tree 3 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	1,472.07
Ramona, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; at summit of small divide; ground in road	1,539
Ramona town hall, east side of; 0.5 foot above step; aluminum tablet, marked "1440 T"	1,439.997
Ramona, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of; 70 feet south side of road and 500 feet west of junction with road from Santa Maria school; granite boulder $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 by 11 feet, point on top of	1,502.94
Ramona, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of; at left of road at junction with private road to north; oak stump, nail in root of	1,383.07
Ramona, 3.8 miles northwest of; 25 feet south of road, 45 feet north-west of small bridge; oak tree $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, nail in butt of	1,157.14
Pamo grade, 225 feet west of junction with; at left of road; granite boulder $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 feet embedded in bank, point on	796.29
Pamo grade, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of junction with; west of road, in turntable; iron post, marked "789 T"	788.924
Pamo grade, 0.8 mile southeast of foot of; north side of road; small granite boulder at base of large boulder; 8 by 10 by 14 feet, point on top of	682.81
Pamo grade, 150 feet west of foot of; north side of road; willow tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in root of	461.51

	Feet.
East San Pasqual schoolhouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of; at junction with road to San Pasqual, on east side of road; granite boulder $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 feet, point on top of	452.32
East San Pasqual schoolhouse, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; southeast corner of junction with road to San Pasqual; corner fence post 3.8 feet above ground, nail in top of	432.85
East San Pasqual schoolhouse, 10 feet west of entrance to yard; buried at base of fence post, hub and tack	408.47
East San Pasqual schoolhouse, 95 feet north of; in yard, 3 feet from fence at west side of gate; iron post, marked "410 T"	409.936
East San Pasqual schoolhouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of; at right of road where it turns across San Pasqual Valley; willow tree 10 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	379.31
San Pasqual schoolhouse, 1 mile east of; at southeast end of wingwall on south side of culvert; post, nail in top of	377.62
San Pasqual schoolhouse, 360 feet east of; south side of road; boulder $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 by 5 feet, in pile of boulders, point on top of	362.31
San Pasqual schoolhouse, in yard at east side of gate; iron post, marked "366 T"	366.091
San Pasqual schoolhouse, 1.8 miles southwest of; at junction of road to Bernardo, over hill, with road to Bernardo via river bed, at north side of road, at foot of fence post; hub and nail	338.52
Glenella schoolhouse, 300 feet southwest of; 20 feet east of road; granite boulder 1 by 3 by 4 feet, point on top of	359.03
Glenella schoolhouse, 80 feet southwest of; in yard; iron post, marked "381 T"	381.063
Bernardo, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of; point on north side of granite boulder 10 by 15 by 20 feet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground	307.99
Bernardo, 625 feet north of Bernardo River bridge, on west side of county road; iron post, marked "319 T"	319.283

JUNCTION OF MESA GRANDE ROAD WITH JULIAN-SAN DIEGO ROAD, TO
SPRING HILL SCHOOLHOUSE.

Spring Hill schoolhouse, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; on bank of creek at west of road; leaning oak tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	1,906.03
Spring Hill schoolhouse, 1 mile southwest of; on southeast side of road, about 200 feet southwest of junction with private road to south; granite boulder $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 by 10 feet, point on top of	2,142.92
Spring Hill schoolhouse, 85 feet southwest of; on east side of road; granite boulder 2 by 3 by 7 feet, point on top of	2,335.69
Spring Hill schoolhouse, 55 feet west of; in yard at south side of gate; iron post, marked "2340 T"	2,339.966

SANTA YSABEL, VIA COUNTY ROAD, TO JULIAN.

Santa Ysabel, 1 mile south of; at left of road, at first point of hill above foot of grade; granite boulder, on top of	3,148.77
Santa Ysabel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of; 40 feet west of small bridge; granite boulder, point on top of	3,349.36
Wynola, at northwest corner of road intersection; fence post, nail in top of	3,655.51
Wynola, at northeast corner of road intersection; iron post, marked "3654 T"	3,653.9

Feet.

Coleman Creek bridge, 0.4 mile south of; on east bank of creek and southwest corner of road junction; oak tree 3 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	3,624.73
Julian, 1.9 miles west of; 25 feet south of road; oak tree 4 feet in diameter, nail in root of	3,920.87
Julian, 1½ miles west of; at southwest corner of junction with private road to south; iron post, marked "3948 T"	3,947.99
Julian, 1 mile west of; 70 feet south of junction with road to Eagle Peak; in narrow ledge of broken granite, embedded granite boulder 1 by 2 feet, point on top of	3,977.39
Julian, porch of Julian Mercantile Company's new store; at base of post at right of steps, on floor of	4,209.86
Julian high-school house, on south side of gate at entrance to yard; gate-post, nail in top of	4,221.63
Julian high-school house, in yard at north side of gate; iron post, marked "4219 T"	4,219.065

JULIAN, VIA COUNTY ROAD, TO OBERLIN SCHOOLHOUSE.

Oberlin schoolhouse, 0.9 mile south of; on right side of road, 200 feet east of summit of divide; oak tree 2½ feet in diameter, in butt of	4,310.49
Summit of ridge, 100 feet south of junction with road to west; ground	4,197
Oberlin schoolhouse, at northwest corner of yard; fence post, nail in top of	4,129.35
Oberlin schoolhouse, in yard at north side of gate; iron post, marked "4132 T"	4,131.771

VAN DEVENTERS, VIA TRAIL AND MARTINEZ CANYON, TO WALTERS.

Van Deventers; north of house on a little knoll, 50 feet east of road; in a granite boulder 3 feet high, 8 by 4 feet; copper bolt, marked "4549 T"	4,548.866
Van Deventers, about 1½ miles northeast of; granite boulder 14 inches high, 3 by 3 feet, at left of road, point on	4,387.61
Van Deventers, about 3 miles northeast of; on summit of small ridge, 10 feet south of road; granite boulder 6 by 6 by 18 inches, point on top of	4,094.75
Van Deventers, about 4 miles northeast of; at southeast side of road in canyon; schist dike 1 foot high, point on top of	3,956.81
Van Deventers, about 4 miles northeast of; 3 feet north of north bank of sand wash, 165 feet southwest of point where trail to Martinez leaves wash; in face of white ledge 2½ by 3 by 2½ feet; bronze tablet, marked "3871 T"	3,871.054
Ridge, summit of; ground in trail	3,919
Van Deventers, 4½ miles northeast of; 50 feet south of forks of dry wash where trail to Martinez Canyon leaves trail to Indio; rock at south side of wash, point on ledge of	3,819.80
Deep Canyon, 3.1 miles west of; in flat, about 275 feet south of where wash opens out; pine tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	3,996.57
Deep Canyon, 1.95 miles west of; on summit of first ridge west of white hill called Isinglass Hill, 50 feet south of trail; pinon tree 1 foot in diameter, nail in butt of	3,994.80
Deep Canyon, 1¼ miles west of; on summit of ridge, at south side of trail; red bush, nail in butt of	3,897.45
Deep Canyon, 0.57 miles west of; at south side of trail, on top of first small summit east of first water west of Deep Canyon; granite boulder 3½ by 4 by 1 foot, point on top of	3,641.93

	Feet.
Deep Canyon, on top of west rim: granite boulder 1.5 by 5 by 6 feet, point on top of	3,489.98
Deep Canyon, 40 feet west of edge of west bluff; 15 feet north of trail, in top of granite boulder 4.5 by 5 by 3 feet; bronze tablet, marked "3492 T"	3,492.106
Deep Canyon, 1.1 miles east of; in forks of wash where trail turns to southeast: pinon tree 1.5 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	3,995.62
Little Pinon Spring, 75 feet southeast of; on east bank of wash; wild lilac tree 6 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	4,209.39
Little Pinon Spring, 1 mile southeast of; ledge at south side of wash, on point of	4,473.25
Summit of divide between Deep Canyon and Martinez Creek, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of; in gorge near mouth, at foot of steep slope south of wash; ledge, point on	4,837.09
Summit of divide between Deep Canyon and Martinez Canyon; east side of trail; granite boulder, point on top of	5,164.78
Summit of divide between Deep and Martinez canyons; 25 feet northeast of trail, in southeast face of granite boulder 4 by 5 by 6 feet; bronze tablet, marked "5168 T"	5,168.033
Summit of divide between Deep Canyon and Martinez Canyon, 1.3 miles southeast of; in forks of wash; granite boulder 2.5 by 5 by 8 feet, point on top of	4,506.37
Agua Alta Spring, about 235 feet southwest of; on summit ridge, 40 feet south of trail; granite boulder 2 by 3.5 by 5 feet, point on top of ..	4,280.88
Agua Alta Spring, 235 feet southwest of; on northeast side of trail, 70 feet northwest of sand wash, on northwest side of granite boulder 3.5 by 5 by 6 feet; bronze tablet, marked "4282 T"	4,281.823
Agua Alta Spring, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; about 75 feet south of summit, 15 feet east of trail on north rim of basin; granite boulder 1 by 3 by 4 feet, point on top of	3,988.10
Martinez Canyon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of junction with Casa de Taquitz Canyon; 55 feet southeast of summit of spur, west side of trail; granite boulder 4 by 5 by 5.5 feet, point on top of	3,837.81
Martinez Canyon, south side of; opposite mouth of Casa de Taquitz Canyon; flat granite boulder 2 by 8 by 9 feet, point on top of	2,537.07
Martinez Canyon, south side of; opposite mouth of Casa de Taquitz Canyon, 420 feet from foot of steep grade of trail, in top of flat granite boulder 2 by 8 by 9 feet; bronze tablet, marked "2537 T"	2,538.578
Martinez Canyon, 0.9 mile below mouth of Casa de Taquitz Canyon, north side of wash, 15 feet north of trail; granite boulder 6 by 4 by 4.5 feet, point on top of	2,277.49
Martinez Canyon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles below mouth of Casa de Taquitz Canyon; in middle of wash, 30 feet south of trail; granite boulder 5 by 10 by 18 feet, point on top of	1,959.59
Martinez Canyon, 270 feet below junction with Black Canyon; in face of granite cliff on south side of wash; bronze tablet, marked "1584 T" ..	1,584.033
Martinez Canyon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles below Black Canyon; near middle of wash; granite boulder 3 by 7 by 5 feet, point on top of	1,264.77
Martinez Canyon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of junction with Black Canyon; in sand wash, about 200 feet east of junction with large sand wash from northwest; granite boulder 4 by 5 by 6 feet, point on top of	957.38
Martinez Canyon, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of junction with Black Canyon; in sand wash; granite boulder $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 by 3 feet, point on top of	700.51
Martinez Indian school, 5 miles southwest of; 60 feet south of granite bluff, in sand wash; granite boulder 1 by 1 by 1.5 feet, point on top of ..	647.50

	Feet.
Martinez Canyon, north side of; at mouth, 5 miles southwest of Martinez Indian school, in face of granite cliff 4 feet above ground; bronze tablet, marked "655 T"	655.041
Martinez Indian school, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of; in wash; granite boulder 1 by 2 by 2.5 feet, point on top of	466.08
Martinez Indian school, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of; in middle of wash; granite boulder 2 by 2 by 3 feet, point on top of	260
Martinez Indian school, 2.2 miles southwest of; at east side of sand wash; granite boulder 1 by 2 by 2 feet, point on top of	72.05
Martinez Indian school; point on rock on top of northeast corner of stone foundation (below sea level)	-133.75
Martinez Indian school, 40 feet southeast of; at northeast side of entrance to yard; iron post, marked "135 T" (below sea level)	-134.914
Martinez Indian school, 0.9 mile east of; south side of road; mesquite tree 8 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	-167
Martinez Indian school, about 1.7 miles east of; 25 feet north of road; mesquite stump 1 foot in diameter, nail in butt off	-185.11
Martinez Indian school, 3.1 miles east of, 10 feet north of road; nail in butt of mesquite stump	-191.73
Walters, 0.36 miles west of, 50 feet north of road, at junction of roads from Walters and Martinez and to Fish Springs; forked mesquite stump 1 foot in diameter, nail in	-191.18
Walters, under water tank, point on inside of cement base to northwest post	-190.56

WALTERS, VIA SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, TO PALM SPRINGS.

Walters, 27 feet northwest of station, in corner of yard; iron post, marked —"189 T" (below sea level)	-189.167
Walters, 0.9 mile northwest of, 40 feet southwest of track; milepost 624, spike in base of	-185.87
Walters, 1.89 miles northwest of, 40 feet southwest of track; milepost 623, spike in base of	-173.76
Walters, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of, 40 feet southwest of track; milepost 622, railroad spike in base of	-158.47
Thermal, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of, 45 feet southwest of track, 20 feet northeast of wagon road; mile post 621, railroad spike in base of	-147.97
Trestle A, top of rail in center of	-144
Thermal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 620, railroad spike in base of	-137.67
Trestle B, top of rail in center of	-132
Trestle A (covered with rock), top of rail in center	-128
Thermal, 245 feet southeast of switch at southeast end of siding, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 619, railroad spike in base of	-125.02
Thermal, 300 feet northwest of signboard, 45 feet southwest of track; telegraph pole, railroad spike in base of	-121.89
Thermal, about 300 feet northwest of signboard, 45 feet southwest of track, 5 feet northwest of telegraph pole; iron post, marked —"121 T" (below sea level)	-120.923
Thermal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 617, railroad spike in base of	- 97.92
Wood spur, 1 mile southeast of, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 616, railroad spike in base of	- 83.01
Wood spur, 100 feet northwest of switch stand, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 615, railroad spike in base of	- 65.15

	Feet.
Wood spur, 50 feet southwest of track, at road crossing; iron post, marked — "66 T" (below sea level)	66.124
Wood spur, 1 mile northwest of, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 614, railroad spike in base of	49.01
Indio, 1.37 miles southeast of, 45 feet southwest of track; 210 feet northwest of milepost 613; telegraph pole, spike in base of	33.98
Trestle B, top of rail	33
Indio, 115 feet northwest of hotel, northeast side of track, at southeast corner of foundation under water tank; iron bolt on southeast side of base	14.93
Indio, in southeast corner of schoolhouse yard; iron post, marked — "15 T" (below sea level)	14.959
Indio, 1½ miles northwest of, 35 feet southwest of track, 20 feet southeast of wagon road, 15 feet northeast of fence corner near railroad crossing; telegraph pole, spike in base of	2.16
Indio, 2.6 miles northwest of, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 609, spike in base of	28.01
Indio, 3.6 miles northwest of, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 608, spike in base of	47.04
Myoma Siding, 100 feet west of switch at west end of, 45 feet southwest of track; iron post, marked "70 T" (below sea level)	69.982
Myoma Siding, about 350 feet west of northwest end of switch, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 607, spike in base of	70.88
Myoma, 1¼ miles northwest of; milepost 606, spike in base of	101.57
Myoma, 2½ miles northwest of, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 605, spike in base of	123.82
Dry Camp, 1.8 miles southeast of; milepost 604, spike in base of	150.74
Dry Camp, 0.8 mile southeast of, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 603, spike in base of	159.77
Dry Camp, 0.2 mile northwest of, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 602, spike in base of	164.61
Dry Camp, 45 feet southwest of track, 90 feet west of switch at northwest end of siding; iron post, marked "164 T" (below sea level)	163.875
Dry Camp, 1.2 miles northwest of, about 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 601, spike in base of	181.69
Dry Camp, 2.2 mile northwest of, 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 600, spike in base of	206.74
Dry Camp, 3.2 miles northwest of, about 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 599, spike in base of	226.75
Rimlon, 2¼ miles southeast of, 45 feet southwest of track at switch stand at Eugene Spur; milepost 598, spike in base of	260.48
Rimlon, 1½ miles southeast of, about 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 597, bolt in base of	297.67
Rimlon, 0.16 mile southeast of signboard, about 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 596, spike in base of	340.78
Rimlon, 0.16 mile southeast of signboard at section house, 45 feet southwest of track, near milepost 596; iron post, marked "342 T" (below sea level)	342.136
Rimlon, 0.84 mile northwest of, about 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 595, spike in base of	381.59
Rimlon, 1.84 miles northwest of, about 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 594, spike in base of	435.56
Rimlon, 2.84 miles northwest of, about 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 593, spike in base of	495.43

	Feet.
Trestle 592 A, top of rail	508
Palm Springs, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of, about 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 592, spike in base of	538.42
Palm Springs, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of, 45 feet southwest of track, 4 feet northwest of milepost 592; ironpost, marked "539 T" (below sea level)	539.071
Trestle 591 A, top of rail	556
Palm Springs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of station, about 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 591, spike in base of	580.74
Open culvert 590 B, top of rail over	598
Palm Springs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of, about 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 590, spike in base of	599.74
Palm Springs, 290 feet southeast of, 30 feet northeast of track; granite boulder 6 inches by 1.5 by 2 feet, point on top of	682.01
Palm Springs, about 170 feet east of station, at east end of row of palm trees, 13 feet south of track; iron post, marked "685 T" (below sea level)	685.34
Palm Springs, 0.86 mile south of, 70 feet east of road; granite boulder 1 by 2 by 3 feet, point on top of	640.05
Palm Springs, 2 miles south of, 30 feet east of road; granite boulder 6 by 10 by 16 inches, point on top of	614.92
Palm Springs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of, at junction with road to Whitewater, west of road; brace post to telephone pole, nail in	560.38
Palm Springs, in south concrete wall of hotel; bronze tablet, marked "455 T" (below sea level)	455.133

MARTINEZ INDIAN SCHOOL, VIA TOROS INDIAN VILLAGE, TO INDIO.

Martinez Church, floor of porch	-140
Martinez, 1.4 miles west of, 25 feet south of road; mesquite stump 2 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	-135.78
Martinez, 2.5 miles northwest of, in alkali flat, 15 feet south of road; reclining dead mesquite tree 1 foot in diameter, nail in butt of	-126.15
Toros Indian Village, 0.8 miles east of, 25 feet south of road where it enters mesquite thicket; mesquite stump 8 inches in diameter, nail in top of	-122.41
Toros Indian Village, north side of, in northeast angle of intersection of road north to Indio with road east and west; iron post, marked— "111 T" (below sea level)	-110.922
Toros Indian Village, 550 feet west of junction of closed road running north through village with main road running east and west, in side field, 30 feet south of road; mesquite stump 1 foot in diameter, nail in	-108.12
Toros, 1.5 miles northwest of, at east side of road; mesquite stump, nail in butt of	-90.82
Toros, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of, 40 feet west of road; dead mesquite tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	-73.18
Frazey's artesian well, top of pipe	-71.2
Indio, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of, 60 feet east of road; nail in butt of dead mes- quite tree 5 inches in diameter	-66.81
Indio, 4.7 miles south of; T. 6 S., R. 7 E., sec. 12, 5 feet northwest of $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, south side of; hub and nail	-63.79
Indio, 4.7 miles south of; T. 5 S., R. 7 E., sec. 12, at $\frac{1}{4}$ corner south side of; iron post, marked "—62 T" (below sea level)	-61.925
Indio, 3.8 miles south of; T. 6 S., R. 7 E., sec. 1, 5 feet northeast of $\frac{1}{4}$ cor- ner south side of; nail in top of stake	-53.81

	Feet.
Indio, 2½ miles south of; T. 5 S., R. 7 E., sec. 36, about 50 feet east of wagon road, at ¼ corner south side of	-38.72

INDIO, VIA INDIAN WELL, TO PALM SPRINGS.

Indio schoolhouse, floor of porch	-14
Indio, 1½ miles west of; T. 5 S., R. 7 E., sec. 23, about 25 feet north of ¼ corner south side of; post 5 feet high, nail in top of	+5.45
Indio, 3.5 miles west of; 45 feet north of road; willow tree 5 feet in diameter, nail in butt of	47.36
Indian Well, 1.3 miles east of; 30 feet north of road and 90 feet west of junction with road to Toros and Martinez, about 500 feet east of rock bluff; granite boulder 2 by 2 by 4 feet, point on top of	79.90
Indian Well, at southwest corner of curb; granite boulder 4 by 10 by 18 inches, point on top of	96.27
Indian Well, 70 feet south of; iron post, marked "97 T"	96.974
Indian Well, 2.05 miles northwest of; 10 feet south of road in mesquite thicket; mesquite tree 6 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	147.31
Indian Well, 3 miles northwest of; 10 feet south of road; hub and nail ..	166.13
Indian Well, 3.9 miles northwest of; 15 feet south of road; hub and nail ..	179.03
Indian Well, 3.9 miles northwest of; 6 feet south of road; iron post, marked "181 T"	180.809
Indian Well, 4.7 miles northwest of; 15 feet south of road; hub and nail ..	187.05
Indian Well, 5.6 miles northwest of; 15 feet south of road; hub and nail ..	202.88
Indian Well, 6.6 miles northwest of; 6 feet south of road, 5 feet southwest of bush; hub and nail	229.53
Indian Well, 7¼ miles northwest of; 20 feet south of road at point of spur of mountain; granite boulder 1.5 by 2 by 2.5 feet, point on top of	230.95
Indian Well, 7¼ miles northwest of; 7 feet north of road and 25 feet north of spur of mountain; iron post, marked "230 T"	230.037
Palm Springs, 7¼ miles southeast of; on southeast side of point of rocky hill, 50 feet south of road; granite boulder 2 by 2 by 2 feet, point on top of	260.80
Palm Springs, 6.58 miles southeast of; where wash runs against point of hill, 60 feet south of road; granite ledge 3 feet high, point on top of ..	279.24
Palm Springs, 5½ miles southeast of; 35 feet south of road; granite ledge at point of hill, point on	303.86
Palm Springs, 4.37 miles southeast of; 65 feet south of road; granite boulder 1.5 by 2 by 4 feet, point on top of	324.42
Palm Springs, 4½ miles southeast of; 12 feet south of road, at point of mountain; iron post, marked "323 T"	322.954

WALTERS, VIA SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, TO MORTMERE.

Culvert A, at south end of Walters Siding, top of rail	-192
Trestle C, top of rail	-195
Trestle D, top of rail	-197
Walters, 1½ miles southeast of; milepost 626, spike in base of	-203.83
Trestle A, top of rail	-203
Walters, 3¼ miles southeast of; 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 627, spike in base of	-214.94
Trestle B, top of rail	-214
Mortmere, 2.54 miles northwest of; 45 feet southwest of track, 5 feet northeast of wagon road; milepost 628, spike in base of	-225.66

	Feet.
Trestle A, top of rail	-225
Trestle C, top of rail	-229
Trestle E, top of rail	-230
Trestle F, top of rail	-231
Mortmere, 1.5 miles northwest of; 45 feet southwest of track, 7 feet northeast of wagon road; milepost 629, spike in base of	-235.81
Trestle 629 B, top of rail	-239
Trestle C, top of rail	-239
Trestle D, top of rail	-240
Trestle E, top of rail	-241
Mortmere, 0.49 mile northwest of; 45 feet southwest of track; milepost 630, spike in base of	-245.79
Trestle A, top of rail	-243
Trestle B, top of rail	-244
Mortmere, 45 feet southwest of; frog at northwest end of siding; telegraph pole, spike in base of	-249.43
Mortmere, 100 feet southeast of; switch stand at west end of siding, 45 feet south of track, 4 feet south of wagon road, 4 feet west of telegraph pole; iron post, marked "-248 T" (below sea level)	-248.087

WALTERS, VIA WAGON ROAD, TO BOREGO SPRINGS.

Walters, about 1½ miles southwest of; 150 feet southeast of road, at side of small and 100 feet southwest of large mesquite tree; mesquite stump, nail in butt of	-203.37
Intersection with road northwest and southeast and junction with road to southwest	-206
Walters, about 3.5 miles southwest of; 50 feet southwest of road; mesquite stump 1.5 feet in diameter, nail in top of	-200.34
Alamo Bonito, about 260 feet south of; water hole 155 feet northeast of road at junction with road to Martinez and road to southwest; at south side of small cluster of palm trees; willow tree 16 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	-184.77
Alamo Bonito, at last water hole on south side, 6 feet east of road, at junction with road to Martinez; mesquite tree 8 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	-186.01
Alamo Bonito, near water hole south side of, in triangle between roads; iron post, marked "-186 T" (below sea level)	-186.027
Alamo Bonito, 1 mile southeast of, 3 feet east of road; small mesquite stump at surface of ground, nail in top of	-194.08
Alamo Bonito, 1½ miles southeast of, 3 feet west of road, 115 feet north of junction with road to southeast; butt of recumbent mesquite tree 7 inches in diameter	-199.64
Agua Dulce, 3 feet west of road, just east of spring and garden at north end of Indian settlement; mesquite stump 1 foot in diameter, nail in	-182.74
Agua Dulce, at north end of Indian Village, about 300 feet south of spring and garden, in road forks; iron post, marked "-183 T" (below sea level)	-183.112
"Fig Tree" John's, 3 miles northwest of, 15 feet east of road; mesquite stump 8 inches in diameter, nail in top of	-201.20
"Fig Tree" John's, 1.6 miles northwest of, 45 feet east of road; dead mesquite tree 1.2 foot in diameter, nail in top of	-178.47
"Fig Tree" John's, 140 feet southwest of reservoir at spring, southwest side of road; mesquite stump 1 foot in diameter, nail in top of	-196.22

	Feet.
"Fig Tree" John's, 140 feet southwest of reservoir at spring, 5 feet west of road, opposite fence corner; iron post, marked "—196 T" (below sea level).....	—197.076
"Fig Tree" John's, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of, 30 feet northeast of road; dead mesquite tree 1 foot in diameter, nail in butt of	—210.89
Fish Spring, 420 feet south of, 150 feet east of road; mesquite tree 6 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	—224.99
Fish Spring, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of, about 100 feet east of road; tree 5 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	—232.87
Fish Spring, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of, 6 feet east of road; iron post, marked "—233 T" (below sea level)	—233.004
Fish Spring, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of, 40 feet west of road; stub desert tree 6 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	—208.83
Fish Spring, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of, 5 feet east of road; green-barked desert tree 8 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	—190.64
Fish Springs, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of, 15 feet west of road; green-bark desert tree, 10 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	—174.01
Fish Spring, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of, 7 feet east of road; iron post, marked "—175 T" (below sea level)	—174.943
Fish Spring, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of, 10 feet west of road; granite boulder 6 inches by 1 by 10 feet, point on top of	—153.87
Fish Spring, 6 miles southeast of, in dry wash, 30 feet southeast of road; tree 6 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	—119.68
T. 10 S., R. 9 E., sec. 12, 900 feet northwest of center of, 5 feet east of road; granite boulder 1 by 1.5 by 2 feet, point on top of	—76.23
T. 10 S., R. 9 E., sec. 12, 145 feet northwest of $\frac{1}{4}$ corner south side of; 5 feet west of road, granite boulder 6 inches by 1.5 by 2 feet, point on top of	—41
T. 10 S., R. 9 E., sec. 12, $\frac{1}{4}$ corner south side of; iron post, marked "—89 T" (below sea level)	—38.954
Clay Point, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of, 10 feet east of road; granite boulder 1 by 1.5 by 3 feet, point on top of	—25.92
Clay Point, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of, 70 feet east of road; white granite boulder 1.5 by 2 by 2.5 feet, point on top of	3.30
Clay Point, 15 feet east of road; boulder 1 by 1.5 by 2 feet, point on top of	36.02
Clay Point, in forks of road at junction with road to water holes; iron post, marked "36 T" (below sea level)	36.020
T. 10 S., R. 9 E., sec. 25, 450 feet northwest of southeast corner of, at south-east side of road; granite boulder 1 by 1.5 by 2 feet, point on top of ..	17.09
Clay Point, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southwest of, 20 feet south of road; small granite boulder 3 inches high, point on top of	41.49
T. 11 S., R. 9 E., sec. 10, northwest corner of; 0.4 mile east of where road running south through "Bad Lands" joins road running east and west down wash; small granite boulder 6 by 1 by 1.5 feet, point on top of ..	52.47
T. 11 S., R. 9 E., sec. 4, 300 feet northwest of southeast corner of, in wash; granite boulder 1 by 1 by 1.5 feet, point on top of ..	67.50
T. 11 S., R. 9 E., sec. 4, southeast corner of; iron post, marked "71 T" ..	71.073
T. 11 S., R. 9 E., sec. 4, 1 mile northwest of southeast corner of, south side of wash; granite boulder 6 by 1 by 1.5 feet, point on top of	105.06
Water holes, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of, on south side of wash, opposite and 170 feet from sandstone bluff about 50 feet high; granite boulder 6 inches by 1 by 2 feet, point on top of	158.09
Seventeen Pa'ms. $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of, in middle of wash; granite boulder 6 inches by 1.5 by 3 feet, point on top of	221.33

	Feet.
Seventeen Palms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of, in northeast side of wash; granite bowlder 15 inches by 2 by 3 feet, point on top of	300.25
Seventeen Palms; triple-butt palm tree, nail in westerly butt of	408.81
Seventeen Palms, 165 feet south of chimney, on west side of road; iron post, marked "410 T"	410.002
Seventeen Palms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of, in middle of large wash; granite bowlder 6 inches high, point on top of	484.36
Seventeen Palms, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of, at west side of wash; granite bowlder 6 inches by 1 by 1.5 feet, point on top of	399.44
Seventeen Palms, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of, 5 feet west of road; granite bowlder 1 foot high, point on top of	366.82
Seventeen Palms, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of, 8 feet east of road; iron post, marked "367 T"	367.063
Seventeen Palms, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of, 15 feet south of road; granite bowlder 1 by 1.5 by 2 feet, point on top of	363.53
Seventeen Palms, 5.4 miles southwest of, south side of road; thorn bush called "Okatea," nail in root of	391.98
T. 11 S., R. 8 E. sec. 19, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of northeast corner of, 85 feet south of road; flat white bowlder at surface of ground encircled with small rocks, point on top of	385.45
T. 11 S., R. 7 E., sec. 24, 225 feet southwest of northeast corner of, 25 feet north of road; bowlder at surface of ground within circle of stones, point on top of	324.97
T. 11 S., R. 7 E., sec. 24, northeast corner of; iron post, marked "336 T"	335.953
Borego Springs, 3.8 miles east of, north side of road; bowlder 6 inches by 1 by 2 feet, on top of	343.28
Borego Springs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of, on south bank of dry wash; willow tree 1 foot in diameter, nail in butt of	383.61
Borego Springs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of, 4 feet south of road; small embedded bowlder surrounded by circle of stones, point on top of	420.43
Borego Springs, about 75 feet south of, 20 feet north of old cabin, on side of hill; mesquite tree 15 inches in diameter, nail in butt of	452.74
Borego Springs, 60 feet south of, 25 feet north of cabin; iron post, marked "452 T"	452.080

SAN BERNARDINO AND KERN COUNTIES.

RANDSBURG QUADRANGLE.

The elevations in the following list are based on the levels of the Randsburg Railway, the height of the top of the rail in front of the depot at Johannesburg being accepted as 3,545 feet above mean sea level.

The leveling was done under the direction of Mr. L. C. Fletcher, topographer, by Mr. C. C. Ward, levelman.

All bench marks depending on this datum are stamped with the letter "J" in addition to the figures of elevation.

JOHANNESBURG TO RANDSBURG.

	Feet.
Johannesburg, at southeast corner of bay window of station; nail in platform	3,545.31
Johannesburg, 25 feet northwest of platform of station, north side of track; iron post, marked "3544 J"	3,544.007

	Feet.
Summit of divide between Johannesburg and Randsburg; ground....	3,743
Randsburg, near schoolhouse; G. W. Lloyd's store, in northwest corner of porch of, nail	3,601.65
Randsburg, 1.5 feet west of door of butcher shop (stone building), 1 foot above ground; bronze tablet, marked "3530 J"	3,580.006
Randsburg, at northeast corner of post-office and express office (adobe building); bowlder point on top of	3,521.71

RANDSBURG TO GARDEN STATION.

Randsburg, on north side of Fiddlers Gulch, at junction with road to Garlock; bowlder 6 by 12 by 22 inches, top of	3,460.70
Randsburg, 1¼ miles north of, 25 feet north of road, 45 feet southwest of cabin; white quartz ledge, point on top of	3,304.34
Randsburg, 2½ miles northwest of, 120 feet west of intersection of roads; lava bowlder 1 by 1.5 by 3 feet, top of	2,969.41
Randsburg, 3¾ miles north of, at east side of road, 100 feet north of well in dry wash; bowlder 2 by 2 by 2 feet, point on top of	2,752.35
Randsburg, 5.1 miles north of, 25 feet northwest of junction of old "borax" road to Garlock, 20 feet northwest of road; iron post, marked "3010 J"	3,010.177
Randsburg, 5½ miles north of, at northwest side of road; point on top of bowlder ½ by 2 by 2.5 feet	3,067.87
Garden station, 4 miles south of, at east side of road, at sharp bend around red point of hill; lava bowlder ½ by 1.5 by 2 feet, point on top of	3,423.34
Garden station, 3¼ miles south of, at junction with road to Willow Springs; buried at foot of sage brush, peg	3,485.79
Garden station, 400 feet south of, east side of road; large granite bowlder on west side of pile of bowlders, point on side of	3,069.82
Garden station, 1 mile northeast of, T. 28 S., R. 41 E., sec. 18, Mount Diablo meridian; about 50 feet northwest of road, 4 feet east of northwest corner of; iron post, marked "3024 J"	3,023.971

RANDSBURG AND GARDEN STATION ROAD TO SUMMIT OF DIVIDE SOUTH OF WILLOW SPRINGS.

Willow Springs, 0.6 mile southeast of summit of divide south of, at east side of road; bowlder 1 by 1.5 by 1.5 feet, point on top of	3,991.71
Willow Springs, at summit of divide south of, west of road; granite bowlder, point on top of	4,115.50
Willow Springs, at summit of divide south of, 15 feet west of road, 10 feet from granite bowlder; iron post, marked "4116 J"	4,116.022

GARDEN STATION, VIA SUMMIT DIGGINGS, TO JOHANNESBURG.

Garden station, 1¼ miles south of, 20 feet west of road; lava bowlder 1 by 1 by 1 foot, point on top of	3,303.06
Garden station, 2.6 miles southeast of, 250 feet south of divide, on east side of road, lava bowlder 1 by 2 by 2.5 feet, point on top of	3,425.97
Garden station, 3¼ miles southeast of, about 160 feet south of small divide, 30 feet west of road, at junction with road to west; bowlder 2 by 2 by 2 feet, top of	3,236.52
Little Dry Lake, 1¼ miles north of, on small divide, 30 feet west of road; lava bowlder 1.5 by 2 by 3.5 feet, point on top of	3,130.59
Little Dry Lake, 75 feet north of, 25 feet east of road; lava bowlder 1 by 1.5 by 1.5 feet, point on top of	3,209.14

	Feet.
Little Dry Lake, summit of divide at south end of, 30 feet east of road; iron post, marked "3220 J"	3,220.025
Little Dry Lake, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of, east side of road; boulder 1 by 2 by 2.5 feet, point on top of	3,195.21
Johannesburg, 1.8 miles northeast of, 15 feet west of road, 160 feet south of junction with road to Mountain Wells and Cuddalock Lake; white quartz boulder 3.5 by 5 by 10 feet, point near ground on east end of ..	3,391.51
Johannesburg, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeast of, 45 feet southeast of road; granite boulder 1 by 1.5 by 2 feet, point on top of	3,443.39

RANSBURG VIA BLACK HAWK MINE TO JOHANNESBURG.

Randsburg, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of; north of road on north side of Fiddlers Gulch; granite boulder 2 by 6 by 60 feet, point on top of	3,790.87
Summit of divide	3,887
Randsburg, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; near intersection of road from Johannesburg to Stringer; black rock, point on dike of	3,825.03
Randsburg, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of; at junction with road from Johannesburg to Black Hawk mine; stone in road	3,663.01
Black Hawk mine, on ridge about 750 feet north of; 30 feet north of road and 50 feet from junction with road to Stringer; iron post, marked "3706 J"	3,706.028
Johannesburg, 2 miles southeast of: on east side of road, 160 feet south of junction with road to St. Elmo; top of broken telegraph pole	3,592.86

JOHANNESBURG EAST VIA SKILLINGS WELLS ROAD.

Johannesburg, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeast of; at left of road at junction with road to Mountain Wells; boulder, point on top of	3,250.28
Johannesburg, 4.4 miles east of; on summit divide 20 feet west of road; iron post, marked "3326 J"	3,326.071
Johannesburg, 4.7 miles east of; 0.3 mile east of summit of divide, in bottom of drainage; at north of road, point on dike	3,284.45
Johannesburg, 5.7 miles east of; south side of road; red boulder 2 by 2.5 by 3 feet, point on top of	3,152.19
Johannesburg, 7.1 miles east of; 25 feet east of road where canyon opens out into desert; black boulder 2.5 by 4 by 4 feet, point on top of	2,917.91
Johannesburg, 7.4 miles east of; 20 feet northeast of road; red boulder 1.5 by 2 by 3 feet, point on top of	2,863.66
Township corner common to Ts. 29 and 30 S., Rs. 41 and 42 E., 10 feet southeast of; iron post, marked "2823 J"	2,822.989

JOHANNESBURG SOUTH ALONG LINE OF RANSBURG RAILROAD.

Johannesburg, 3.02 miles south of; 6 feet west of track; white granite boulder 1 by 1.5 by 2 feet, point on top of	3,417.01
St. Elmo, 1 mile north of; on west side of track where telegraph line crosses; telegraph pole, railroad spike in base of	3,302.30
St. Elmo, 610 feet northwest of switch; west side of track where telegraph line crosses; telegraph pole, nail in base of	3,192.96
St. Elmo, 50 feet west of switch stand; iron post, marked "3184 J"	3,184.032
St. Elmo, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of; in edge of cut on east side of track; white boulder, point on top of	3,089.20
St. Elmo, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of; at north end of railroad trestle; in top of west end of cap. head in driftbolt	3,020.98
St. Elmo, 4 miles south of; at road crossing, top of rail	2,988
St. Elmo, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of; 30 feet west of track; iron post, marked "2984 J"	2,983.933

LOS ANGELES, VENTURA, AND KERN COUNTIES.

TEJON, CAMULOS, SANTA SUSANA, AND CALABASAS QUADRANGLES.

The elevations in the following list are based on a bronze tablet in north stone buttress of main entrance to post-office building at Los Angeles, the elevation of which was determined by leveling of 1897 from a bench mark of the Coast and Geodetic Survey at San Pedro and is accepted as 270.119 feet above mean sea level, as published in the Appendix to the Nineteenth Annual Report, page 382.

The leveling was done by Mr. H. S. Crowe, levelman, in charge.

All bench marks are stamped with the letters "L.A." in addition to the figures of elevation.

BURBANK, VIA CHATSWORTH PARK RAILROAD, TO CHATSWORTH PARK.

	Feet.
Burbank, 117 feet northwest of northwest corner of depot, on west side and 51 feet from center of track; iron post, marked "563"	562.798
Burbank, 1 mile northwest of, 16 feet south of center of track, opposite east end of pump house on C. E. Patterson's ranch; on west corner of railroad signpost, 10-penny wire nail	577.03
Burbank, 1.5 miles northwest of, on southeast end of trestle 474 A: in guard rail top of bolt	587.83
Burbank, 2 miles northwest of, south side of railroad; in telegraph pole No. 475, 8-penny wire nail	592.69
MacNeil siding, west end of; center of track at road crossing	596.60
Telegraph pole 476, south side of railroad, railroad spike on	604.06
Trestle 476 A, southwest corner of; in guard rail, bolthead	608.52
Trestle 476 B, southwest corner of; guard rail, bolt in top of	616.85
Burbank, 3.8 miles northwest of, 20 feet south of center of track, at road crossing; in railroad signpost, 8-penny wire nail	621.23
Lankershim Toluca post-office, 85 feet east of northeast corner of depot, at northwest corner of Eighth street and Fernando avenue, on pepper tree 30 inches in diameter, 10-penny wire nail	631.49
Trestle 477 A, at west end of, base of rail	640.07
Telegraph pole 478, south side of railroad, 4-penny nail on	648.61
Garnsey siding, opposite signpost, base of rail	663.03
Garnsey siding, 300 feet west of, south side of railroad; on telegraph pole 479, 8-penny nail	664.38
Garnsey siding, 300 feet west of, 3.5 feet east of telegraph pole 479, 50 feet south of railroad track; iron post, marked "665 L.A."	665.035
Trestle 479 A, on first bent east of west end of; on guard rail, top of bolt	664.54
Kester siding, 50 feet south of center of track; on telegraph pole 480, 5-inch cut spike	675.16
Telegraph pole 481, 65 feet south of center of track; 4-penny cut nail on	692.15
Telegraph pole 482, 50 feet south of railroad; 6-penny wire nail on	697.48
Telegraph pole 483, 50 feet south of railroad; 20-penny cut nail on	707.38
Trestle 483 C, opposite, 50 feet south of center of track, 4 feet east of telegraph pole 484; iron post, marked "704 L.A."	704.333
Telegraph pole 484, 50 feet south of track; railroad spike on	704.08
Eucino siding, at east end of switch; first bolthead from west end of south side of trestle 484 C	709.03

	Feet.
;, west of west switch stand; first bolthead in guard rail west	
8 from west end of north side of trestle 484 D	711.68
le 485, 50 feet south of center of track; bolthead on	710.70
485 B; base of north rail at	729.30
le 486, 50 feet south of track; railroad spike on	740.05
;" Reseda;" base of rail opposite	752.50
le 487, 50 feet south of track; railroad spike on	755.13
le 488, 50 feet south of track; 20-penny nail on	754.36
le 489, 110 feet east of; first bolthead from west end of south	
tle 488 C, in guard rail	766.81
40 feet west of center of, near first telegraph pole west of	
ng. 50 feet south of railroad track; iron post, marked "773	
.....	773.259
40 feet west of center of, 50 feet south of center of track;	
aph pole west of road crossing, railroad spike on	772.71
le 490, 50 south of center of track; 20-penny nail on	791.45
l, center of, base of rail	789.30
le 491, west side of track; railroad spike on	795.64
ole 492, 50 feet west of track, on west edge of wagon road;	
ike on	832.86
rd, at road crossing, base of rail	865.8
ole 493, west side of track, railroad spike on	872.70
ole 494, 50 feet west of railroad track, spike on	931.36
Park, in front of telegraph office at depot; top of north rail	931.92
Park, 315 feet west of northwest corner of depot, 96 feet	
center of track, at junction with road to Simi; on burr-oak	
ches in diameter	930.31
i Park, at corner of Simi road and Devonshire avenue, 1 foot	
m southeast corner of Santa Susana Schoolhouse, 11½ inches	
se of building; bronze tablet, marked "962 L.A."	962.554

ATSWORTH PARK, VIA WAGON ROAD, TO FERNANDO.

h Park, 0.7 mile east of, in center of road; on white-oak tree,	
i in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	974.17
Arroyo, west end of bridge over	969.10
i Arroyo, on east bank of, 100 feet south of bridge; on syc-	
e 30 inches in diameter, 6-penny wire nail	967.38
i Arroyo, 125 feet east of east edge of, on west slope of hill;	
i 4-penny cut nail	966.01
k, on northwest corner of bridge over; on brace timber be-	
ro lower bolts, 8-penny wire nail	980.03
h Park and Fernando, midway between; 5 feet south of fence	
7 feet south of center of road running east and west, and 45	
of road running north and south; iron post, marked "1031	
.....	1,031.263
4 miles west of, north side of road, 6 feet south of corner post	
and west and north and south fence lines; 8-penny wire nail	
.....	955.46
ado Mission, 1,000 feet west of old building, south side of road;	
gum tree from west end of row, 8-penny wire nail	952.22
in McClay & McClay Company's brick store building; bronze	
arked "1066 L.A."	1,065.997

CHATSWORTH PARK, VIA CALABASAS AND VEJOR, TO SIMI.

	Feet.
Chatsworth Park, 7.3 miles south of 12 feet north of intersection of roads running east and west and north and south; 8-penny wire nail in plug.....	837.27
Calabasas, 1 mile east of, 600 feet north of road on flat; 8-penny wire nail on notch on burr oak tree 18 inches in diameter.....	904.56
Calabasas, center of bridge.....	926.50
Calabasas, 38 feet east of northeast corner of calaboose building, at southeast corner of picket fence around vineyard, 60 feet northwest of west end of bridge; iron post, marked "928 L.A.".....	927.978
Calabasas, 160 feet southwest of postoffice and general store, 200 feet east of southeast corner of schoolhouse in yard; in oak tree 30 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail.....	1,071
Calabasas, 0.5 mile west of; at summit and north side of road where it turns north; on oak tree 12 inches in diameter, 20-penny wire nail....	1,130.27
Borchons Springs, 1,000 feet west of; at junction of five canyons, on north edge of road $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of summit; in oak tree 36 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail.....	837.40
Residence of Mr. Nash, 40 feet south of southwest corner of; in front yard inside of fence, 50 feet north of center of road, 150 feet west of west bank of creek; on eucalyptus tree 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail.....	753.55
Las Virgenes Creek, intersection of road down; 35 feet south of main road; in pine fence post, 10-penny wire nail.....	772.49
House of J. B. Diace, 100 feet south of; 100 feet northwest of northwest corner of barn, on south side of road; on $\frac{1}{4}$ -section post, 8-penny wire nail.....	767.75
T. 1 N., R. 18 W., southwest corner of; 4 feet north of, iron post; marked "694 L.A.".....	693.958
Grape Arbor Station, 250 feet northeast of; 50 feet north of road, inside of corral on west bank of creek; in burr-oak tree, 36 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail.....	782.24
Grape Arbor Station, 0.8 mile from; 120 feet southwest of summit, in field, 75 feet south of road; on burr-oak tree 12 inches in diameter, railroad spike.....	936.75
Vejor Station, 800 feet west of; at east end of south side of bridge; top of square head bolt in guard rail.....	837.83
Vejor, 1.4 miles from; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of house in canyon, 70 feet north of road near summit, across small dry wash; in burr-oak tree, 60 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail.....	902.73
Summit of Pass, between Vejor and Newbury Park ranch; north side of road, where ledge of sandstone appears on surface, in center of most westerly slab of sandstone 10 by 4 by 1.5 feet; bronze tablet, marked "977 L.A.".....	976.831
Dry gulch, 35 feet west of west end of culvert over; north side of road; on live-oak tree, 18 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail.....	1,014.25
Lone View Cemetery, 210 feet west of west end of; south side of road, inside of fence; on burr-oak tree, 18 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail.....	907.70
Newbury Park ranch; in front of residence of W. H. Crowley, 30 feet south of wagon road at west corner of fence; iron post, marked "859 L.A.".....	859.149
Crowley's, 1.1 miles northwest of; 1,000 feet east of windmill in field, on west side of road; on burr-oak tree, 8-penny wire nail.....	902.53

	Feet.
Residence of John Day, 600 feet north of; on south side of wash; on live-oak tree, 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	928.16
Summit of Pass from Crowley's to Simi; south side of road, in flat sandstone; bronze tablet, marked "1289 L.A."	1,288.886
(Canada Verde, 50) feet north of residence of C. B. McCoyon; notch on cottonwood stump 5 inches in diameter (between 2 prongs), 8-penny wire nail	828.78
C. B. McCoy's ranch; at entrance on road from Simi; on south side of red gate post, 8-penny wire nail	784.87
Simi, 1.3 miles from: 18 feet east of corner marked T. 2 N., R. 18 W., sec. 17, 24 feet east from center of road at fence post; iron post, marked "730 L. A."	729.853
Simi, 1 mile west of; at junction of road from (Newbury Park) ranch to Simi and Ventura, east side of country road; on first fence post north of corner post, railroad spike	721.74
Simi, 200 feet northeast of; store of W. S. Kier, near gate of corral, west of barn of Simi Livery Stable; on telegraph pole, railroad spike	765.06

SIMI, VIA SANTA SUSANA PASS, TO CHATSWORTH PARK.

Simi, 1 mile east of; at residence of J. D. Kier; on second eucalyptus tree from east end of row, 12 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	837.09
Station 525-50, on Southern Pacific Railroad (new line), 60 feet south of, south side of road; on eucalyptus tree 8 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	941.80
Santa Susana, 30 feet southeast from southeast corner of bunk house, 165 feet southeast of section house, at corner of fence; iron post, marked "961 L. A."	960.676
Simi Hotel, 50 feet southwest of corner of road running north to; on eucalyptus tree 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	988.09
Long grade, 1 mile west of; at corner of road where it turns north; on live-oak tree 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	1,059.08
Santa Susana Pass, at foot of grade over, 40 feet north of road; on live-oak tree 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	1,117.29
Santa Susana Pass, 1.1 miles southwest of; 100 feet east of water trough, south side of road; on live-oak tree 18 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	1,319.78
Santa Susana Pass, junction of new road over with old telegraph road; on notch on root of live-oak tree, 18 inches in diameter, 6-penny wire nail	1,445.10
Santa Susana Pass, at summit and 50 feet north of road, 33 feet southwest of signpost, in large sandstone bowlder 4.5 feet above ground; bronze tablet, marked "1604 L. A."	1,603.721
Bridge No. 6, 120 feet southwest of southwest corner of; 45 feet south of road; on live-oak tree 18 inches in diameter, 6-penny wire nail	1,193.70
Bridge No. 5, northeast corner of; on end brace, bolthead	1,038.29
Santa Susana, 0.7 mile west of; T. 2 N., R. 17 W., sec. 12, southeast corner of, west side of road; witness post to corner, 8-penny wire nail on top of	983.61

SIMI, VIA GRIMES CANYON, TO FILLMORE.

Strathern's ranch, 1 mile north west of residence, at intersection of fence lines, 15 feet west of corner, 60 feet north of creek crossing; on fence post, railroad spike	669.34
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	Feet.
Simi Creek, west bank of; on notch on sycamore tree 43 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	654.99
Big cut, 500 feet northeast of; on flat, 150 feet south of railroad; on cottonwood tree 6 feet in diameter, 20-penny nail	605.66
Olive grove, 750 feet east of fence at end of; south side of road up canyon; on live-oak tree 48 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	625.60
Junction of road to Happy Camp Canyon, 1,000 feet south of fence line near, 50 feet west of road in canyon; on sycamore tree 16 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	803.18
Epworth, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; 150 feet west of summit from Happy Camp Canyon, at west end of Strathem's pasture; on gate post, railroad spike	942.56
Epworth, 39 feet east of center line of Buena Vista street, at corner of Broadway, 87 feet southeast of southeast corner of fruit-packing house; iron post, marked "868 L.A."	868.296
Sheckel's house, T. 3 N., R. 19 W., sec. 30, at corner of road from where it turns north; on corner post at east end of fence, railroad spike	865.48
Residence of Jefferson Baker, in front of; 8-penny nail on stake	1,059.07
Grimes Canyon, at summit of pass to; 8-penny wire nail on plug	1,404.04
Grimes Pass, at foot of steep grade below summit of; on oak tree 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	1,050.90
Grimes Canyon, at junction of main road to summit of, with ranch road, in center of wash; on sycamore tree 36 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	953.31
Grimes Canyon, at point of volcanic rock 50 feet north of location notice "Silva mining claim;" on sycamore tree 30 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	783.01
Grimes ranch, sec. 7, T. 3 N., R. 19 W., 600 feet southwest of house, 100 feet east of corral, 30 feet east of small dry wash, 3 feet north of gate post on wagon road; iron post, marked "642 L.A."	641.963
T. 3 N., R. 19 W., sec. 7, northwest corner of; 70 feet southeast of corner stake and south of Capitol Crude Oil Company's derrick; in witness tree (live oak) 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	560.78
Junction of roads to Grimes Canyon and Santa Paula, 30 feet south from signpost; on top of iron pipe	487.22
White house, 75 feet northwest from northwest corner of; 50 feet east from center of road; on notch on cottonwood tree, 8-penny wire nail	433.38
Fillmore, 125 feet southwest of southwest corner of depot, 65 feet southeast of center of road crossing at railroad, 1.5 feet north of fence corner; iron post, marked "469 L.A."	469.314

FILLMORE, VIA SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, TO SAUGUS.

Fillmore, in front of depot: top of north rail	470.45
Trestle B, center of track; base of rail	483.1
Fillmore, 0.6 mile east of, 50 feet north of track; on telegraph pole 475, railroad spike	483.50
Telegraph pole 474, 30 feet north of track; railroad spike on	464.56
Telegraph pole 473, 50 feet north of track; railroad spike on	500.79
Telegraph pole 472, 50 feet north of track; 8-penny wire nail	539.38
Telegraph pole 471, 50 feet north of track; railroad spike on	578.70
Buckhorn, 153 feet northeast of northeast corner of depot, 50 feet north of track, 3 feet west of telegraph pole 470; iron post, marked "599 L.A."	598.896

	Feet.
Telegraph pole 469, 50 feet north of track; railroad spike on	648.90
Piru, in front of station; top of north rail	690.18
Piru, 108 feet north of northeast corner of depot, 50 feet west of road crossing; on notch on root of most easterly cottonwood tree in group of three, 8-penny wire nail	693.79
Piru Creek, east end of bridge over; at center of track, base of rail	701.04
Piru, 1 mile east of, at road crossing; on signpost, 50-penny cut spike ..	681.50
Camulos, center of track opposite depot	740
Camulos, 200 feet south of southeast corner of depot, 2.5 feet south of northwest corner of post-office; iron post, marked "732 L.A."	731.837
Telegraph pole 465, north side of track; railroad spike on	761
Mile post 464, 1,000 feet west of; at road crossing, spike on signpost	773.62
Road crossing, 25 feet south of railroad; spike on signpost	802.58
Telegraph pole 462, north side of track; spike on	839.79
Los Angeles and Ventura counties, 3.5 feet south of iron signpost of, 6 feet south of fence line, 50 feet north of center of track, 12 feet south of county road; iron post, marked "858 L.A."	858.173
Telegraph pole 461, north side of track; spike on	862.81
Telegraph pole 460, north side of track; spike on	901.36
Telegraph pole 459, north side of track; spike on	933.87
Telegraph pole 458, north side of track; spike on	947.24
Castac Creek, east end of bridge over; base of rail at center of track. .	975.1
Castac Creek, at east end of trestle approach to bridge; 20-penny wire nail, on south end of cap	973.35
Castac siding, 75 feet north of track; on telegraph pole 456, railroad spike	1,007.52
"San Francisco ranch," 81 feet east from northeast corner of house of superintendent, in northeast corner of yard, 2 feet from junction of fence lines, 15 feet west of center of road; iron post, marked "1054 L.A."	1,054.057
San Francisco Creek, at west end of bridge over; on south end of cap, 10-penny wire nail	1,085.17
Telegraph pole 453, north side of track; spike on	1,117.31
Santa Clara River, west end of bridge over; at center of track, base of rail	1,161.6
Saugus, road crossing north of depot	1,165.8
Saugus, 33 feet south of south corner of depot, 18 feet east of center of track, 18 inches from north corner of pump house; iron post, marked "1171"	1,171.097

RUSSELL'S RANCH, IN CONEJO VALLEY, VIA POTRERO AND SOMIS, TO MOOR PARK.

Conejo schoolhouse, 200 feet southeast of southeast corner of; 150 feet south of gate to Russell's ranch, on east side of road; on notch on burr-oak tree 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	900.43
Russell's ranch, 100 feet west of house, 150 feet north of road; on notch on root of burr-oak tree 60 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	885.58
Russell's ranch, 1.4 miles west of; 80 feet north of road; on notch on root of most easterly sycamore tree in grove 36 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	907.49
Russell's ranch, 2.4 miles west of; on north side of road, opposite northeast corner of fence, on south bank of creek; on notch on root of sycamore tree 48 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	928.38

	Feet.
Madison ranch, 120 feet north of gate to; on north side of road; on notch on root of oak tree 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	989.06
Riley's ranch, 1.2 miles from; 150 feet south of where road turns west, north side of road; on notch on burr-oak tree 48 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	1,085.65
Riley's ranch, 25 feet northwest of gate and 20 feet west of fence line, 30 feet north of road; on notch on burr-oak tree 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	1,054.54
Pass from Conejo to Potrero, summit of	1,806.9
Pass from Conejo to Potrero, 150 feet west of road; on slope of rock ledge in field; bronze tablet, marked "1315 L.A."	1,314.949
Summit, 0.6 mile west of; 40 feet north of road, on small saddle on grade to Potrero, on north slope of hill; on live-oak tree 8 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	1,139.70
Conejo Valley and Hueneme roads, junction of, and west side of, opposite gate; on redwood fence post, 8-penny wire nail	748.08
Caspar Borchard's ranch, 35 feet west of gate, south side of road; on notch on root of burr-oak tree 36 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	665.93
Pass, Borchard's to Camerillo, summit of	782.2
Guadaluasca, El Conejo, and Calleguas grants, joint corner of; 10 feet north of road, in pile of rocks, at summit of ridge; iron post, marked "778 L.A."	778.104
Foot of grade, 600 feet west of first house from, 175 feet northwest of road to Camerillo; on notch on root of sycamore tree 36 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	168
Calleguas grant, 300 feet north of barn, 50 feet west of corner of hay shed, west side of road, at north end of row of trees; on notch cut on eucalyptus tree 12 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	151.1
Road crossing, 400 feet southwest of, at railroad, south side of road; on notch on last eucalyptus tree on north end of row, 24 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	321.23
Somis, top of north rail in front of station	239.02
Somis, public school, 8 feet south of southeast corner of fence around; 15 feet west of public road; iron post, marked "288 L.A."	287.860
Somis, 1½ miles east of; at road crossing on northeast corner of west cattle guard; in 3-inch bulkhead plank; 8-penny wire nail	305.01
Lagol siding, 125 feet west of west end of switch, at road crossing, on corner fence post; spike	386.98
Lagol siding, 0.8 mile east of; at road crossing; spike on signpost	393.74
Ternez siding, 0.6 mile east of; opposite end of orchard, on northeast corner post of west cattle-guard fence; spike	432.78
Whistle signpost, 60 feet west of; at double road crossing, on northeast corner post, at center cattle guard; spike	472.50
Moor Park; top of north rail in front of depot	510.58
Moor Park, 20 feet southwest of southwest corner of depot, 30 feet north of center of track; iron post, marked "511 L.A."	511.360
Los Posas Creek, on north side of west end of bridge, on bulkhead plank; 40-penny cut spike	560.94
CASTAC, ALONG WAGON ROAD AND TRAIL, VIA GORMAN STATION AND FORT TEJON, TO ROSE STATION.	
Castac siding, on telegraph pole 456; spike	1,007.53
Castac, 1.2 miles north of; at turn of road where fence line ends, on cottonwood tree 24 inches in diameter; 30-penny nail	1,027.71

	Feet.
End, at foot of: 150 feet east of wagon road, on cottonwood tree 60 inches in diameter; 8-penny nail	1,058.77
Castac, 3 miles north of: on west side of road in fence, on cottonwood tree 18 inches in diameter; railroad spike	1,091.53
White house, at northwest corner of lane to: on cottonwood tree; 8-penny wire nail	1,140.34
Carmichael's ranch, 14 feet west of northwest corner of fence, on north side of lane; iron post, marked "1173 L. A."	1,171.929
Elizabeth Lake, at intersection of road to	1,095
Elizabeth Lake Canyon, 50 feet northwest of junction of road to: in field on west side of road, on cottonwood tree 36 inches in diameter; railroad spike	1,198.63
J. W. Duncan's ranch, at gate corner post of fence around apricot orchard; railroad spike	1,262.51
J. B. Dirze's ranch, 30 feet south of well, on south side of road where it goes through fence, on cottonwood tree 36 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	1,288.51
Remains of old adobe house, opposite east end of: on south edge of road	1,334.77
Cleared field, 250 feet southwest of fence line around: 50 feet south of wagon road, on sycamore tree 18 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	1,350.97
Victor Cordova's residence, west side of: at west corner of fence around garden, 500 feet north of wagon road, on mesa above creek; iron post, marked "1457 L. A."	1,457.077
Deserted house on flat, 300 feet east of: 90 feet north of corner of road, on tree on fence line; 8-penny wire nail	1,490.18
Iron house of Frank S. Randolph, 0.6 mile from: on north side of road at turn, on notch on sycamore tree 2 feet above ground; 8-penny wire nail	1,581.16
Iron house of Frank S. Randolph; T. 6 N., R. 17 W., sec. 22, in northeast quarter of: 4 feet south of southeast corner of, at corner of shed, 200 feet south of wagon road, in Castac Canyon, on sycamore tree; 8-penny wire nail	1,624.04
Iron house of Frank S. Randolph, 0.1 mile from: 80 feet south of trail at turn, on small elder bush 8 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	1,908.18
Iron house of Frank S. Randolph, 0.3 mile from: 12 feet east of trail to Oak Flats, at summit of ridge from Castac Creek; iron post, marked "2807 L. A."	2,807.200
Summit of ridge from Castac Creek, 0.8 mile south of: on south bank of wash where trail goes to spring in canyon, on burr-oak tree 30 inches in diameter	2,551.81
T. 6 N., R. 17 W., sec. 33, in southwest quarter of: adobe house of Randolph & Rock, 80 feet northwest of northwest corner of, on south bank of wash, on burr-oak tree 36 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,498.32
House of Randolph & Rock, 1 mile from, on south bank of wash, 100 feet south of trail opposite where it goes over small hill, on burr-oak tree 42 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,633
Piru Creek, summit of ridge on trail to	3,012.17
Trail from Oak Flats to Piru Creek, 20 feet north of: at summit of ridge, sandstone boulder 3 by 4 by 3; on knob on top of	3,017.83
Summit, 0.7 mile north of: 20 feet north of trail from Oak Flats to Piru Creek, at foot of steep grade, on burr-oak tree 30 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,658.24
Summit of ridge, 1.7 miles northwest of: 80 feet south of southwest corner of frame of cabin, 30 feet south of trail, on burr-oak tree 48 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,436.45

	Feet.
Summit of ridge, 2.5 miles northwest of; 25 feet south of trail where it goes over hill after crossing creek, on burr-oak tree 36 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,298.85
Spring Creek; 1,500 feet north of where it empties into Piru Creek, 45 feet north of trail where it turns north up Piru Canyon, on flat side of rock 6 by 2 by 4 feet; bronze tablet, marked "2060 L. A."	2,059.470
Junction of Piru and Spring creeks, 1 mile north of; 100 feet west of trail, on sycamore tree 12 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,066.81
Rock slide, at foot of; 1 foot north of trail, on south corner of top of sandstone boulder 6 by 6 by 4 feet, 4.1 feet above ground, on knob	2,146.73
Bainbridge's gate, 180 feet southwest of second crossing of creek from; 30 feet south of trail, on notch on sycamore tree 10 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,216.49
Bainbridge's house, 250 feet northeast of; T. 7 N., R. 18 W., sec. 34, at north corner of fence around hog corral, at south end of and 80 feet east of center of wagon road to house; iron post, marked "2307 L. A."	2,306.395
Bainbridge's house, 1.1 miles north of; 180 feet north of wagon road where it comes into creek after leaving mesa, north bank of creek, on cottonwood tree 18 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,870.78
M. C. Bailey's house, 0.2 mile from, on west bank of creek where canyon narrows, on notch on leaning cottonwood tree 24 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,481.01
Alamo ranch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of residence of Mr. Bailey, 200 feet north of road, on south bank of arroyo, on notch on most westerly cottonwood tree in group, 24 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,369.03
Alamo ranch, lake at gate to Bailey's; water surface of	2,743.54
Alamo ranch, in jog of fence around house of M. C. Bailey; iron post, marked "2796 L. A."	2,795.336
M. C. Bailey's house, 0.9 mile from; on east side of small knoll, 100 feet north of wagon road, on notch on scrub-oak tree 8 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,918.75
M. C. Bailey's house, 1.7 miles from; on hillside 50 feet north of wagon road, on scrub-oak tree 24 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,999.97
Neenach & Gorman station, 50 feet west of intersection of roads to; on oak plug; 8-penny wire nail	2,153.51
Ruins of two adobe buildings, between; T. 8 N., R. 18 W., sec. 16; at line of, on plug 1 foot north of gatepost; 8-penny wire nail	2,359.73
German ranch, 500 feet northwest of Charles Schliesmayer's house, on north side of road at spring, on notch on root of willow tree 12 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	3,536.46
Deserted two-story frame house, 50 feet west of northwest corner of; 50 feet south of center of road, on leaning cottonwood tree; 8-penny wire nail	3,625.82
Gorman station, 15 feet west of northwest corner of O. N. Ralph's house, and between it and store building, 60 feet south of road; on willow tree 24 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	3,774.73
Gorman station, 1.2 miles west of; 25 feet south of wagon road to Gorman, at signboard to Frazier's mine; on corner post at junction of fence lines; 8-penny wire nail	4,026.90
Tejon Pass, at summit, 6 feet south of brush fence and 40 feet north of wagon road; iron post, marked "4230 L. A."	4,229.933
Barnes's house, 250 feet east of; 85 feet southwest of mining tunnel, 30 feet south of road on south bank of small gulch, on notch on burr-oak tree; 8-penny wire nail	4,070.35

Feet.

Signboard marked "Bakersfield, 46 miles; Los Angeles, 105 miles; Grif- fin-Cuddy ranch, 9 miles," 125 feet southeast of; on notch in crotch between two live-oak trees in group of six; 8-penny wire nail	3,902.18
Los Angeles and Kern counties; 6-penny wire nail, on notch on post marking line	3,750.18
Los Angeles and Kern counties, 2.5 feet north of line post; iron post, marked "3744 L.A."	3,744.104
Lebec post-office, 150 feet east from northeast corner of adobe house on east side of road, on notch on oak tree 6 feet in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	3,574.52
Culvert, 150 feet west of; on east side of road, between two small hills, on notch on burr-oak tree 54 inches in diameter; 6-penny wire nail...	3,456.09
Tejon dairy ranch, 150 feet north of fence corner at old adobe house, east side of road; on burr oak tree 60 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail...	3,411.26
Tejon dairy ranch, 0.8 mile from, 9 feet east of center of road; on notch on oak tree 48 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	3,338.49
Fort Tejon, in front of gatepost at entrance to residence of superintendent of Castac ranch, 45 feet west of wagon road; iron post, marked "3174 L. A."	3,173.480
Fort Tejon, 0.9 mile north of, 15 feet east of center of road; on burr oak tree 60 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	3,008.48
Grapevine Creek, at first crossing, water surface	2,862
Grapevine Creek, 700 feet north of crossing, east side of road, 1.4 miles north of Fort Tejon; 60-penny spike on burr oak tree 36 inches in diameter	2,815.69
Grapevine Creek, at second crossing, water surface	2,778
Grapevine Creek, third crossing, water surface	2,569
Mrs. Pettit's house, 180 feet north of, 200 feet north of third crossing of Grapevine Creek on south bank, 40 feet east of road; on burr oak tree 48 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail	2,560.66
Grapevine Creek, fourth crossing, water surface	2,345
Grapevine Creek, fifth crossing, water surface	2,314
Grapevine Creek, 400 feet north of fifth crossing, on east side of road; on notch on burr oak tree 30 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail...	2,304.15
Grapevine Creek, at sixth crossing, water surface	2,259
Grade from Rose station, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of top of; 20 feet east of road at top of hill where road runs across low place to the south; iron post, marked "2132 L. A."	2,131.529
Grade from Rose station, on top of ridge at; 50 feet south of road; on knob on rock 2 by 1 by 3 feet	2,050.79
Rose station, 2.1 miles from; 15 feet east of road at foot of steep grade. on knob on rock 2 by 6 by 2 feet	1,621.39
Rose station, 25 feet east of northeast corner of house, in front yard, 5 feet west of fence along public road; on notch on dead cottonwood stump, 8-penny wire nail	1,264.29
Rose station, creek crossing north of	1,239
T. 10 N., R. 19 W., at line of, 12 feet south of gate across road, 10 feet east of center of road 2 feet south of post 6 by 8 inches; iron post, marked "1085 L. A."	1,084.684

GORMAN, VIA QUAIL, NEENACH, MANZANA, FAIRMONT, AND ELIZABETH
LAKE, TO HAROLD SIDING (FORMERLY ALPINE).

Charles Schliesmayer's ranch, 1.5 feet west of corner, at intersection of
fence lines, 45 feet south of road; iron post, marked "3463 L. A." 3,462.718

	Feet.
Quail post-office and Gorman, at summit of pass between, north of road; on knob on bowlder 1 by 1 foot by 8 inches.....	3, 583.22
Dry Lake schoolhouse, 130 feet west from southwest corner of, near north post of gate, on west side of fence; T. 8 N., R. 18 W., sec. 15, southwest corner of, on oak section corner stake; 8-penny wire nail..	3, 385.41
House between Quail post-office and Dry Lake schoolhouse, 220 feet northwest of northwest corner of; 40 feet north of road; on willow tree 12 inches in diameter, 6-penny wire nail.....	3, 312.35
Quail, 1,200 feet south of post-office, 500 feet southeast of west end of Dry Lake; 25 feet north of road; on willow tree 12 inches in diameter, 8-penny wire nail.....	3, 296.83
McKenzie's house, 160 feet northeast of northeast corner of; at north- east corner of intersection of fences, 50 feet south of road; iron post, marked "3393 L. A.".....	3, 342.690
Small wash, on flat on east side of; between old and new roads and 120 feet south of old road; 6-penny wire nail in plug.....	3, 226.48
Summit of ridge, 180 feet south of, on road; on notch on white oak tree 18 inches in diameter, 6-penny wire nail.....	3, 157.01
La Liebre ranch, at corner of fence where road turns to east, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of brick house on country road; iron post, marked "3091 L. A."..	3, 090.936
Brick house, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; on north side of road; railroad spike on corner post of fence.....	3, 040.25
Neenach, in front of store and post-office of J. C. Nelson; center of road.....	3, 006
Neenach, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; 250 feet southeast of southeast corner of La Liebre schoolhouse, 60 feet north of road; on top of oak stake on fence line, marked "L. L. XXXII," 6-penny wire nail.....	2, 993.14
Henry Hatch's ranch (Vala Vista), at residence of; 2 feet east of gate, in front picket fence; iron post, marked "3039 L. A.".....	3, 039.018
Henry Hatch's ranch (Vala Vista), opposite west end of fence, at corner of sections 16 and 17, 20 and 21; on top of stake in center of road, 8-penny wire nail.....	3, 046.85
Old adobe house, 1,000 feet east of; west side of arroyo; railroad spike on corner post of fence lines.....	2, 992.95
T. 8 N., R. 16 W., sec. 14, at southwest corner of; north side of road; on corner post of fence, small spike.....	2, 907.56
Section 24, northwest corner of; on small rock 4 by 8 by 6 inches in center of road northwestward to ranch house.....	2, 842.63
Manzana, 0.9 mile from, on east side of road where it turns south; on first post east of corner post, 20-penny nail.....	2, 818.29
Mauzaua, opposite driveway from main road to store and post-office of A. E. Silvey, on east side of road, 1 foot south of fence post; iron post, marked "2870 L. A.".....	2, 869.559
Manzana, 0.2 mile from; 40 feet east of signboard marked Bakersfield to north, Los Angeles east, east side of road, on corner post of fence, 8-penny wire nail.....	2, 900.23
Section 24, southeast corner of; on corner of rock in middle of road, 8-penny wire nail.....	2, 875.65
Section 24, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of southeast corner, 50 feet southeast of fence corner; on corner post of north and south line, 8-penny wire nail....	2, 887.40
Deserted frame house, 600 feet southwest of; south side of road at inter- section with north and south road; on corner fence post, 6-penny wire nail.....	2, 906.77
Yucca Grove, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; on north side of road, at northwest corner of almond orchard; on corner post of fence, 8-penny wire nail.....	2, 954.14

	Feet.
Bonita ranch, at northeast corner of almond orchard, on corner post at intersection of fence lines, 8-penny wire nail	2, 872. 79
Bonita ranch, 1 mile east of; in front of Mr. Scott's residence, 100 feet north of road, at south point of heart-shaped flower bed; on granite boulder 1 by 1 foot by 4 inches	2, 864. 47
Fairmont, 300 feet southeast of southeast corner of public schoolhouse, at southeast corner of fence: iron post, marked "2786 L. A."	2, 785. 588
Fairmont, 1.1 miles from, at point where road turns to south; on southwest corner of signpost marked "Los Angeles 66 miles, Bakersfield 72, Del Sur 9, Lancaster 18 miles," 8-penny wire nail	2, 780. 81
Fairmont, 3 miles southeast of; at west side of road, where fence line crosses short grade; on fence post, 8-penny wire nail	2, 748. 82
Almond orchard, below, at foot of grade; on corner post of fence at intersection, 8-penny wire nail	2, 765. 52
W. A. Spencer's house, 75 feet southeast from southeast corner of, 1 foot south of fence corner; iron post, marked "2803 L. A."	2, 802. 809
W. A. Spencer's house, 1.1 miles from, at forks of road; on signpost marked "Bakersfield 77 miles, Los Angeles 62 miles, Mohave 32 miles," 8-penny wire nail	2, 835. 82
Signpost marked "Bakersfield 77 miles, Los Angeles 62 miles, Mohave 32 miles," 0.8 mile south of; on west side of road where canyon commences to narrow; on bolt driven to surface of ground	8, 039. 01
Elizabeth Lake, wagon-road pass to, at summit of, on west side of cut; iron bolt, 2 feet above ground	3, 383. 40
Elizabeth Lake, wagon-road pass to, summit of, at foot of steep grade below; on north side of post, marked "Bakersfield 79 miles, Fairmont 8 miles, Los Angeles 60 miles," 8-penny wire nail	3, 298. 98
Elizabeth Lake post-office, 50 feet southwest of southwest corner of James Hefner's house, 15 feet south of center of road; on corner cottonwood tree, 24 inches in diameter of row of trees, 8-penny wire nail	3, 300. 20
Elizabeth Lake, 0.4 mile from; at turn of road; in signpost marked "Los Angeles 64, Bakersfield 80, Lancaster 17," 20-penny wire nail	3, 334. 12
Pedro Andrada's house, 60 feet north of; 2 feet northeast of signboard at corner of road where it forks east and south; iron post, marked "3403 L. A."	3, 403. 719
Pedro Andrada's house, 300 feet north of, on east side of wagon road at foot of hill, 175 feet north of signpost marked "Alpine 15 miles;" on notch on willow tree 18 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	3, 396. 51
Manuel Andrada's ranch, on south side of road; on west gatepost in fence, 20-penny nail	3, 467. 78
Stone culvert, 90 feet east of; at end of south fence line and at junction of north and south and east and west fence lines; on corner post of fence, 6-penny wire nail	3, 396. 12
Arroyo, at north end of bridge over; on east end of last plank; on north end bridge, 40-penny nail	3, 253. 94
Hill, on slope of, 25 feet south of road; iron post, marked "3177 L. A."	3, 176. 513
Mannel Andrada's ranch, 3 miles from: 30 feet southeast of fence corner, on fence post of east and west fence line, 20-penny wire nail	3, 103. 40
Arroyo, intersection of road with, 200 feet southeast of; 30 feet south of road, 8-penny nail on plug	3, 001. 47
J. G. Ritter's house, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of; 450 feet north of gate, 12 feet north of road at summit of ridge at head of valley; iron post, marked "3048 L. A."	3, 047. 228

	Feet.
J. G. Ritter's house, 0.9 mile from; 30 feet east of culvert, 15 feet south of center of road at summit of ridge; 8-penny wire nail on redwood plug 2 by 2 inches	2,984.99
Almagoosa Creek, 100 feet south of; 150 feet south of road, 250 feet west of southwest corner of deserted frame building; on juniper tree 24 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,840.65
Signpost marked "Alpine 5 miles," 15 feet west of; 100 feet east of road up canyon, 200 feet south of road to Palmdale; iron post, marked "2831 L. A."	2,880.299
J. Wolff's field, 600 feet northwest of old adobe building; 500 feet east of frame building, at intersection of north and south and east and west fence lines, southeast corner of sec. 30; 8-penny wire nail on corner post	2,963.39
Intersection of north and south and east and west fence lines, 10 feet south of center of road; square bolt-head on corner post 3.3 feet above ground	2,989.58
Junction of roads to Alpine and Palmdale, 25 feet south of; near east end of small knoll; 8-penny wire nail in plug	2,884.16
Dry Lake, center of bed of	2,870
Summit of small knoll, south side of wagon road; on notch on juniper tree 8 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,920.14
Mrs. A. M. Steele's ranch, 12 feet south of center of road; on first post east of corner post of east and west fence line; 8-penny wire nail	2,855.93
Una Lake, T. 5 N., R. 12 W., sec. 8, lot 8; 1.5 feet southeast of southeast corner of bunk house of South Antelope Valley Irrigation Company; iron post, marked "2820 L. A."	2,819.692
Harold Siding (formerly Alpine), 1.5 feet west of northwest corner of fence around railroad section house; 9 feet east of center of track; iron post, marked "2826 L. A."	2,826.027

ELIZABETH LAKE, VIA SAN FRANCISQUITO CANYON, TO SAUGUS.

Elizabeth Lake, 0.4 mile east of; at turn of road; on signpost marked "Los Angeles 64, Bakersfield 80, Lancaster 17;" 20-penny wire nail ..	3,834.02
Pedro Andrade's house, 300 feet north of; 175 feet north of signpost on east side of wagon road at foot of hill, on notch on willow tree 18 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	3,896.43
P. Andrade's house, 60 feet north of; 2 feet northeast of signboard at forks of road; iron post, marked "3403 L. A."	3,403.634
Summit of ridge in pass to San Francisquito Canyon, 8 feet west of center of road; 8-penny wire nail on plug	3,707.28
Elizabeth Lake, 2.8 miles southeast of; 100 feet south of road, 25 feet south of bank of wash, 500 feet southeast of log cabin, on notch on elder tree 18 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	3,423.63
Elizabeth Lake, 3.5 miles southeast of; 35 feet west of road, on knob at foot of scrub-oak tree 8 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	3,189.52
School building, at southeast corner of; on oak post; 8-penny wire nail ..	2,952.53
Juan de Cellis's house, 150 feet south of; south side of wagon road, on live-oak tree 36 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,679.21
Creek, on west side of bridge over; top of square bolt on north end of brace	2,553.78
Juan de Cellis's house, 1 mile from; at turn of road on top of first hill south of bridge; iron post, marked "2604 L. A."	2,603.926
Juan de Cellis's house, 2.2 miles from; 0.6 mile from foot of grade, on west side of road at turn where steep grade begins; on knob on rock ..	2,411.96

	Feet.
Creek crossing, 100 feet north of; west side of road at foot of steep grade, on notch on sycamore tree 30 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail...	2,140.53
Creek crossing, on south bank at west side of road; on notch on sycamore tree 30 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail	2,022.83
Creek crossing, 100 feet west of; south of canyon, on east side of road, on notch on sycamore tree 36 inches in diameter; 8-penny wire nail...	1,993.48
Rocky hill, at foot of; on west side of road, on notch on live-oak tree 30 inches in diameter; 6-penny wire nail	1,942.92
Canyon, at turn of road in; 15 feet below small ditch where it turns around point of hill; iron post, marked "1913 L. A."	1,912.852
Small flat, on east side of road; on notch on sycamore tree 24 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail	1,875.84
West side of road where it turns before crossing creek; on notch on sycamore tree 36 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail	1,786.66
Creek crossing, 75 feet south of; 25 feet east of road on slope, on notch on live-oak tree 48 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail...	1,736.59
St. Francis ranch, T. 5 N., R. 16 W., sec. 1, at turn of road from; west side of road, on willow tree 12 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail...	1,669.40
St. Francis ranch, 1 mile south of; 40 feet west of road on small flat, 5 feet east of cottonwood tree; iron post, marked "1800 L. A."	1,599.292
St. Francis ranch, 1.7 miles south of; 50 feet west of road on flat, on willow tree 24 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail	1,545.29
Mrs. B. Raggio's ranch, T. 5 N., R. 16 W., sec. 14, 60 feet northwest of gate; on east side of road, on sycamore tree 36 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail	1,427.92
Mesa, 500 feet northeast of deserted adobe house on; 50 feet west of road, on notch on sycamore tree 30 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail...	1,368.76
Henry Ruiz's house, 50 feet east of corner of; 15 feet west of center of road, on walnut tree 18 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail	1,308.87
San Francisquito school district ranch house of Henry Ruiz, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of; 65 feet east of junction of old and new wagon roads, on notch on sycamore tree 36 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail	1,273.62
Edw. D. Kichline's field, in northwest corner of; at foot of grade over mountain, 1 foot east of corner of fence; iron post, marked "1235 L. A."	1,235.181
San Francisquito school district ranch house, 2 miles from; 100 feet east of road at east end of steep grade from summit, on notch on wild cherry tree 12 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail	1,832.73
Saugus, 2.2 miles from; 1.3 miles from east end of grade on west side of road, on redwood fence post; 8-penny wire nail	1,281.53
Saugus, 1.6 miles from; in field 225 feet east of wagon road, opposite gate in fence marked "Private Road" through San Francisco ranch, on notch on burr oak tree 60 inches in diameter; 4-penny wire nail...	1,197.57
Saugus, 33 feet from south corner of depot, 18 inches from north corner of pump house, 18 feet from center of track; iron post, marked "1171 L. A."	1,171.097

SHASTA COUNTY.

REDDING QUADRANGLE.

The elevations in the following list are based on an aluminum tablet set in first angle of wall on north side of east entrance to courthouse in Redding, about 3 feet above ground. The height of this

bench mark was accepted as 591.994 feet, being based on the elevation, taken from the Southern Pacific profiles, of 555 feet for the top of the east rail of the western track opposite approach to depot hotel at Redding.

The leveling was done by Mr. L. A. Whereat, levelman, under the direction of Messrs. R. H. McKee and A. B. Searle, topographers.

All bench marks depending on this datum are stamped with the letter "R" in addition to the figures of elevation.

REDDING, VIA FURNACEVILLE, TO WARD'S RANCH ON REED'S TOLL ROAD.

	Feet.
Redding, south depot inclosure, top of northeast corner post of	558.07
Redding, Hickory street, on southeast corner of bridge at; nail in top of post	547.70
Blacksmith shop at fork of road to Anderson; at foot of signboard post; cross on rock	497.46
Sacramento River, free bridge, on downstream side of; on bank, at foot of approach; top of nut in guard rail	481.21
Sacramento River, under free bridge: surface of water (July, 1900)	456
Enterprise Saloon, 80 feet west of; at forks of Millville and Anderson roads, at foot of signboard post; cross on rock	538.96
Enterprise Saloon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of; junction with road to Millville, 40 feet west of signpost; nail in top of forked stump	554.77
Perry Mark place, in second post south of northeast corner of; top of staple	565.28
Ragsdale gate, spike in stump outside of	555.77
Copper City, fork of road to; 5 feet north of signboard tree; nail in stump	551.28
Loomis Corners, 2,000 feet west of; south side of road; forked pine tree, on root of	562.53
Loomis Corners, west side of Leighton's house and 2 feet south of northeast corner of fence around; iron post, marked "550 R"	550.300
Loomis Corners, 1.1 miles east of, at fork of road on top of hill; signpost, plug at foot of	629.79
Rick's gate, pine tree 24 inches in diameter, nail in foot of	630.45
Shick's orchard, 200 feet east of, at gate; 2 feet from oak tree 6 inches in diameter, nail in stump	644.08
Spugel's gate, pine tree, nail in foot of	666.33
Ellarkamp's, 300 feet south of; oak tree 14 inches in diameter, nail in root of	653.09
Bella Vista, about 2 miles northwest of, at fork of Oregon road, north side of road; large forked pine tree, nail at root of	690.52
Frazier Corners, at junction of Bella Vista and Anderson roads, on north side of road; oak tree with Bella Vista signboard, nail in root of	532.16
Drennan's, 12 feet west of; large oak tree, nail in root of	544.38
Fritz Lemm's barn, fence post in front of, nail in top of	545.39
Taylor's gate, 100 feet east of; plug in corner of fence	572.46
Chris Lemm's house, near, on left bank of Salt Creek; large oak tree, nail in root of	574.52
Calkins, at east side of lane to, on south side of road; 5.3 feet from fence, cross on rock	603.26
Irrigating flume, 60 feet west of, 1 foot from fence on south of road; cross on rock	617.35

	Feet.
Melton's fence, corner on left of road; large oak tree, nail in root of	636.59
Rocky Plains, at left of road, 5 feet from oak tree 8 inches in diameter; cross on large rock	1,001.27
Rocky Plains, near center of, about 2 miles southwest of Ben Jenkins's house, 15 feet south of road; iron post, marked "1109 R"	1,109.085
Reed's toll road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from beginning of; on south side of large pine tree, nail in root of	1,216.63
Ben Jenkins's, east side of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,236.37
Tollhouse, 700 feet west of, east side of road; nail in 16-inch oak tree	1,047.67
Milepost marked "2" and "10," 60 feet east of, west side of road; top of stump	1,080.76
Little Cow Creek bridge, east approach to; nail in south end of first plank	1,094.43
Afterthought (Furnaceville) smelter, west side of road; nail in west end of baseboard	1,151.76
Furnaceville, in front of Flake's saloon; oak tree 8 inches in diameter, nail in root of	1,164.78
Hoffman's house, in front of; oak tree 15 inches in diameter, nail in root of	1,224.22
Ward's, 100 feet east of fork leading to Oak Run road, 3 inches from pine tree, south side of road, 18 inches in diameter, which supports Ward's letter box; between two rocks below marking on tree, iron spike	1,278.82
Ward's field, 2 feet east and 8 feet south of corner of fence around, south side of Reed's (Redding-Furnaceville) toll road and 12 feet west of fork of private road leading via Eiler's to Oak Run road; iron post, marked "1279 R"	1,279.021

REDDING, ALONG SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, VIA COPLEY, KENNETT,
AND ELMORE, TO SLATONIS.

Milepost 262, 300 feet south of; whistling post, plug at foot of	520.07
Middle Creek station; top of rail in front of	523.3
Middle Creek station, 0.45 mile north of; at milepost 263, top of rail	528.4
Rock Creek, 0.37 mile north of, milepost 264; plug at foot of	544.03
Keswick, at depot; top of rail	564.5
Keswick, 0.58 mile north of, at milepost 266; plug at whistling post	569.25
Milepost 267; telegraph pole, spike in	581.88
Milepost 268, spike in	594.13
Milepost 269; first telegraph pole north of, plug at foot of	594.18
Copley, at freight house; top of upper rail	597.8
Copley schoolhouse, 5 feet south of southwest corner of (Flat Creek school district); iron post, marked "733 R"	731.929
Milepost 270, whistling post at, plug at foot of	598.52
Milepost 271, top of rail at	609.6
Milepost 272, first telegraph pole north of, spike in	621.85
Milepost 273, spike in	633.52
Milepost 274, spike in	639.03
Milepost 275, spike in	651.04
Milepost 276, 12 feet north of; white stake, marked "G," top of	656.92
Backbone Creek bridge, top of rail at	666.3
Milepost 277, telegraph pole at, spike in	666.20
Kennett depot, top of rail at	667.4
Milepost 278, brace to plug at foot of	671.14
Milepost 279, first telegraph pole north of, spike in	682.27

	Feet.
Pitt River, at junction with Sacramento River; water elevation, July 20, 1900.....	689
Milepost 280, plug at first telegraph pole north of.....	687.27
Milepost 281, spike in.....	715.16
Winton Lodge, top of upper rail at.....	716.6
Morley water tank, top of rail at.....	718.
Milepost 282, spike in.....	721.69
Milepost 283, spike in.....	743.71
Milepost 284, spike in.....	753.85
Schoonover's house, west of, 3 feet west of fence, 900 feet east of center of railroad truss over Sacramento River, 58 feet south of track; iron post, marked "791 R".....	791.014
Elmore platform, top of upper rail at.....	804.0
Milepost 286, 250 feet north of; whistling post, plug at foot of.....	826.45
Milepost 287, top of black witness stake marked "5466+37".....	869.64
Milepost 288, top of upper rail at.....	897.3
Milepost 289, spike in.....	904.20
Milepost 290, second pole north of, spike in.....	926.60
Milepost 291, plug at foot of.....	939.32
Milepost 292, spike in.....	961.43
Smithson schoolhouse, 12 feet south of southeast corner of; iron post, marked "1025 R".....	1,024.991
Baird Spur station, top of rail at.....	961.9
Milepost 293, spike in.....	981.32
Milepost 294, spike in.....	1,003.46
Milepost 295, at second pole north of; plug.....	1,036.40
Milepost 296, 2.4 feet from first pole north of; plug.....	1,074.97
Milepost 298, spike in.....	1,120.41
Delta, outside track, at depot culvert 298 B; top of lower rail.....	1,135.9
Delta schoolhouse, in front of, 3 feet north of center of porch, 100 feet south of Oregon road; iron post, marked "1322 R".....	1,322.115
Milepost 299, top of witness stake 6100+92.....	1,147.07
Milepost 300, spike in.....	1,186.98
Milepost 301, spike in.....	1,213.12
Slatonis station, in front of marking board; top of upper rail.....	1,236.1
Milepost 302, spike in.....	1,248.39
Milepost 303, plug at foot of.....	1,289.40

ENTERPRISE, VIA PALOCEDRO AND BELLA VISTA, TO FRAZIER CORNERS.

Enterprise saloon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of, at Tracy's; large oak tree, plug at foot of.....	515.63
Enterprise, 1.8 miles south of, on top of flat, where Vanbalveren's private road turns off; oak tree, nail in root of.....	525.91
Schorb's, 5 feet north of north end of farm gate, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from fence; cross on rock.....	456.23
Harris's house, opposite; oak tree, nail in root of.....	454.64
Pacheco schoolhouse, 2 feet south of southwest corner of, 20 feet east of road; iron post, marked "449 R".....	449.399
Deacon's house, in front of; oak tree, nail in root of.....	442.82
Densmore's house, 15 feet west of gate; stump, nail in top of.....	438.38
Stillwater Plains, Dillon's house; east gatepost, nail in top of.....	492.03
Stillwater Plains; Fall River and Redding roads, fork of; nail in stump of signpost.....	495.39

	Feet.
McAvoy's house, opposite; large oak tree, nail in root of	505.08
Junction with old Anderson-Millville road; large oak tree, on root of ..	518.49
Anderson new road, at junction and west of road; oak tree, nail in root of	448.67
Snell's gate, east side of road; oak tree, nail in root of	467.23
Palocedro; large oak tree, nail in root of	459.91
Palocedro, 1.09 miles north of; east side of track; nail in top of stump ..	472.79
Bell schoolhouse, 0.12 miles north of; west of track and 90 feet south of cattle guard; nail in top of stump	487.79
Bellavista, 1.23 miles south of; plug at foot of stump	497.75
Bellavista warehouse; baseboard on west side of, and in line with white fence on lower side of Redding road, nail in top of	520.42
Bellavista; 2 feet southwest of southeast corner of fence around superintendent's house, 15 feet north of county road as traveled; iron post, marked "587 R"	587.873

PALOCEDRO, VIA MILLVILLE AND PAWNEE, TO WARD'S RANCH AND CLOVER CREEK FALLS, ON FURNACEVILLE ROAD.

Palocedro, 1½ miles east of; 300 feet west of Leech's house, south side of road; large oak tree, nail in root of	467.66
Oak Run Bridge, 0.47 mile west of; south side of road; large oak tree, nail in root of	482.75
Millville "Tidings" office, at foot of old flag pole; cross on rock	499.49
Millville schoolhouse, 2 feet south of southwest corner of; iron post, marked "513 R"	513.278
Webb, or Davis, place, about 400 feet east of; south side of road; large pine tree, nail in root of	539.98
Rathburn's, south side of road; pine tree, nail in foot of	540.25
Noonan's, north side of road; pine tree, nail in root of	558.37
Meyer's, south side of road; live-oak tree, nail in root of	572.04
Rose Hill, 0.17 mile northeast of top of; south side of road; oak tree, nail in root of	783
John Hereford's, opposite house, north side of road; oak tree, nail in root of	740.19
Hereford's, 0.6 mile northeast of, at top of small hill and south side of road; 2 feet from fence post, plug	776.04
Hufford's house, cross on rock at gate	916.10
Joseph's house, in front of, south of road; burned oak tree, nail in root of ..	984.57
Frank Joseph's house, 540 feet northeast of, 6 feet southeast of tamarack road, 1½ feet of northwest fence corner of the Tom Webb place and on continuation of division line between the Webb and Joseph farms; iron post, marked "977 R"	977.333
Boyce (now Joe Hunt) place, north side of road at fork; oak tree, nail in root of	990.97
Smith's, at watering trough; large oak tree, nail in root of	1,017.28
Pawnee, at gate of post-office; cross on round rock	1,129.04
Pawnee schoolhouse, ¼ mile east of, 45 feet south of road; large oak tree, nail in root of	1,211.39
Webb's gate, 15½ feet east of, 6 feet from fence; cross on rock	1,266.42
Twin Valley road, junction with; at signpost, cross on large flat rock ..	1,333.84
Dry Clover Creek, on hillside, opposite two new cabins on flat; large oak tree by fallen tree, nail in root of	1,198.15
Dry Clover Creek, 100 yards below two new cabins at copper prospect; large oak tree on road, nail in root of	983

	Feet.
Dry Clover and Clover creeks, between, on trail 500 feet on South Clover Creek side of divide; oak tree, nail in root of	1,025.15
Kennedy's road crossing of Clover Creek; above fence, large oak tree, nail in root of	952.16
Wm. McBride's, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of, on top of hill, at cross roads; large oak tree, nail in root of	1,336.15
Carpenter road crossing, 100 feet north of; oak tree, nail in root of	1,463.92
Blay's gate, opposite; nail in top of stump	1,564.51
Strayer's; pine, nail in root of	1,554.72
Oak Run road, at junction with; oak tree, nail in root of	1,452.07
Estep's, at junction with road from Swede Creek; oak tree with sign-board, nail in root of	1,463.55
Colby's house, 3,000 feet north of, west of road; oak tree, nail in root of	1,560.66
Osburn's house, near, west of road; buckeye tree, nail in root of	1,852.50
Bullskin Hill, top of; oak tree, nail in root of	2,042.73
Bullskin Hill, foot of, opposite Esler's letter box, at fork of private road to Ward's on Reed Toll road; large oak tree, nail in root of	1,425.34

MILLVILLE, VIA SHINGLETOWN CUT-OFF ROAD, TO BEAR CREEK CROSS-ING.

Millville, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of, at forks of Anderson and Shingletown roads; in fence corner at end of lane, plug	533.59
Darh's house, in front of, southwest of road; oak tree, nail in root of ..	800.99
George Darh's house, 190 feet east of gate, 2 feet north of fence, south side of road, on top of grade going down to Bear Creek; iron post, marked "806 R"	805.969
Bear Creek, on left bank at end of bridge; oak tree, nail in root of	728.67

REDDING, VIA SHASTA, TO KESWICK.

French place, 475 feet east of house at, at fork of old road, south of main road; large forked oak tree, nail in root of	663.01
Cabin, at watering trough, 425 feet east of fork of well-traveled road; in fence corner, nail in plug	714.83
White house, north of road; locust tree, nail in root of	887.59
Old Spanish Mine boarding house; hitching post, plug at foot of	935.39
Traveler's Rest, at junction with road to Igo; signpost, plug at foot of ..	974.75
Shasta, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of, fork of road to Middle Creek; cottonwood tree (signboard tree), nail in root of	943.08
Shasta, 50 feet northwest of west corner of Empire Hotel, 4 feet south of south corner of corral, on the northeast side of main street through Shasta and on northwest side of street going to Keswick; iron post, marked "1049 R."	1,049.057
Shasta, junction with road to Keswick at Empire Hotel, northwest of road; locust tree, nail in root of	1,045.30
Iron Mountain, at fork of road to; signboard tree, nail in root of	914.51
Keswick, Methodist Church; under south corner of front, cross on rock ..	793.41
Keswick schoolhouse, 6 feet south of first angle of west face; iron post, marked "778 R"	778.181

FRAZIERS CORNERS, VIA BEAR VALLEY, COPPER CITY, MADISON'S, AND KELLY'S RANCH, TO BAGLEY FLAT.

Kelly's house, 180 feet east of; live-oak tree, nail in root of	698.44
Houston's house, 140 feet west of; large oak tree, nail in root of	640.31

	Feet.
Houston ranch, 1.6 miles northwest of; at junction with Redding and Copper City roads; 6-inch live-oak signboard tree, nail in root of ...	710.25
Houston ranch, 1.6 miles northwest of; on Stillwater road, 15 feet south of fork with and 5 feet east of Copper City road, and 500 feet south of forks with road to Bass's; iron post, marked "710 R"	710.127
Lillienthal's, opposite; oak tree, inside fence, nail in root of	748.70
East Valley Creek, 65 feet west of divide at head of; 3 feet south of road; oak tree, nail in root of	1,034.16
Bear Valley stage station, 0.15 mile southwest of, 180 feet northeast of junction with Bellavista road, 18 feet southeast of road, 2 feet northwest of fence, on top of hill; iron post, marked "945 R"	945.008
Bear and Jones valleys, 60 feet northeast of summit on grade between; pine tree, nail in root of	1,143.21
Gregory's, in fence at barn gate; pine tree, nail in root of	987.76
Pitt River, at foot of grade at new bridge; Whittaker's saloon, plug at corner of	783.64
Pitt River, surface of water at new bridge, September 5, 1900	760
Antone's fence, opposite corner, north of road; pine tree, nail in foot of	783.73
Squaw Creek, where road turns up, 2 feet from fence; cross on rock ...	762.79
Copper City Hotel, in front of; large oak tree, nail in root of	796.38
Copper City schoolhouse, 25 feet south of; at southeast corner of lot as at present defined by fence; iron post, marked "806 R"	806.213
De la Mar, at top of hill; pine tree, plug at foot of	1,121.30
Lawson Creek, 400 feet east of point at; large oak tree, nail in root of ...	1,033.77
Second Creek, at cabin; oak tree, nail in root of	1,055.41
Madison's house, 0.6 mile south of, at top of hill; black oak tree, nail in root of	1,180.62
Madison's house, 150 feet north of, on trail; large leaning oak tree, nail in root of	977.01
Madison's, 1.5 miles north of, east of trail; oak tree, nail in root of	1,191.09
Squaw Creek; T. 34 N., R. 2 W., near east side line of, 300 feet above first crossing, 1.87 miles north of Madison's house, 6 feet east of trail; iron post, marked "1047 R"	1,046.693
Terrup Chatta, on top of hill north of, east of trail; oak tree, nail in foot of	1,389.60
Kelly's barn, opposite; pine tree, nail in root of	1,393.86
Sawmill on Squaw Creek, 0.2 mile north of, west of trail; forked oak tree, nail in root of	1,427.35
Kelly's house, 1.39 miles north of; T. 35 N., R. 2 W., near east line of, 10 feet west of trail on saddle; iron post, marked "1536 R"	1,536.055
Crook's house, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of, on right bank of small creek; pine tree, nail in foot of	1,536.64
John Miles's house; cottonwood tree, nail in root of	1,596.97
John Miles's house, 1 mile north of, east of trail; oak tree 6 inches in diameter, nail in root of	1,639.80
Modin's house; nail in top of sill	1,698.82
Modin's, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of, on trail, near falls; oak tree, nail in foot of	2,148.67
Bagley Flat, 25 feet north of cabin; oak tree, nail in root of	2,737.87
Bagley Flat, 135 feet southwest of cabin, 85 feet southwest of head of spring; iron post, marked "2730 R"	2,730.216

POINT OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, UP MIDDLE SALT CREEK.

	Feet.
T. 36 N., R. 4 W., sec. 30, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet west of southeast corner of, on line between townships 35 and 36 N., R. 4 W., Mount Diablo meridian; iron post, marked "1182 R"	1,182.374

The bench marks described below were based on the levels of the McCloud River Ditch, furnished by J. R. Rodgers, engineer in charge, proper correction having been applied:

McCloud River, United States fishery reservation, northwest corner of: being also T. 34 N., R. 4 W., sec. 23, northwest corner of; 5 feet south-east of; 30 feet west of county road; iron post, marked "856 R"	856.156
McCloud River, on west bank; near head of Rodgers Ditch line, and 100 feet west of ditch station 71+50; 146 feet west of 10-inch forked live oak tree on edge of river, on line between townships 35 and 36 N., R. 3 W.; iron post, marked "1060 R"	1,059.986

OREGON.

BAKER, UNION, AND GRANT COUNTIES.

SUMPTER AND BAKER CITY QUADRANGLES.

The elevations in the following list are a continuation of those published in the Appendix to the Twenty-first Annual Report, page 564, being based on a bronze tablet in the astronomical pier in front yard of the public school in Baker City, stamped "3433 A," the elevation of which was accepted as 3,432.700 feet above sea level, as derived by double-rodged line from Astoria.

The leveling was done partly in 1899 by Mr. W. R. Manning, under the direction of Mr. R. H. McKee, topographer, and partly in 1900, by Mr. C. L. Nelson, under the direction of Mr. L. C. Fletcher, topographer.

All bench marks depending on this datum which are stamped with the letters "B. C.," in addition to figures of elevation, are referred to the old railway elevation accepted in 1898 for the Baker City bench mark and are stamped about 14 feet too high, but those stamped with the letter "A," in addition to the figures of elevation, are referred to Astoria and are generally stamped correctly.

CALIFORNIA GULCH, VIA SUMPTER VALLEY RAILROAD, TO M'EWEN.

	Feet.
California Gulch, 1.6 miles west of, opposite junction of small creek from south with Powder River; top of rail	3,926
California Gulch, 2.3 miles west of, opposite house 300 feet north of track; top of rail	3,951.4
California Gulch, 3 miles west of, at east end of switch; top of rail ...	3,967.1
Deer Creek, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of bridge over, opposite house 100 feet north of track; top of rail	3,990.4
Deer Creek, east of bridge, at switch for spur; top of rail	4,021.7
Deer Creek, north side of bridge over; top of rail	4,022.9
Deer Creek, 1 mile west of bridge over, opposite blue house, 200 feet north of track; top of rail	4,041.1
Stoddard's Mill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of fork road to, opposite water tank; top of rail	4,058

Feet.

Stoddard's Mill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of fork road to, south side of road; ground opposite schoolhouse	4,069
McEwen, opposite depot; top of rail	4,098.2
McEwen, 0.6 mile west of post-office, north of road, at fork road to Prairie City; iron post, marked "4168 B. C."	4,154.371

M'EWEEN, VIA PRAIRIE CITY ROAD, TO BURNT CABIN, 3 MILES EAST OF CLIFFORD.

Sumpter Valley Railroad crossing; top of rail, main track	4,130.4
Powder River, east side of bridge over; top of rail	4,115.4
T. 10 S., R. 37 E., sec. 10, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of corner of southeast corner of; floor of bridge over creek	4,204
Young's house, 1 mile southwest of, 20 feet north and 10 feet east of fork of road to Sumpter; iron post, marked "4356 B. C."	4,342.449
Summit of road, 5 feet east of; pine tree, nail in root of	5,094.24
Old stage station, Alder Springs; ground opposite house	4,659
Burnt cabin, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of, north of road; tree, nail in base of	4,266.29

BURNT CABIN, DOWN BURNT RIVER, TO HEREFORD.

Trout Creek, 200 feet northwest of, 5 feet east of road; top of bowlder ..	4,123.33
Trout Creek, 1 mile southeast of, 4 feet south of road, 150 feet east of bottom of hill; pine tree, nail in root of	4,272.51
Trout Creek, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of, 40 feet north and 15 feet east of summit of road, in top of flat bowlder; bronze tablet, marked "4691 A." ..	4,690.840
King's house, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of, 12 feet northeast of road; in bowlder; copper bolt, marked "3946 A"	3,946.470
King's shop, 225 feet southeast of, 4 feet east of road; pine tree, nail in root of	3,940.01
Hardman's house, 175 feet southeast of, 25 feet south of gate, at roadside; iron post, marked "3908 A"	3,908.268
Fleetwood's log house, 600 feet west of, 10 feet south of road; at fence corner, pine stake	3,715.98
Fleetwood's house, 400 feet northwest of, north side of road; pine stake ..	3,678.70

M'EWEEN TO SUMPTER.

McEwen, 1 mile west of, at railroad switch crossing; top of rail	4,143.4
McEwen, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of, at railroad switch crossing; top of rail	4,164.4
McEwen, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of, railroad switch crossing; top of rail	4,211.4
Sumpter, 45 feet north of northeast corner of depot; iron post, marked "4429 B. C."	4,415.593

SUMPTER TO GRANITE,

Sumpter, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of; 150 feet west of house and cabin, 6 feet south of road; pine tree, nail in base of	4,491.46
Sumpter, 3 miles west of; 150 feet southeast of bridge at forks of creek, 5 feet south of road; fir tree, nail in base of	4,541.80
Sumpter, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of; 1,000 feet east of saloon, 10 feet northeast and 6 feet above road, in bowlder; tablet, marked "5325 A."	5,325.341
Summit of road, 30 feet northwest of; fir tree, nail in base of	5,790.4
Summit, 1 mile west of; 100 feet south and 12 feet west of forks of old and new roads; nail in stump.	5,316.05

	Feet.
Summit, 3 miles west of; 40 feet south of culvert, 15 feet south of road; nail in small stump.....	4,981.26
Gottrich House, 600 feet west of; 20 feet north of road; stump, nail in base of	4,629.12
Granite, north side of Grand Hotel, 10 feet west of corner of steps; iron post, marked "4680 A".....	4,680.401

GRANITE TO RED BOY MINE.

Granite, 0.2 miles west of; at foot of sign board at forks of road toward Pendleton; stake, nail in top of	4,599.38
Granite, 1.5 miles west of; 20 feet southeast of fork road to Red Roy mine; nail in stake	4,485.06
Granite, 2 miles west of; 15 feet east of forks of road to Saunders Mill and Granite and Lawton; small stump, nail in top of	4,481.22
Clear Creek; at fork of road to Granite, floor of bridge over	4,518.9
Red Boy mine; west end of bridge over Clear Creek, in north side of timber supports; nail	4,608.10
Red Boy mine; 450 feet northeast of stamp mill, 20 feet southwest of west end of Clear Creek bridge, 20 feet south of road; iron post, marked "4610 A".....	4,610.435

RED BOY MINE TO ROBINSONVILLE.

Red Boy mine, 2 miles south of; pine tree with "Lindsay & Wade 6 miles" sign, nail in base of	4,781.65
Alamo; in front of stage office, stake, nail in top of	4,870.29
Robinsonville, 0.8 mile north of; 300 feet north of cabin, 1 foot west of road; stump, nail in base of	6,184.41
Robinsonville, 0.5 mile northwest of; at summit of road.....	6,288.43

ROBINSONVILLE, VIA GEISER POSTOFFICE, TO CLIFFORD.

Robinsonville, 0.2 mile south of; 25 feet west of road at summit, in top of rock, 4 inches above ground; tablet, marked "6249 A".....	6,249.199
McDaniel's cabin, 200 feet west of; stump in road, nail in top of	5,750.04
Robinsonville, 2 miles east of; in fork and 10 feet east of road; tamarack tree, nail in base of	5,654.60
Bonanza mine, 0.8 mile west of; 450 feet west of cabins, 2 feet north of road; fir tree, nail in base of	5,424.94
Geiser; 450 feet west of Bonanza mill concentrator, north of road; iron post, marked "5140 A"	5,140.447
Clifford, 1½ miles west of; at summit of road	4,838
Clifford; 100 feet north of house, 2 feet east of Bonanza road, in top of boulder; bronze tablet, marked "4269 A".....	4,270.946

GRANITE, NORTH TOWARD PENDLETON AND TO TROUT CREEK MEADOWS.

Granite, 4½ miles north of; 250 feet northeast of two new frame houses, 3 feet south of road; black pine tree, nail in base of	5,463.60
Summit of road, 8 feet west of; 15 feet north of fork road to Monumental mine; iron post, marked "5666 A".....	5,666.654
Crane Flat; 15 feet east of forks of road; black pine tree 1 foot in diameter, nail in base of	5,489.97
Crane Flat, 1 mile north of; 18 feet northwest of bridge over ditch; stump, nail in base of	5,510.61

	Feet.
North Fork of John Day River; 20 feet northeast of bridge over, 10 feet east of road; iron post, marked "5195 A"	5, 195. 458
Trail Creek, 0.1 mile west of; 3 feet west of road, at sharp turn, pine tree, nail in base of	5, 268. 17
Trout Creek; 2 feet east of fork road to; pine tree, nail in base of	5, 616. 23
Trout Creek, 1½ mile north of fork road to; 2 feet west of road, on hill-side; large pine tree, nail in base of	5, 971. 87
Chicken Hill, 2 miles south of, 15 feet east of road near summit; 4-foot fir tree, nail in base of	6, 098. 46
Chicken Hill, on county line, 10 feet west of road, 75 feet northeast of sheep corral; iron post, marked "5929 A"	5, 929. 602
Trout Creek Meadow, 60 feet southeast of log house, 200 south of east fork of Trout Creek, 2 miles west of Pendleton road; iron post, marked "5401 A"	5, 401. 491

NORTH FORK OF JOHN DAY RIVER.

North Fork of John Day River, 2.6 miles east of bridge over, at cabin; stump, nail in top of	5, 514. 94
North Fork of John Day River, 4 miles east of bridge over, 30 feet northeast of ford, 5 feet southeast of road; iron post, marked "5497 A"	5, 497. 428

CRANE FLATS TO MONUMENTAL MINE AND LAWTON TO SAUNDERS MILL.

Monumental mine, 50 feet northeast of hotel; iron post, marked "6352 A"	6, 352. 540
Lawton, 1 mile northwest of, 50 feet east of bridge over Three Cent Creek, 250 feet southeast of Saunders Mill; iron post, marked "4443 A"	4, 443. 500

SUMPTER TO BOURNE.

Sumpter, ¼ mile north of; floor of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 457
Sumpter, 1½ miles north of; floor of east end of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 531
Sumpter, 2 miles north of; floor of east end of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 562
Sumpter, 2½ miles north of; floor at south end of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 595
Pole Creek, floor of bridge over	4, 626
Sumpter, 2¾ miles north of; floor at north end of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 641
Sumpter, 3¼ miles north of; floor at north end of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 678
Wind Creek, floor of bridge	4, 705
Sumpter, 3¾ miles north of; floor of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 774
Sumpter, 4 miles north of; floor of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 794
Sumpter, 4½ miles north of; floor of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 826
Sumpter, 4¾ miles north of; floor of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 864
Sumpter, 4¾ miles north of; floor of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 915
Sumpter, 4¾ miles north of; floor of bridge over Cracker Creek	4, 957
Scarff's house, 50 feet northeast of; 15 feet north of Silver Creek road, in granite rock; aluminum tablet, marked "5013 B.C."	4, 999. 368
North Pole Mining Company, opposite office; ground	5, 058
Bourne, 65 feet northeast of J. P. Fox's house, 20 feet west of Eureka and Excelsior mine; iron post, marked "5403 B.C."	5, 389. 225

CLIFFORD, VIA AUSTIN, TO BURNT RIVER.

	Feet.
Clifford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; floor of bridge over North Fork of Burnt River	4,302.33
Clifford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; 15 feet north of road, 600 feet southwest of spring; pine tree, nail in base of	4,358.94
Clifford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; 250 yards west of bridge over North Fork of Burnt River, in top of large boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "4368 A."	4,369.810
Clifford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; 12 feet northwest of road, at southwest corner of small flat on summit, in top of large boulder; bronze tablet, marked "5107 A."	5,106.959
Austin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of; at fork road to Robinsonville; ground ..	4,377
Summit of road between Blinn Station and Austin, 18 feet northwest of; yellow-pine tree, nail in base of	4,129.93
Austin, 30 feet west of store, 20 feet west of road, in top of large boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "4074 A."	4,073.944
Clear Creek, floor of bridge over	4,081
Clear Creek, 600 feet southeast of bridge over, 20 feet southwest of road; large pine tree, nail in base of	4,109.19
Middle Fork of John Day River, 420 feet west of bridge over, 6 feet north of road; large pine tree, nail in base of	4,349.95
Log house, 450 feet east of; 100 feet east of new log barn, 50 feet south of road, in top of large boulder; copper bolt, marked "4324 A."	4,325.554
Well's ranch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of; 5 feet east of road; large pine tree, nail in base of	4,150.78
Cheese ranch, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile southeast of; 175 feet northeast of house, 1 foot east of road; nail in top of stake	3,930.24
McCullough's cabin, 300 feet north of; 4 feet west of road; nail in top of stake	3,932.53
McCullough's cabin, 300 feet southwest of; 150 feet west of road, 15 feet west of ditch, in top of boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "3951 A." ..	3,953.107
McCullough's cabin, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of; 600 feet west of frame house, at southwest corner of culvert over ditch; nail in top of stake	3,905.09

HAINES, TO ROCK CREEK SCHOOLHOUSE.

Rock Creek school, 150 feet southwest of; 250 feet west of road, T. 7 S., R. 38 E., 750 feet northwest of southeast corner of; iron post, marked "3446 A."	3,445.988
Rock Creek school, south of; at crossroads, T. 8 S., R. 38 E., 200 feet south and 20 feet west of northeast corner of; iron post, marked "3443"	3,443.036

WASHINGTON.

KITITAS AND YAKIMA COUNTIES.

MOUNT AIX QUADRANGLE.

The elevations in the following list are based primarily on an aluminum tablet on the southeast corner of the city hall in Tacoma, the elevation of which was accepted as 109.968 feet above mean sea level. From this bench mark a line of levels was carried along the Northern Pacific Railway and from this latter line a bench mark was established

at Mehaffey's ranch, the elevation of which was determined to be 2,138.754 feet. The elevations are based directly upon this bench mark.

The leveling was done under the general direction of Mr. A. H. Sylvester, topographer, by Mr. C. J. Hutchinson, levelman.

All bench marks are referred to Tacoma and are stamped with the letter "T" in addition to the figures of elevation.

MEHAFFEY'S RANCH, UP NACHES RIVER, TO MATHEW'S CABIN.

	Feet.
Mehaffey's house, 1,200 feet northwest of, north side of trail; large fir tree, nail in root of	2,139.15
Mehaffey's ranch, 1 mile northwest of, 3 feet north of trail, 25 feet north of Naches River bank, 150 feet southeast from where trail starts over mountain; cottonwood tree, nail in root of	2,132.05
Rock Creek, center of bridge over	2,171
Rock Creek, 15 feet from northeast corner of bridge, 5 feet north of trail; pine tree, nail in root of	2,169.45
Rock Creek, 2,600 feet northwest from, 25 feet south of trail, 150 feet from Rock Creek summit; pine tree 30 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,319.52
Rock Creek hill, 150 feet northwest of foot of, 400 feet east of large rock bluff, 45 feet north of trail; pine tree 30 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,180.52
Hanging Rock cribbing, 100 feet west of, 3 feet north of trail; fir tree 24 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,199.87
Hanging Rock cribbing, 2,800 feet west of; on west side of small gulch, 5 feet south of trail; pine tree 20 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,245.24
Deserted cabin, 400 feet north of, 75 feet south of trail, about 150 feet from river, at foot of hill; 15-inch pine tree, nail in root of	2,270.60
Old cabin, 400 feet north of, 15 feet south of trail, 140 feet south of bluff; pine tree 24 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,311.17
Old log cabin, 700 feet east of, 20 feet north of trail; pine tree 2 feet in diameter, nail in root of	2,301.20
Gold Creek, 100 feet east of crossing, 9 feet east of center of trail, in large flat rock; bronze tablet, marked "2437 T"	2,437.241
Gulch, center of small bridge over; 150 feet north of river	2,400
Small branch of river, 350 feet east of, 500 feet west of small bridge; 3 feet north of trail, at foot of hill; pine tree 14 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,347.57
Small branch of river, 45 feet east of northeast corner of cribbing over, several hundred feet from mouth, 10 feet north of trail; small double cottonwood tree, nail in root of	2,362.98
Small branch of river, 2,500 feet northwest of cribbing over, 5 feet north of trail, 50 feet from river bank; at foot of fir tree, nail in hub	2,398.6
Two small spring branches, 100 feet west of first, and 30 feet east of second, south side of trail; pine tree 24 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,461.98
Waterfall at foot of hill, 200 feet west of, 5 feet south of trail; pine tree 18 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,412.82
Old cabin, 48 feet southwest from southwest corner of; 5 feet south of trail, 40 feet north of river bank; pine tree 12 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,449.69

	Feet.
Long rock slide, 15 feet east of where trail starts over, south side of trail; at foot of willow tree 10 inches in diameter, nail in hub.....	2,462.92
Open flat 200 by 60 feet, 15 feet north of river bank, 15 feet north of trail, which runs along edge of water for 100 feet; pine tree 18 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	2,470.34
Small island opposite head of, 90 feet south of foot of mountains, 20 feet south of trail, 5 feet north of river bank; fir tree 30 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	2,482.74
Mill Creek, east of, 100 feet south of where trail starts over mountain, 40 feet from river bank; pine tree 30 inches in diameter, nail in root of..	2,516.33
Bumping River, 800 feet above mouth, 90 feet northeast from where Bumping River trail crosses Naches River, 10 feet north of the trail, 80 feet north of the north edge of Naches River; iron post, marked "2557 T".....	2,556.948
Bumping River, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of mouth of, 25 feet north Naches River trail, 75 feet east from where it starts over mountain, 35 feet north of river bank; pine tree 12 inches in diameter, nail in root of..	2,578.6
Naches River, on north bank at first crossing, at foot of high rock bluff where there is a steep rock bank about 7 feet high for 150 feet; on point of rock.....	2,616.22
Bumping River, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of mouth of, 250 feet north of river, 100 feet west of small spring branch, on Naches River trail, 300 feet west of mountain, and 300 feet east of where trail starts over another mountain, on circular flat about 400 feet wide; pine tree 16 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	2,650.13
Bumping River, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of, 40 feet north of river, 450 feet west of second mountain from Bumping River, 10 feet south of trail on big flat; pine tree 24 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	2,672.97
Crow Creek, opposite mouth of; point of rock.....	2,701.
Crow Creek, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of mouth, west bank of Quartz Creek, 25 feet south of trail; pine tree 30 inches in diameter, nail in root of....	2,717.34
Crow Creek, 2 miles northwest of mouth, south bank of river at first trail crossing, 900 feet east of second trail crossing; cottonwood stump 30 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	2,805.40
Mathews cabin, 1 mile east of; on summit of mountain, on trail $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of where it leaves river; iron post, marked "3119 T.".....	3,118.630
Mathews cabin, 65 feet west of southwest corner of; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of another cabin in edge of timber, on open flat of about 15 acres; pine tree 10 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	3,049.54
Mathews cabin, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of; on north bank of river at trail crossing; pine tree 30 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	3,068.87

MOUTH OF BUMPING RIVER, VIA AMERICAN RIVER TRAIL, TO GOLD HILL.

Naches River crossing, 1 mile west of: 100 feet north of bank of Bumping River, 50 feet south of foot of mountain, at west end of rock slide; fir tree 15 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	2,600.61
Bumping River, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of mouth, on flat at west side of Dead Horse Hill, 225 feet north of Bumping River, 10 feet north of trail; pine tree 48 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	2,684.30
American River, 200 feet north of north bank of; 10 feet north of trail; fir tree 15 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	2,746.47
American River, 250 feet north of and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of mouth, 4 feet north of trail; pine tree 30 inches in diameter, nail in root of....	2,841.71

	Feet.
American River, 2 miles northwest of mouth, 5 feet south of trail where it leaves river bottom and runs over bench; fir tree 24 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,894.52
American River, 2½ miles northwest of mouth, 25 feet north of bank, 4 feet north of trail where it runs over hill, in flat rock 4 by 12.5 by 9.5 feet; bronze tablet, marked "2937 T."	2,936.676
American River, 4 miles west of mouth, south side of trail; fir tree 15 inches in diameter, nail in root of	3,185.26
American River, 20 feet east of bank at Hells crossing, 150 feet east of east end of Devil's slide, 150 feet from forks of trail, and 10 feet south of left-hand trail; fir tree 15 inches in diameter, nail in root of	3,237.49
Hells crossing of American River, 4,550 feet west of; at point where new trail joins old trail; bull pine 12 inches in diameter, nail in root of ...	3,281.06
Dog Salmon Camp, 100 feet north of river, 3 feet south of trail; fir tree 40 inches in diameter, nail in root of	3,302.85
Dog Salmon Camp, about 1 mile west of; 8 feet south of trail; pine tree 15 inches in diameter, nail in root of	3,278.23
Pleasant Prairie, 20 feet north of northeast corner of old cabin, 54 feet south of trail, 54 feet north of American River, 8 feet west of flag pole; iron post, marked "3337 T."	3,336.572
Pleasant Prairie cabin, 1,000 feet west of; at Dry Creek, 75 feet north of American River	3,346
Pleasant Prairie cabin, 1½ miles west of, 200 feet east of west end of open flat, 12 feet south of trail; pine tree 10 inches in diameter, nail in root of	3,363.33
Union Creek, 6 feet north of trail at crossing; pine tree 15 inches in diameter, nail in root of	3,406.817
Union Creek, 1 mile west of; 3 feet south of trail; fir tree 10 inches in diameter, nail in root of	3,683.22
Union Creek, 2½ miles west of; south side of trail; fir tree 18 inches in diameter, nail in root of	3,644.87
Union Creek, 3½ miles west of; 3 feet south of trail; pine tree 24 inches in diameter, nail in root of	3,687.21
Morse Creek, 400 feet north of; 50 feet southwest of southwest corner of Hans Paulson's cabin, 300 feet south of trail; pine tree 40 inches in diameter, nail in root of	4,186.69
Gold Hill; at northeast corner of Armstrong & Lull's cabin	4,626
Bear Gap, summit of Cascades, 600 feet east of, ¼ mile west of Bob Fife's cabin, 20 feet south of trail; fir tree 30 inches in diameter, nail in root of	5,600.58
Bear Gap, summit of Cascade Mountains, 10 feet east of Buckley trail; iron post, marked "5882 T."	5,881.871
Bear Gap, ¼ mile west of, south side of Forrest & Farrell's cabin "Tim Town," on Buckley trail; pine tree 18 inches in diameter, root of	5,372.14
Bear Gap, 1½ miles northwest of, 600 feet northwest of second creek crossing, 100 feet west of trail; in large rock; bronze tablet, marked "4518 T."	4,518.195

MOUTH OF AMERICAN RIVER TO BUMPING LAKE.

Bumping River, 125 feet southeast of American River trail crossing; hub	2,773
Bumping River, ¼ mile southwest of trail crossing American River, 30 feet south of trail, 30 feet north of Bumping River; fir tree 10 inches in diameter, nail in root of	2,770.04

	Feet.
Bumping River, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of trail crossing American River, 150 feet north of north bank of Bumping River, 700 feet south of trail; fir tree 24 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	2,858.87
Soda Springs, 350 feet north of; south side of river, 3 feet north of trail; fir tree 15 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	3,018.36
Soda Springs, 1 mile southwest of; south side of trail; fir tree 36 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	3,107.86
Soda Springs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; 6 feet north of trail, 60 feet north of river bank; pine tree 24 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	3,128.41
Goose Prairie cabin, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northeast of; 20 feet south of trail, 20 feet north of river bank, west end of rock slide; fir tree 12 inches in diam- eter, nail in root of.....	3,193.06
Goose Prairie cabin, northeast corner of; 260 feet south of trail, 280 feet north of river, 500 feet east of old man Fife's grave; iron post, marked "3265 T.".....	3,265.498
Goose Prairie cabin, 5,800 feet southwest of; north side of trail; pine tree 9 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	3,327.67
Goose Prairie cabin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; 6 feet north of trail; fir tree 24 inches in diameter, nail in root of.....	3,410.94
Bumping Lake, 120 feet northeast of lower end of, at head of Bumping River, 10 feet north of trail, 30 feet north of old fence; iron post, marked "3407 T.".....	3,407.426
Bumping Lake, surface of, September 12, 1900.....	3,395

CHELAN COUNTY.

LEAVENWORTH QUADRANGLE.

The elevations in the following list are based primarily on an aluminum tablet on the southeast corner of the city hall in Tacoma, the elevation of which was accepted as 109.968 feet above mean sea level. From this bench mark a line of levels was carried along the Northern Pacific Railway to Clealum, and thence across country to the line of the Great Northern Railway. The levels herein referred to are based on bench marks established as above at Mission and Leavenworth.

The leveling was done under the general direction of Mr. R. A. Farmer, topographer, by Mr. E. M. Fry, levelman.

All bench marks are referred to Tacoma, and are stamped with the letter "T." in addition to the figures of elevation.

MISSION, VIA BRENNER CANYON AND CAMAS CREEK, TO PESHAISTIN CREEK.

	Feet.
Mission, 150 feet southwest of depot, 100 feet south of railroad water tank.....	796.73
Mission Creek, floor of bridge over.....	813
Mission, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of; T. 23 N., R. 18 E., sec. 5; 100 feet north- east of $\frac{1}{4}$ corner, between west side of; at corner of fence, nail in stake.....	887.56
District schoolhouse, southwest corner of; nail in sill.....	958.46
Mission, 3 miles west of, 100 feet south of $\frac{1}{4}$ section corner; tree at north side of road, nail in root of.....	1,070.89
Loudenbach's ranch, 500 feet east of house; on north side of road, top of stone.....	1,129.05
Robinson & Bluett's sawmill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of; 6 feet north of road at sum- mit of divide between Brender Canyon and Camas Creek; iron post, marked "3029 T".....	3,028.423

	Feet.
Robinson & Bluett's sawmill, 1½ miles west of; 100 feet south of road, top of bowlder.....	2,507.66
Robinson & Bluett's sawmill, 2 miles west of; at south side of road, top of stone.....	2,196.69
Camas Creek, 1 mile east of mouth of; tree 10 feet north of road, nail in root of.....	1,897.70
Peshastin Creek, 5 miles south of mouth of; at intersection of road up Peshastin and road up Camas creeks; iron post, marked "1507 T"....	1,506.296

MOUTH OF EAGLE CREEK TO SUMMIT OF DIVIDE BETWEEN EAGLE AND CHUMSTICK CREEKS.

Freund's ranch, 1 mile east of, and 600 feet north of Eagle Creek; pine tree 10 feet south of road, nail in root of.....	1,316.91
Bellvel ranch, 10 feet south of large gate at west entrance, 2 feet from fence, 10 feet south of road: iron post, marked "1360 T".....	1,959.784
Halland's ranch, at northeast corner of barn: nail in corner of sill....	1,464.74
Kinney's ranch, ¼ mile north of, 300 feet north of Eagle Creek; top of large bowlder 100 feet south of road.....	1,721.34
Smith's ranch, 1,000 feet west of house, 50 feet west of large entrance gate and 200 feet southwest of barn: iron post, marked "1984 T"....	1,984.001
Smith's ranch, 1 mile north of, 50 feet west of trail and 50 feet east of creek.....	2,155.39
Smith's ranch, 2 miles north of, 1,000 feet north of mouth of canyon No. 1, 100 feet west of trail; top of large bowlder.....	2,257.58
Smith's ranch, 3 miles north of; 10 feet south of trail and 300 feet east of creek; burnt pine tree, nail in root of.....	2,422.53
Smith's ranch, 5 miles north of; 10 feet east of trail, 100 feet east of creek; fir tree, nail in root of.....	2,953.13
Chumstick Canyon; on summit of divide between Eagle and Chumstick creeks, at root of pine tree; aluminum tablet, marked "3270 T"....	3,270.314

NORTHUP RANCH, VIA CHUMSTICK CANYON, TO SUMMIT BETWEEN EAGLE AND CHUMSTICK CREEKS.

Northup ranch, 1 mile east of; north side of trail; top of stone.....	1,825.10
Second Creek, mouth of; water surface.....	1,810
Northup ranch, 2½ miles east of; 20 feet east of trail at mouth of first canyon; pine tree, nail in root of.....	1,935.26
Crummel's cabin, ¼ mile north of; north side of trail, top of bowlder..	2,143.52
North Creek; at trail crossing, water surface.....	1,980
Chumstick Creek, north fork of; at trail crossing.....	2,290
Crummel's cabin, 1½ miles north of; at mouth of creek running southwest, water surface.....	2,377

UP STROMBERG'S CANYON, TO DIVIDE BETWEEN STRAWBERRY CREEK AND WENACHE RIVER.

Stromberg's ranch; at northeast corner of porch to house, stone.....	1,383.67
Stromberg's Canyon, ¼ mile east of summit, on north side of and 150 feet west from mouth of; in large bowlder; aluminum tablet, marked "1767 T".....	1,767.543

CHUMSTICK SCHOOLHOUSE, AT MOUTH OF SCHOOLHOUSE CANYON, VIA OLD ROAD, TO CHIWAUKUM.

Chumstick schoolhouse, 800 feet east of; at forks of road; iron post, marked "1631 T".....	1,631.307
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	Feet.
Chumstick schoolhouse, 2 miles west of, at summit between Schoolhouse Canyon and Wenache River, at north side of road; pine tree, nail in root of	2,115.62
Wenache River, 150 feet west of cabin; in southwest corner of old bridge abutment on east bank; nail	1,752.86
Old Bridge Ford, 2 miles south of; 50 feet east of road at clearing; fir tree, nail in root of	1,729.39
Allen ranch, 150 feet south of southeast fence corner, 10 feet east of road, 300 feet west of Wenache River; pine tree, nail in root of	1,716.12
Wenache River, 300 feet west of, at south end of rock slide, 10 feet east of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,749.39
Chiwaukum Creek; at north end of bridge	1,687
Milepost 1683; nail in top of south post of rail rack	1,727.64

CHIAWUKUM, UP CHIAWUKUM CREEK, TO BROWN BEAR MINING CAMP.

Chiwaukum Creek, left bank of, 10 feet south of trail; small cherry tree, nail in root of	1,971.44
Chiwaukum Creek, 2 miles south of station, 500 feet north of old miner's cabin, 10 feet east of trail; pine tree, nail in root of	2,129.71
Brown Bear mine, 250 feet north of; 800 feet northwest of falls of Chiwaukum Creek, 10 feet north of trail, and 100 feet north of creek; iron post, marked "2374 T"	2,874.258

CHIAWUKUM SUMMIT, ON GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, TO FOOT OF
WENACHE LAKE.

Dillon's ranch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of; 10 feet north of forks of Nason Creek and Wenache Lake roads; pine tree, nail in root of	1,993.42
Nason Creek, 150 feet southwest of; on right bank of ford, 10 feet west of road; nail in top of stump	1,941.06
Thompson's ranch; 150 feet northeast of barn, 10 feet east of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,921.36
Wenache Lake, 2 miles southwest of; 10 feet west of road; sawed stump, nail in top of	1,958.39
Wenache Lake; at steamboat landing, 1,000 feet south of ford, at head of Wenache River, 10 feet north of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,936.40
Wenache Lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of foot of; 5 feet east of junction of Leavenworth and Chiwaukum roads; pine tree, nail in root of	1,941.06
Chumstick Creek, bridge over	1,126
Frank's ranch; 600 feet south of house, 5 feet east of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,188.47
Freund's ranch; 1,000 feet east of house, 1,000 feet north of mouth of Eagle Creek, at north side of road; nail in stump	1,240.09
Stromberg Canyon, mouth of, 200 feet south of intersection of Chumstick and Stromberg Canyon roads and 20 feet east of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,328.89
Trask ranch, 1 mile south of; 5 feet south of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,410.96
Trask ranch, 200 feet east of house, 50 feet west of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,443.23
Chumstick Creek, bridge over	1,480
Chumstick schoolhouse, 1 mile south of; 10 feet east of road; 3-foot stump, nail in top of	1,570.83

	Feet.
Chumstick schoolhouse, 1,000 feet east of; 10 feet east of road; 4-foot stump, nail in top of	1,625.26
Northup ranch, 1,000 feet west of house, 10 feet east of road; pine stump, nail in root of	1,728.64
Chumstick Canyon, mouth of; 5 feet east of trail and 500 feet southeast of road; stump, nail in top of	1,733.20
Northup ranch, 1 mile north of; 10 feet east of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,817.83
Northup ranch, 2 miles north of; 3 feet west of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,917.08
Northup ranch, 3 miles north of; 3 feet west of road; pine tree, nail in root of	2,182.55
Summit between Chumstick Creek and Chiwawa Valley; east side of road; stone, nail in top of	2,294.01
Burgess's ranch; 300 feet southwest of house at gate, 5 feet west of fence, 150 feet south of Beaver Creek Bridge; iron post, marked "1882 T" ..	1,181.61
Burgess ranch, 1 mile northeast of, 5 feet north of road and 500 feet east of creek; pine tree, nail in root of	1,993.17
Sugart's ranch, 100 feet north of barn, 10 feet west of elevated hay tram; 5-foot sawed stump, nail in center of	2,003.24
Haik's ranch, 300 feet southwest of house, east side of road; top of boulder	2,018.82
Chiwawa River, water level	1,940
Coal mines, 500 feet north of shaft house, 10 feet south of road; pine tree, nail in root of	2,008.403
Chiwawa River, 1 mile north of ford, 10 feet east of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,941.83
Wenache Lake, 2 miles south of foot, 10 feet west of road; pine tree, nail in root of	1,947.46

FOOT OF WENACHE LAKE TO POINT 4 MILES UP WHITE RIVER.

Wenache River, 500 feet southeast of bank at foot of, at old steamer landing, 150 feet east of Wenache River, 150 feet north of old log shack; iron post, marked "1880 T."	1,879.778
Lake Wenache, foot of, water level 8.30 a. m., August 20, 1900	1,870
Wenache Lake, northeast bank of, 15 feet from water's edge, at Bear Point; top of large boulder	1,872.77
Barnard's ranch; 300 feet north of house, 100 feet from east bank of Lake Wenache at beach 2 miles south of head of; lone pine tree, nail in root of	1,875.64
Bates ranch, 150 feet southwest of house, 5 feet inside of fence, 50 feet from lake bank at head; iron post, marked "1873 T."	1,873.462
Wenache Lake, at head; water level, 3 p. m., August 20, 1900	1,869.73
Bates ranch, 2 miles north of, 50 feet east of trail, 75 feet southeast of log cabin; stump, nail in top of	1,919.31
Bates ranch, 3 miles north of, 5 feet west of trail, 200 feet east of river; sawed stump, nail in top of	1,896.40
Bates ranch, 4 miles north of, 5 feet east of trail up White River, 300 feet north of third bend in river; iron post, marked "1905 T."	1,905.333

SKAGIT AND WHATCOM COUNTIES.

The elevations in the following list are based on a bench mark established in 1898 at Marblemount, which in turn was based on:

bench mark of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Tula-lip. It was planned to continue these levels so as to form a connection with levels previously run from the east to Slate Creek Pass, but on account of deep snows a gap of about 8 miles was left uncompleted.

The leveling was done by Mr. E. M. Fry, levelman in charge. All bench marks dependent on this datum are stamped with the letters "TUL" in addition to the figures of elevation.

MARBLEMOUNT, VIA SKAGIT RIVER TRAIL, TO MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK.

	Feet.
Marblemount, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of, T. 35 N., R. 10 E., sec. 13, 300 feet northeast of northeast corner of; stump 30 inches in diameter, nail in	317.29
Marblemount, 200 feet west of hotel, at forks of road and trail; in stump 42 inches in diameter, top of nail	322.86
Marblemount, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeast of, east side of trail; tree, nail in root of	329.20
Trudell's ranch, 300 feet north of house, 5 feet east of trail; sawed stump, nail in top of	342.58
Bacon Creek, 2 miles west of, 5 feet east of trail; cedar tree, nail in root of ..	340.15
Bacon Creek, water level	340
McAlister ranch, 5 feet north of entrance gate, 2 feet east of trail; fir tree, nail in root of	358.89
Petits ranch, 1 mile west of, south side of trail; top of large stone	381.72
Petits ranch, 1 mile east of, 150 feet north of Skagit River, 5 feet north of trail; cedar tree, nail in root of	414.08
Thornton's ranch, 3 miles west of, 5 feet south of trail, 250 feet north of cabin; large cedar tree, nail in root of	414.16
Thornton's ranch, 2 miles west of, 100 feet north of Skagit River, north side of trail, in large granite bluff; aluminum tablet, marked "425 TUL"	427.133
Thornton's ranch, 150 feet north of gate, 10 feet south of trail; cedar tree $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, nail in root of	441.20
Dohn's ranch, 150 feet east of house, 5 feet north of trail; cedar tree, nail in root of	566.66
Goodell's, 100 feet east of clearing, 500 feet east of house, north side of trail; spruce tree, nail in root of	595.18
Goodell's, 1 mile east of, 5 feet north of trail; pine tree, nail in root of ..	619.39
Goodell's, 3 miles east of, 5 feet north of trail, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of old bridge over Skagit River; top of granite boulder	805.63
Davis ranch, 3 miles west of, 50 feet south of Hanging Rock camping place, 100 feet north of Skagit River, in slanting rock wall; aluminum tablet, marked "842 TUL"	843.943
Davis ranch, 2 miles west of, 50 feet north of shed and 100 feet north of river; fir tree, nail in root of	891.08
Davis ranch, or Cedar Bar Hotel, 100 feet north of house, 10 feet south of barn; large cedar tree, nail in root of	971.64
Cedar Bar Hotel, 1 mile east of, 5 feet north of trail; cedar stump, nail in top of	987.29
Deer Park, near southeast corner of house, 3 feet north of trail, 50 feet north of creek; top of stone in place	1,389.19
Sour Dough Mountain, 100 feet west of summit, north side of trail; on side of large boulder, center of chiseled cross	2,485.15
Trail, ground at summit	2,502

	Feet.
Ruby Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of mouth, at high bluff 800 feet north of river, 5 feet south of trail; fir tree, nail in root of.....	1,581.37
Skagit River, 1,000 feet above Ruby Creek, bridge over.....	1,374
Ruby Creek, mining camp at mouth of, 10 feet north of cook house, 20 feet east of blacksmith shop, in large boulder; aluminum tablet, marked "1372 TUL".....	1,374.426
Everet Hydraulic Company's plant, on roof of pressure box, top of sill.....	1,546.51
Upper Camp Everet Hydraulic Mining Company, 100 feet west of cook house, 10 feet south of flume, top of large stone bridge over Ruby Creek.....	1,562
Ruby Creek, 3 miles east of, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Lone Tree Gulch, south side of trail; top of stone.....	1,999.62
Lone Tree Gulch, small bridge over west end of.....	1,972
Butchers cabin, front doorway, nail in sill of.....	1,775.83
Panther Creek, mouth of, water level.....	1,745
Nip and Tuck placer diggings, at north end of footbridge over Ruby Creek.....	1,864.60
Nip and Tuck placer diggings, 150 feet northeast of derrick shed, 150 feet northeast of bridge and 1,000 feet east of cabin; fir tree, nail in root of.....	1,867.82
Granite and Canyon creeks, junction of, water level.....	1,975
Canyon Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from mouth of, bridge over.....	1,983
Canyon Creek, 300 feet east of bridge over, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from mouth of, on north side and 30 feet from creek, 400 feet north of house of Old Channel Hydraulic Company, in rock bluff; aluminum tablet, marked.....	1,991.015
Boulder Creek, 1 mile west of, 100 feet south of Canyon Creek, 200 feet northwest of cabin of Hydraulic Mining Company.....	2,198.78
Boulder Creek, mouth of.....	2,299
Mill Creek, mouth of, 200 feet northwest of cabin near, 250 feet north of Canyon Creek, in rock wall near old placer diggings; aluminum tablet.....	2,530.870
Mill Creek, 1 mile east of mouth, east side of trail; top of stone.....	2,970.73
Canyon Creek, bridge over, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Slate Creek.....	2,744
Slate Creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of mouth, 600 feet northeast of bridge over Canyon Creek, 10 feet east of trail; top of large boulder.....	2,751.37
Slate Creek, 1 mile west of, 10 feet east of trail; top of large stone.....	2,817.44
Slate Creek, 500 feet north of mouth of, 100 feet east of Smoky Cabin, 100 feet east of trail, in large boulder in place; aluminum tablet.....	2,929.16

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PUBLICATIONS OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

[Bulletin No. 185.]

The serial publications of the United States Geological survey consist of (1) Annual Reports, (2) Monographs, (3) Bulletins, (4) Mineral Resources, (5) Water-supply and Irrigation Papers, (6) Topographic Atlas of United States—folios and separate sheets thereof, (7) Geologic Atlas of United States—folios thereof. A circular giving complete lists may be had on application.

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Author.	<p>Wilson (H. M.), Renshawe (J. H.), Douglas (E. M.), and Goode (R. U.) United States geological survey Charles D. Walcott, director — Results of spirit leveling fiscal year 1900-'01 by H. M. Wilson, J. H. Renshawe, E. M. Douglas, and R. U. Goode [Vignette] Washington government printing office 1901 8°. 219 pp. [UNITED STATES. <i>Department of the interior. (U. S. geological survey.)</i> Bulletin 185.]</p>
Subject.	<p>United States geological survey Charles D. Walcott, director — Results of spirit leveling fiscal year 1900-'01 by H. M. Wilson, J. H. Renshawe, E. M. Douglas, and R. U. Goode [Vignette] Washington government printing office 1901 8°. 219 pp. [UNITED STATES. <i>Department of the interior. (U. S. geological survey.)</i> Bulletin 185.]</p>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BULLETIN
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

No. 186

SERIES E, CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, 35



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1901

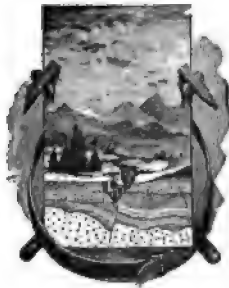
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

ON

PYRITE AND MARCASITE

H. N. STOKES



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1901

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
DIVISION OF CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1901.

SIR: The subject of the secondary enrichment of ore bodies is one of the most important in chemical geology, and probably also one of the most complex, because nothing like chemical homogeneity is to be anticipated at or beneath the croppings of ore deposits. A long time must elapse before the processes involved are fairly clear.

The memoir by Dr. H. N. Stokes which I transmit herewith, for publication in the Bulletin series, is an important contribution to this subject, describing a method for the quantitative determination of pyrite and marcasite when in mixture, and discussing some of the relations of these most abundant sulphides to those of copper. This memoir represents only a portion of Dr. Stokes's work in this field, and it is to be expected that other papers will follow as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. BECKER,
Geologist in Charge.

Hon. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Director of United States Geological Survey.

ON PYRITE AND MARCASITE.

By H. N. STOKES.

The object of this paper is to describe a chemical method by which the native forms of iron disulphide may be distinguished with certainty, and by which their relative amounts in mixtures of the two may be quantitatively determined. The method is applied to various supposed pyrites and marcasites, and it is shown that in the absence of well-marked crystallographic features it is extremely easy even for experts to be deceived as to the nature of a given specimen.

I. UNCERTAINTY OF METHODS OF DISTINGUISHING PYRITE AND MARCASITE.

Pyrite and marcasite are usually distinguished by their differences of crystalline form, color, density, and ease of oxidation.

CRYSTALLINE FORM.

Pyrite usually crystallizes in cubes, often in pentagondodecahedrons or octahedrons, and frequently in combinations of these and more complicated forms of the isometric system, while marcasite assumes various forms of the orthorhombic system. This criterion is inapplicable when the minerals assume the massive or compact form, or when they occur as concretionary nodules in which the crystalline form can not be made out. Moreover, pseudomorphs are not uncommon, and paramorphs of pyrite after marcasite and of marcasite after pyrite are said to occur, in which events no conclusion can be drawn from this source.

COLOR.

The color of pyrite is generally said to be pale brass yellow, while that of marcasite is described as tin white, grayish white, greenish, brass yellow, bronze yellow, and in other terms. Dana¹ describes

¹ *System of Mineralogy*, 6th ed., p. 94. For a list of terms and references see Julien, *Annales New York Acad. Sci.*, Vol. IV, 1887, p. 179.

marcasite as pale bronze yellow. These discrepancies are doubtless due to tarnished specimens having been described. Marcasite frequently assumes a yellowish tarnish, which may vary to copper colored. On fresh surfaces, such as are obtained by breaking or by removing the film by warming with dilute hydrochloric acid, the color is unquestionably tin white or grayish white, closely matching platinum and without a trace of yellow. The white color is not an indication of the presence of arsenic,¹ as it is equally shown by specimens which are free from arsenic. To distinguish pyrite and marcasite by the color, they must be cleaned with hydrochloric acid and immediately examined under a good white light, in comparison with standard specimens also freshly cleaned. The faint yellow of pyrite makes it extraordinarily easy to deceive oneself if the light be yellowish in tint. The differences of the supposed yellow and light-colored pyrites vanish, except in rare cases, when these precautions are observed, and pyrite can usually be distinguished with ease when mixed with marcasite. In the case of fine-grained concretions, or where the surface is too rough to afford a good reflection, it is sometimes quite impossible to draw any conclusion from the color.

DENSITY.

Density according to different authorities.—The density of both minerals is subject to some variation, as shown by the following figures from different sources:

Density of marcasite and pyrite.

Authority.	Marcasite.	Pyrite.
Dana <i>a</i>	4.85–4.90	4.95–5.10
Rammelsberg <i>b</i>	4.90	5.00
Julien <i>c</i>	4.80	5.01
Stokes <i>d</i>	4.88–4.90	5.02–5.04

a System of Mineralogy, 6th ed., pp. 85, 94.

b Zeitschr. Deutsch. geol. Gesell., Vol. XVI, 1884, p. 267. Supposed normal density.

c Annals New York Acad. Sci. Vol. IV, 1887, pp. 177, 210. Supposed normal density.

d See pp. 25, 26.

Density not a sure criterion of composition.—My own determinations were made with the pycnometer at 18°–23°, on the purest obtainable material, coarsely powdered. Julien's figure for marcasite is certainly too low. The following list, giving the densities of some specimens of which I have determined the composition (after deduct-

¹ Op. cit., p. 95.

ing impurities), shows how illusive may be conclusions as to the relative amounts of pyrite and marcasite based on density alone:

Densities of some specimens of pyrite and marcasite.

No. of specimen.	Density.	Composition, chemically determined.
5	5.041	100 per cent pyrite.
8	5.023	100 per cent pyrite.
33	4.987	83.5 per cent pyrite, 16.5 per cent marcasite.
7	4.891	100 per cent marcasite.
10	4.886	100 per cent marcasite.
12	4.880	100 per cent marcasite.
29	4.856	99.5 per cent pyrite.
30	4.843	99.5 per cent pyrite.
31	4.819	100 per cent pyrite.
17	4.563	100 per cent pyrite.

OXIDATION.

While it is unquestionably true that marcasite oxidizes more rapidly than pyrite under the same conditions, a compact, well-crystallized marcasite can be kept almost indefinitely without any change further than a superficial tarnish, whereas finely divided or porous pyrite oxidizes with great rapidity, and this fact has frequently caused pyrite to be mistaken for marcasite.

The amount of oxidation depends upon the time during which the specimen has been exposed; upon the peculiar conditions under which it has occurred, such as exposure to dry or moist air, or to water holding oxygen or other oxidizing agents in solution; upon whether the oxidation products are removed; upon the surface exposed per unit of volume; and upon an oxidation factor characteristic of each mineral, but probably not more than three times greater for marcasite than for pyrite. It is obvious, therefore, that no trustworthy conclusion can be drawn in any case from vitriolization in the absence of definite knowledge of these factors; and even when the conditions of time and exposure are identical, as when the specimens are kept side by side in the cabinet, it is necessary to know the $\frac{\text{surface}}{\text{mass}}$ factor before rapid vitriolization justifies one in pronouncing a specimen to be marcasite. One of the most extreme cases of rapid vitriolization that I have seen is No. 21 (pp. 36-37), which consists of nodules of practically pure pyrite. Many of the rapidly vitriolizing specimens consist of mixtures of pyrite and marcasite, and apart from the porosity existing in such cases it is possible that an electrochemical action between the two

may assist the oxidation. It is hardly necessary to add that the old idea that marcasite tends to produce ferrous sulphate, and pyrite to give limonite, is untenable.

PENFIELD'S METHOD.

Penfield¹ has described a method of distinguishing the two minerals, based on treating the finely powdered substance with strong nitric acid under identical conditions; pyrite dissolves completely, while marcasite leaves a residue of sulphur. While this procedure serves well to distinguish the pure minerals, it is obviously incompetent to detect pyrite in the presence of marcasite.

ACTION OF COPPER SULPHATE ON PYRITE AND MARCASITE.

A. P. Brown² asserts that when marcasite is heated for six hours at 200° with 10 per cent copper sulphate solution its iron is completely dissolved as ferrous sulphate, while under the same conditions pyrite yields a mixture of 2 mols. ferric and 1 mol. ferrous sulphate; and on this he bases the conclusion that in marcasite the iron is wholly in the ferrous condition, $\text{Fe}''\text{S}_2$, while in pyrite it is four-fifths ferric, $\text{Fe}''\text{S}_2(\text{Fe}'''\text{S}_2)_4$. As Brown's work might seem to afford a means of distinguishing the two minerals, and as the different constitution, if existing, would have an important bearing on the question of their formation in nature, I have repeated these experiments, but with totally different results. The details of my experiments are given below (p. 42), and I here state merely my conclusion that the only recognizable difference is the greater ease with which marcasite is attacked by the cupric solution, and that no evidence can be obtained in this way as to any difference of chemical constitution.

II. BEHAVIOR OF PYRITE AND MARCASITE TOWARD FERRIC SOLUTIONS.

In the course of an investigation on the action of ferric salts on natural sulphides, differences observed in the behavior of pyrite and of marcasite were so marked as to make it seem probable that on these differences there might be based a method of distinguishing these minerals and of determining them quantitatively in mixtures, thus establishing a sure means of ascertaining the composition of concretions and other doubtful specimens and of testing the validity of the conclusion of Julien, quoted below (p. 27), that many supposedly pure pyrites and marcasites are mixtures of the two. While approximate results were soon reached, many fruitless experiments had to be made before all important sources of error were eliminated and before the process could be brought to a reasonably satisfactory quantitative

¹ *Brush and Penfield, Determinative Mineralogy*, 15th ed., p. 252.

² *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Vol. XXXIII, 1894, p. 225. *Chemical News*, Vol. LXXI, 1895, p. 179.

basis. Only the results obtained by the perfected method are presented in this paper.

ACTION OF FERRIC CHLORIDE.

It has long been known that ferric salts attack pyrite. L. L. de Koninck¹ found that pyrite is oxidized at 170°–200° C. by ferric chloride or ferric ammonium alum, with formation of a ferrous salt and sulphuric acid. J. H. L. Vogt² mentions that pyrite is very slowly attacked in the cold by 30 per cent ferric chloride solution, giving a trace of sulphuric acid. He regards the formation of sulphuric acid as subordinate, and does not ascribe an important rôle to ferric salts in the decomposition of pyrite. Julien³ observed a reduction of ferric chloride by marcasite. No quantitative study of these reactions has been made, so far as I can ascertain.

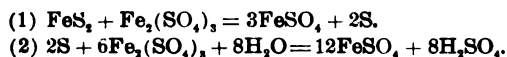
PERCENTAGE OF SULPHUR OXIDIZED.

Preliminary experiments showed that very dilute solutions of ferric salts attack pyrite rapidly at the boiling temperature, and much more slowly, but quite appreciably, in the cold. It is upon the determination of the percentage of sulphur oxidized in the total mineral decomposed that the new method is based. If ferric chloride be used, the amount of mineral decomposed can be found from the increment of iron in the solution and the SO₄ determined as barium sulphate. An experiment with a ferric chloride solution containing 1.14 grams Fe⁺⁺⁺ per liter, with a little hydrochloric acid, which was boiled to complete reduction with an excess of powdered pyrite free from sulphate, in a current of carbon dioxide, showed that 65 per cent of the sulphur was oxidized, a result agreeing well with the results presented below.

FERRIC SULPHATE OXIDATION METHOD.

Owing to the tediousness of the gravimetric methods and of the SO₄ determination in the presence of iron, I have adopted a much more expeditious indirect method, which involves the use of ferric ammonium alum and titration with potassium permanganate.

Principle of the method.—The oxidation of FeS₂ by Fe₂(SO₄)₃ may be regarded as taking place by two independent reactions:



If the reaction be carried out in the presence of an excess of FeS₂ to complete reduction of the ferric salt, it is easily seen that equation (1) holds even if the theory of Brown be true, that the iron in pyrite is partly ferric, for in this case the ferric salt formed will in turn be

¹ *Annales Soc. géol. Belgique*, Vol. X, 1883, p. 101. *Zeitschr. anorg. Chemie*, Vol. XXVI, 1901, p. 123.

² *Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng.*, Richmond meeting, February, 1901.

³ *Annals New York Acad. Sci.*, Vol. IV., 1897, pp. 128–130.

reduced by the excess of pyrite. Upon the extent to which the second reaction takes place, as compared with the first, depends the percentage of sulphur oxidized in that portion of the mineral which is decomposed.

If a ferric solution containing a known amount of iron be boiled with an indefinite excess of FeS_2 under appropriate precautions, and if the increment of iron in the solution be then determined, as well as the ferrous salt formed, this increment gives the amount of sulphide decomposed; three times this increment gives the quantity of ferrous salt formed in equation (1); while any excess of ferrous salt is that formed by oxidizing sulphur to sulphuric acid as in equation (2). From these data the percentage of sulphur oxidized may be computed.

DEDUCTION OF AN EXPRESSION FOR OXIDIZED SULPHUR.

It is unnecessary to know the absolute quantities of iron and sulphur involved in these reactions, or the strength of the permanganate solution. It suffices, in deducing an expression for the oxidized sulphur, to employ symbols expressing the permanganate equivalent of the iron, and the symbols used represent simply the volumes of permanganate consumed by a given volume of the solution.

For a given volume let

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \text{iron in the original solution,} \\ b &= \text{resulting ferrous iron,} \\ c &= \text{resulting total iron.} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$c - a = \text{increment of iron resulting from decomposition of } \text{FeS}_2,$$

and

$$2 \left(\frac{31.83}{55.60} \right) (c - a) = \text{total sulphur in decomposed sulphide. (A)}$$

Also,

$$3 (c - a) = \text{ferrous iron produced according to equation (1)}$$

and

$$b - 3 (c - a) = \text{ferrous iron produced by oxidation of sulphur.}$$

According to equation (2), 1 atom of sulphur requires for oxidation 6 atoms of ferric iron, producing 6 atoms of ferrous iron; hence,

$$\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{31.83}{55.60} (b - 3 (c - a)) = \text{sulphur oxidized. (B).}$$

Calling the percentage of sulphur oxidized p , we obtain from (A) and (B)

$$p = \frac{100 \cdot \frac{31.83}{55.60} (b - 3 (c - a))}{2 \left(\frac{31.83}{55.60} \right) (c - a)} = \frac{8.333b}{c - a} - 25.$$

It thus appears that three titrations suffice to determine the percentage of sulphur oxidized, and that neither the amount of FeS_2 , the

volume of the ferric solution used, nor the absolute titer of the latter or of the permanganate need be known. As, however, the proportion of sulphur oxidized varies with the strength of the ferric solution, the extent of reduction, and the temperature, it is necessary, in order to obtain comparable results, to use a solution of standard composition and a standard temperature, and to continue the action to complete reduction.

STANDARD SOLUTION AND TEMPERATURE.

The standard solution contains 1 gram ferric iron per liter, and is prepared by dissolving in water 8.61 grams clear crystals of pure ferric ammonium alum, adding 16 cm.³ 25 per cent sulphuric acid and diluting to 1 liter. One hundred cm.³ of this solution must show a decided change of color with one drop of the permanganate solution, containing about 1.5 grams per liter, and must be free from nitrate. The sulphuric acid is added to prevent precipitation of basic salt. The experiment is conducted at the boiling temperature. The strength of the ferric solution may vary 1 per cent without appreciable influence, and at least 99.5 per cent must be reduced.

OXIDATION COEFFICIENT.

The percentage of sulphur oxidized under these conditions and with the precautions explained in detail below (p. 20) may be called briefly the *oxidation coefficient* of the pyrite or marcasite. The oxidation coefficient of pyrite varies between 60 and 61, and that of marcasite between 16.5 and 18. The oxidation coefficients of mixtures of the two indicate the relative amount of each present, by reference to an empirical curve obtained with artificial mixtures of known composition. A theoretical deduction of the relative proportions from the oxidation coefficient is impossible in the absence of the necessary physical data.

THEORY OF THE REACTION.

The mass law states that the active mass of a solid phase is constant; hence, the final composition of the resulting solution must be the same, irrespective of the relative amount of reagent and sulphide used, provided only that the latter, the solid phase, be always in excess. With more, or more finely powdered, material¹—that is, with a relatively greater exposure of surface, equilibrium is sooner reached, but the composition of the resulting solution, and therefore the percentage of sulphur oxidized, is the same. It is unnecessary

¹Ostwald (Zeitschr. physik. Chemie, Vol. XXXIV, 1900, p. 495) has shown for certain cases that an extremely finely powdered substance is more soluble than the same in coarser particles, and that the composition of the resulting solution is therefore subject to slight variations. Such effects were looked for in the present instance by using coarse and very fine material obtained by sedimentation, but if they exist they are smaller than the errors of the method.

either to weigh the material or to measure the liquid accurately, but in order to make unavoidable experimental errors as nearly as possible constant, it is desirable always to employ approximately equal quantities, and to boil for nearly equal times.

INFLUENCE OF CONCENTRATION.

Since the equation expressing the oxidation of the sulphur is of a higher order than that denoting the oxidation of the iron, it follows that the rate of oxidation of the sulphur must fall off more rapidly than that of the iron, with decreasing concentration of the ferric salt; hence the value of p must constantly decrease as reduction proceeds, and comparable results can be obtained only by carrying the reduction to completion. This is shown in the following cases, where the experiment was stopped after partial reduction:

Results of experiments showing constantly decreasing value of p as reduction proceeds.

Pyrite.		Marcasite.	
Fe reduced.	p	Fe reduced.	p
<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
67.8	71.4	69.2	23.3
88.7	65.2	78.5	22.5
90.5	64.9	100.0	16.2
95.2	63.2		
99.5	61.5		
100.0	60.4		

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE.

The influence of temperature on p is shown by the following experiments at 20° and at boiling temperature, the reduction being complete in each case:

Results of experiments showing influence of temperature on p .

	Temperature.	p
		<i>Per cent.</i>
Pyrite.....	20	80.8
	100	60.4
Marcasite.....	20	30.6
	100	17.4

From the variation in the relative oxidation of the sulphur with concentration and temperature it appears certain that no single equation expresses the oxidation of pyrite and marcasite by ferric salts to ferrous sulphate, sulphur, and sulphuric acid, but that it is the result of two, or possibly three, independent reactions of different orders, which produce results varying according to circumstances. It is therefore extremely probable that other oxidizing agents, as atmospheric or dissolved oxygen, behave in a similar manner. The oxidation with separation of free sulphur presents no difficulties; as is well known, finely powdered pyrite and marcasite on exposure to the air for a short time give free sulphur, which can be detected by extraction with ether, and the formation of sulphur dioxide has been noted by various observers; finely divided moist marcasite evolves it strongly when heated on the water bath. The difficulty is rather to account for the complete oxidation of the sulphur usually occurring in nature. Whether with stronger solutions and continued reoxidation by air, or the presence of retarding agents, 100 per cent can be reached can not be stated at present, and experiments bearing on this point are desirable.

REASON FOR THE DIFFERENT BEHAVIOR OF PYRITE AND MARCASITE.

The different proportion of sulphur oxidized under identical conditions in the two cases is doubtless due to the different solubilities of pyrite and marcasite, or at least the different rates at which they are attacked. That the sulphur is not completely oxidized is due to its smaller oxidation rate under the given conditions. The iron is attacked so fast that the oxidation of the sulphur falls behind and a portion is liberated as free sulphur, which, as my experiments show, is scarcely oxidized by the boiling ferric solution when collected to aggregates of sensible size. This phenomenon is a familiar one when precipitated sulphides are treated with nitric acid; a portion of the sulphur is oxidized and the remainder is liberated. When a ferric salt is reduced by hydrogen sulphide the sulphur of the latter is partly liberated, but a very considerable part is oxidized to sulphuric acid.¹ Whatever retards the solution of the sulphide without affecting the concentration of the oxidizer gives more time for the complete oxidation of the sulphur. This may be brought about by certain salts in solution or by a difference of physical structure in the crystals. Pyrite dissolves more slowly than marcasite, hence its sulphur is more completely oxidized. Under conditions where the solution is very slow, it may perhaps approximate completeness in both cases, a subject well worthy of investigation from its bearing on the oxidation of pyrites in nature.

¹ Gmelin *Kraut*, Vol. I, pt. 2, p. 219. I have found that when a 1 per cent boiling solution of ferric chloride is reduced by hydrogen sulphide very nearly one-third of the reduction is effected by the sulphur.

FURTHER APPLICATIONS OF THE METHOD.

In general, when a mineral is composed of two or more elements, each capable of oxidation, but at different rates, there will be certain conditions under which one will be oxidized to a greater extent than the other, and the amount of this difference may often be determined by analysis of the solution. If the compound is dimorphous, one form will be more soluble than the other, and this will show a greater difference in the degree of oxidation of the two constituents than the less soluble form. The above method therefore makes it possible to distinguish not only between dimorphous sulphides but other dimorphous compounds, such as arsenides, and to determine their relative amounts in mixtures. It should also be possible to determine whether certain complex minerals are mixtures of two distinct kinds of molecules or whether all the components are combined in one molecule. FeAsS , for example, should show a behavior different from that of a mixture FeS_2 and FeAs_2 in equimolecular proportions. When the metal is more slowly oxidized than the nonmetallic constituent a separation of a portion of the former may be expected. Gold sulphide, for example, might give sulphuric acid and free gold. As pointed out below, it is possible to ascertain in certain cases the form of combination of constituents which exist only as impurities; in a 3 per cent cupriferous pyrite, chalcopyrite can be distinguished from chalcocite and bornite, a determination which could not be made by analysis.

III. DETAILS OF THE METHOD.

NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

In the following the precautions necessary to obtain strictly concordant results are given in detail, as well as a statement of the abbreviations which are permissible when only approximate results are desired.

To obtain accurate results it is necessary—

1. To employ sulphide absolutely free from oxidation products.
2. To avoid all access of free oxygen during the experiment.
3. To prevent the precipitation of basic ferric sulphate.
4. To prevent change of concentration due to loss by evaporation.
5. To make the titration with the greatest possible accuracy.

PREPARATION OF THE MATERIAL.

The mineral is somewhat finely ground, an operation which is greatly facilitated by adding water. After drying, it should be kept in a vacuum or in carbon dioxide until used. As both pyrite and marcasite oxidize rapidly when powdered, the oxidation products must be completely removed immediately before the experiment. About one gram of the dry powder is washed by decantation two or three times

with ether, two or three times with 20 per cent hydrochloric acid (1 part concentrated and 1 part water), and heated with the latter for a quarter of an hour or more, to remove basic salts, oxides of iron, and any contaminating sulphides or soluble silicates which may thus be extracted. It should be remarked that under these conditions pure pyrite evolves no perceptible hydrogen sulphide¹ if tested a few moments with lead paper, while marcasite continues to give off minute amounts however long it may be heated with the acid. The evolution of hydrogen sulphide from pyrite indicates the presence of other sulphides. The material is then collected on a Gooch crucible fitted with a disk of Schleicher & Schüll hardened filter paper and washed with dilute hydrochloric acid, and then with water which has been boiled and cooled in carbon dioxide. The washing is conducted in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide, and for this purpose I use the apparatus shown in fig. 1, in which the wash water is delivered from the dropping funnel, and the carbon dioxide, supplied from an ordinary automatic generator,² itself affords the pressure necessary to drive the liquid through the filter. The crucible is then sucked out by attaching a pump to the outlet tube, placed for a moment on

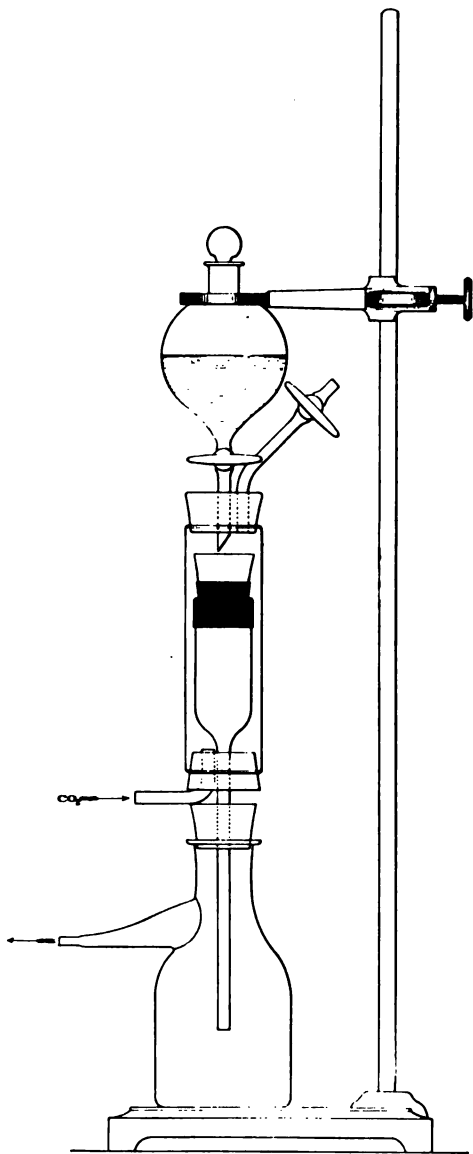


Fig. 1.—Apparatus for washing sulphides in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide.

¹ One-half gram pure powdered pyrite, boiled in the decomposing apparatus for one hour with 7 per cent sulphuric acid, in a slow current of carbon dioxide, caused a slight blackening of lead paper placed in the top of the condenser.

² Liquefied carbon dioxide contains air and should not be employed.

ON PYRITE AND MARCASITE.

remove most of the water and transferred to a vacuum containing sulphuric acid and filled with carbon dioxide, which is then exhausted. The use of carbon dioxide in this connection is essential, as even the best vacuum attainable by ordinary means contains enough oxygen to produce sensible oxidation. The drying is complete in half an hour.

OXIDATION APPARATUS.

The decomposition apparatus is represented in fig. 2. A flask holding about 400 cm.³ is provided with a doubly perforated rubber stopper which has been well boiled out in caustic soda; through this pass the inlet tube for carbon dioxide and the condenser. The latter consists of an elongated calcium chloride tube, into which fits loosely a test tube through which cold water passes. The condenser has a hole at *a* to allow the passage of the steam, so that the return water drops quietly from the end of the tube. It is absolutely essential to prevent the return water from striking the sides of the flask or inlet tube, as at such points a film of basic sulphate invariably forms.

The flask is placed up to the stopper in a cylinder of asbestos board provided with windows of mica or glass on opposite sides to admit of watching the operation. This rests on a plate¹ of asbestos containing a circular hole covered with gauze, and

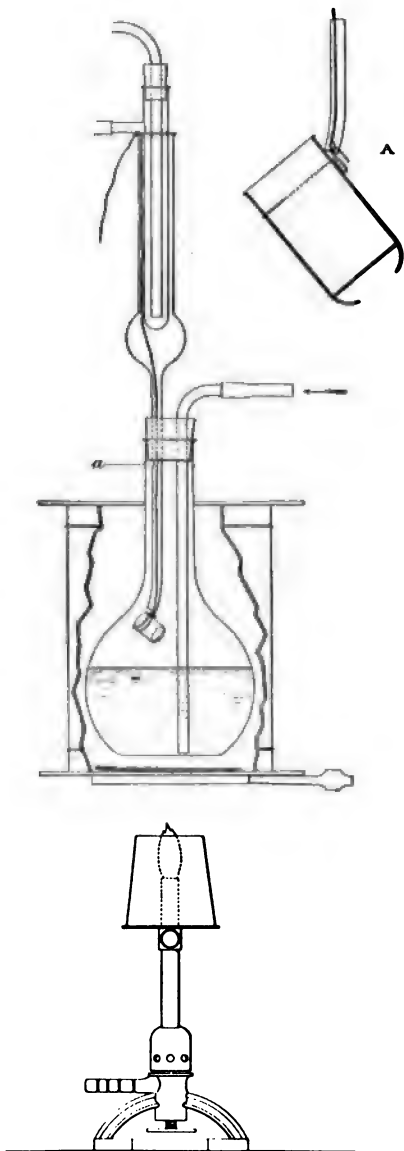


Fig. 2. Apparatus for oxidizing sulphides with ferric solution.

used at the top by a similar plate. The object of this arrangement is to prevent as far as possible the condensation of water on the s

¹ The flask is represented as elevated above the plate. During the boiling it

of the flask; when this occurs, a ring of basic sulphate tends to form at the surface of the liquid. About 250 cm.³ of the standard solution are used. The small loss by wetting of the condenser is compensated by having it wet at the outset.

Blank experiments of this apparatus lasting two hours show no deposition of basic salt, no loss by volatilization (if the ingoing gas is saturated with moisture), and no reduction of the ferric salt.

DETAILS OF THE OPERATION.

As the solution contains enough air seriously to affect the results, and as the percentage of sulphur oxidized varies with the temperature, it is necessary to introduce the substance into the boiling liquid, and not until all the air has been boiled out. For this purpose it is rapidly placed in the small bucket, shown on a large scale in fig. 2, A, which consists of a small test tube cut off and constricted at the bottom and provided with a loosely fitting platinum disk, made tight by pouring in a little iron-free asbestos emulsion, such as is used in Gooch crucibles. The bucket is suspended by a platinum wire, and is dropped into the liquid after this has boiled ten minutes. It is necessary that the powder shall disseminate through the liquid and not settle out on the bottom for any considerable time. If this be not the case, abnormal results are obtained, for reasons which are not clear. The powder, as well as the apparatus, must therefore be strictly free from grease, and, to aid the dissemination, the apparatus must be so mounted on a stand as to admit of agitating the liquid until the powder remains suspended. Pyrite disseminates readily, but marcasite shows a strong tendency to flocculate at first, and the two may generally be distinguished by this means.

During the whole operation a very slow current of carbon dioxide is passed through. This must, of course, be absolutely free from oxygen, and as some air is present even in the most carefully prepared carbon dioxide, I always pass it over red-hot copper.¹ It must also be free from hydrogen sulphide, which is not always the case, and it can easily be freed from this by passing it through a tube filled with beads and containing saturated copper sulphate solution.

The greater part of the ferric sulphate is reduced after a few minutes' boiling, but in order to effect complete reduction the boiling should be continued two hours. The liquid is then cooled and filtered through dry filters into two accurate 100 cm.³ flasks, which are filled with carbon dioxide and placed in cylinders of the same. In order entirely to avoid contact with the air, it is driven over through the inlet tube by means of carbon dioxide introduced through the condenser. The flasks are then brought to the temperature of the permanganate to be used, and the contents are transferred to flasks

¹ When many determinations are to be made, it is convenient to place the copper in an iron gas pipe, water jacketed at both ends if necessary.

containing sulphuric acid and filled with carbon dioxide and titrated. After reducing by hydrogen sulphide, filtering off the sulphur, and expelling the hydrogen sulphide by boiling in a carbon dioxide current, the total iron is titrated. A portion of the remaining solution should always be tested with sulphocyanate to ascertain the extent of the reduction. This generally gives a faint reaction for ferric iron. If it is decidedly red, either the reduction is incomplete or the mineral contains notable amounts of copper.¹

As small errors in titration produce considerable deviation, an accurately calibrated burette should be used, so narrow that the bottom of the meniscus can be distinctly seen against a light. Those burettes which have the graduation carried halfway around the tube are particularly good for accurate reading. The permanganate should have a strength of about 1.5 grams per liter, and should be run in only to the very faintest change of color, as compared with a ferric alum solution of approximately the same strength and acidity.

When less accurate results are required the mineral, after extraction with acid, may be simply collected on a hardened filter, washed with acid and water, and dried in the vacuum; special purification of the carbon dioxide, filtering in a carbon dioxide atmosphere, filtration of the reduced solution from sulphur, and other exceptional precautions may be omitted. Results made in duplicate in this way may differ 3 or 4 per cent.

ACCURACY OF THE METHOD.

If 100 cm.³ solution and a permanganate of 1.5 grams per liter be used in titrating, an excess of 0.1 cm.³ permanganate, or an oxidation of 0.0003 gram of the material, gives the following errors in the value of *p*:

	a.	b.	c.	Oxidation of 0.0003 gram sulphide.
Pyrite	+1.00	+0.12	-1.00	-1.00
Marcasite	+0.20	+0.05	-0.20	-0.15

Special care is therefore necessary in standardizing the original solution and in the final titration. Practically, duplicate determinations with pyrite tend to agree more closely than those with marcasite, as seen in the table below. This is perhaps due to the greater tendency of marcasite to flocculate, as indicated above (p. 23), and to its greater tendency to oxidize, although the influence of the latter is less than in the case of pyrite. The influence of various impurities is considered below (p. 31).

¹ For the explanation of this see p. 45.

IV. DATA FOR PYRITE.

The following table gives duplicate determinations of p , made upon well-crystallized samples of pyrite free from visible impurities, but otherwise selected at random.

Determinations of p made upon samples of pyrite.

No.	Locality.	Density.	p .	Mean value of p .
1	Unknown.....		{ 60.1 59.9 }	60.0
2	Custer County, Colo.	5.018	{ 60.4 59.7 }	60.0
3	Roxbury, Conn	5.023	{ 61.2 60.9 }	61.0
4	Leadville, Colo.....		{ 60.2 60.2 60.4 }	60.3
5	Old Jordan mine, Utah.....	5.041	{ 60.5 61.1 }	60.8

Mean value of p , 60.4.

No. 1. A large cube, with slight tarnish and splendid conchoidal fracture. Traces of silica, copper, and arsenic.

No. 2. Octahedron, with fracture on peripheral part conchoidal, on the interior somewhat uneven or granular. Slight trace of copper.

No. 3. Combination of cube and octahedron, with conchoidal fracture. Traces of copper and arsenic.

No. 4. Cubes. Traces of silica and copper.

No. 5. Cubes, splendid conchoidal fracture. Trace of copper.

OXIDATION COEFFICIENT OF PYRITE.

From the above figures it appears that the oxidation coefficient of pyrite is not likely to vary more than 0.6 per cent on duplicate determinations, and that it may vary about 1 per cent in typical specimens, which do not contain more than traces of impurities that can influence the result. Whether this difference is due to the chemical action of the impurity on the solvent, to its electrochemical action on the pyrite, or to slight physical differences in the pyrite itself, can not be decided at present. The oxidation coefficient of pure pyrite may be assumed to be 60.4. Figures higher than 61 or lower than 60 may be taken to indicate greater contaminations, which can usually be detected by analysis, and the influence of some of which is pointed out below.

V. DATA FOR MARCASITE.

The following table gives the values of p (mostly in duplicate) for various samples of marcasite, which were selected as being free from

visible impurity and showing characteristic crystallization. Other specimens, which were found to contain pyrite, are described in a later section.

Values of p for various samples of marcasite.

No.	Locality.	Density.	p .	Mean value of p .
6	Dover Cliffs, England	4.881	16.3	16.3
7	Galena, Ill.	4.891	16.9 16.1	16.5
8	Galena, Ill.		16.5 26.7	16.6
9	Linden mine, Wis.	4.901	16.3 16.9	16.6
10	Galena, Ill.	4.886	17.4 17.3	17.4
11	Hazel Green, Wis.	4.896	18.1 17.5	17.8
12	Weardale, England	4.880	18.0 18.0	18.0
13	Cornwall, England	4.878	18.7 18.3	18.5
14	Webb City, Mo.	4.887	18.6 18.8	18.7

No. 6. This is the specimen described by Julien¹ as follows: "No. 14. Marcasite, Dover Cliffs, England. A brilliant cluster of spearheaded crystals—broad, striated, twinned plates—embedded in light gray chalk, grayish white and brilliant on fracture." Some of the crystals carry small pyrite crystals along the plane of twinning, which are visible only after cleaning with acid. Only those free from visible pyrite were used for the determination.

No. 7. A hollow stalactite from Galena, Ill. The inner portion is fibrous, the outer columnar, with pyramidal terminations. Tarnish, copper colored. Color of fresh fracture or clean surface, tin white. It contains a trace of copper and is free from arsenic. Only the outer columnar portion was used.

No. 8. A similar stalactite from Galena, Ill., with greenish gray tarnish on fracture and bronze colored on surface and with decided vitrification.

No. 9. Curved wedge-shaped crystals of the Joplin type, from Linden mine, Wisconsin. Iridescent blue and yellow tarnish. Fracture, tin-white. The specimen carried a little galena and calcite, from which it was carefully freed by acid and by picking out. Analysis showed a trace of copper and a little lead.

No. 10. Galena, Ill. A compact mass of large acute pyramidal crystals branching out from a common axis. Tarnish, greenish yellow. Color on fresh fracture and on green surface, tin-white. A few crystals of chalcopryite. Material carefully selected for determination gave traces of silica and copper and no arsenic.

No. 11. Hazel Green, Wis. A thick crust on calcite, with distinct rhombic crystallization. Color, tin-white. Contains traces of lead and copper and is free from arsenic.

¹ *Annals New York Acad. Sci.*, Vol. IV, 1887, p. 172.

No. 12. Weardale, England. Flat, deeply striated crystals, with slight bluish tarnish. Color of clean surface, tin white. No visible impurity was observed, and analysis showed the presence of a faint trace of copper and a little silica and the absence of arsenic.

No. 13. Cornwall, England. Flat crystals, with slight bluish tarnish. Color of cleaned surface, tin-white. A few of the crystals carry minute cubes of pyrite, and such were rejected. Analysis showed no arsenic and a trace of copper and antimony. The high oxidation coefficient makes it possible that it incloses considerably pyrite, but material was wanting for a special determination of this.

No. 14. Webb City, Mo. Curved wedged-shaped crystals of the Joplin type, on sphalerite and calcite and with a little inclosed chalcopyrite. Analysis of a sample used for the determination showed some lead and copper, which probably account for the high figure obtained.

OXIDATION COEFFICIENT OF MARCASITE.

From the above figures it appears that specimens of apparently pure marcasite differ somewhat more with regard to the oxidation coefficient than does pyrite. It will appear below that an admixture of small quantities of pyrite lowers the value of p , notwithstanding the fact that pyrite has a higher oxidation coefficient. It is probable that other sulphides in minute amount exert a similar effect to even a greater extent, possibly in part because of the electrochemical action which they produce. The marcasite with the lowest oxidation number is therefore not the purest. The specimen No. 12 from Weardale was the purest examined, and I incline therefore to adopt the figure 18 as being nearest to the oxidation coefficient of pure marcasite. Figures higher than this, as well as lower than 16.5, must be regarded as indicating contamination, either with pyrite or with another oxidizable mineral. It also appears from the examination of certain samples (Nos. 22 and 23) that marcasite may carry considerable amounts of pyrite so intimately intergrown as not to be visible upon examination of small fragments under a lens after cleaning with acid.

VI. MIXTURES OF PYRITE AND MARCASITE.

It is desirable to construct a curve which shall give the oxidation coefficients of mixtures of pyrite and marcasite. Such a curve would enable us to ascertain, in the absence of other indications, whether a given specimen contains one or the other or both of these minerals, and in the latter case to determine their relative amounts. It would enable us to test the hypothesis of Julien,¹ whose statement I quote:

The forms of iron pyrites occurring in nature are intimate mixtures of these three minerals; rarely of pyrrhotite, however, on account of its ready metasomatic alteration into one or the other of the triad. These common mixtures of marcasite and pyrite may originate by inclosure during crystallization, by alteration, and by displacement, and pass progressively into complete paramorphs, well crystallized after the form of one or the other mineral.

The latent constitution of these composite minerals is indicated by variation in

¹*Annals New York Acad. Sci.*, Vol. IV, 1887, p. 213.

density, exactly proportionate in most cases to the amount of each constituent,¹ and by a similar variation in other physical properties: e. g., hardness, fracture, resistance to decomposition, and even in color, in the case of the paramorphs of marcasitic pyrite.

As a paramorph consists simply of minute crystals of the one substance massed together in a form which characterizes the other, it is obvious that the oxidation coefficient must correspond to that substance of which the specimen really consists, not to that which it imitates, and such a curve would indicate the proportions in the case of a mixed crystal. It would further enable us to follow the possible artificial transformation of one into the other, and would serve as an aid in synthetic work. In such work it is frequently difficult to obtain products sufficiently well characterized to admit of positive identification in the absence of optical properties and well-developed crystallization. Such a curve would render us independent of these.

It is not possible to calculate the curve for mixtures of pyrite and marcasite from the oxidation coefficients of the two minerals. The oxidation coefficient is influenced by the concentration of the ferric and ferrous salts and the sulphuric acid. With the pure mineral these vary in a perfectly constant manner in the case of each sulphide, but when each mineral is decomposing in the presence of the products formed by the other, nothing short of an elaborate investigation could give us the data for calculating the effect in any case. It is therefore necessary to construct the curve empirically, from data obtained from a sufficient number of artificial mixtures.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE OXIDATION COEFFICIENTS OF MIXTURES MAY BE DETERMINED.

We have seen that the oxidation coefficients of pyrite and marcasite are independent of the relative amounts of solvent and solute, and of the degree of comminution, and are constant for a given temperature and concentration provided the reduction be complete. The case of a mixture of the two is more complicated. Here each component deprives the other of a portion of the ferric salt, this effect being greater the greater the surface, or, what is the same, the finer the powder. An artificial mixture of given composition will therefore show a varying oxidation coefficient depending on the relative degree of fineness of the two components. Moreover, since a given volume of the standard ferric solution decomposes about 2.26 times as much marcasite as pyrite, the ratio between the surfaces is constantly changing and it is no longer a matter of indifference whether a large or a small amount of material be acted on by a given volume of solution.

If, however, the minerals be ground together and if the grinding be tolerably thorough, then, considering their approximately equal hardness, it may be assumed that the ratio of the surfaces for a given

¹ Compare table on p. 13.

mixture will remain practically constant, and if the value of p be obtained by using such an excess of the mixture that this ratio is not appreciably altered during the experiment, or if the same amount of mixture and of solution be used in every case, it becomes possible to obtain concordant values of p and to construct the desired curve. The assumption that the ratio of surfaces remains constant during grinding is not absolutely true, but practically it is, as the duplicate results presented below were each obtained from different samples, so that the slightly varying hardness of different specimens and the different degree of fineness to which they are ground introduce no greater errors than those which are inherent in the method itself. In each case the materials were broken up so as to pass a 20-mesh but to be retained by a 60-mesh sieve, were carefully weighed, mixed, and ground so as to avoid all loss, and 1 to 1.02 grams of the mixture and 250 cm.³ of the solution were used in each experiment.

VII. DATA FOR ARTIFICIAL MIXTURES.

The following table gives the result for different mixtures, the numbers in the second column referring to the above-mentioned specimens of pyrite and marcasite, respectively:

Values of p for mixtures of pyrite and marcasite.

Per cent pyrite.	Specimens used.	p .	Mean value of p .
0	m. 7	16.5	17.3(18.0)
	m. 10	17.4	
	m. 12	18.0	
5	p. 5; m. 7	15.7	16.0
	p. 5; m. 10	16.5	
	p. 5; m. 12	15.9	
10	p. 5; m. 7	15.2	15.2
	p. 5; m. 10	15.2	
20	p. 5; m. 7	17.3	17.1
	p. 5; m. 10	16.9	
40	p. 5; m. 7	22.3	22.3
	p. 5; m. 10	22.2	
60	p. 5; m. 10	29.0	29.0
	p. 4; m. 10	29.1	
80	p. 5; m. 7	40.5	40.3
	p. 5; m. 10	40.2	
90	p. 5; m. 10	48.9	48.9
	p. 4; m. 10	48.9	
9	p. 5; m. 10	52.9	52.9
	p. 4; m. 10	53.0	
100	p. 4	60.3	60.5
	p. 5	60.8	

DISCUSSION OF THE CURVE.

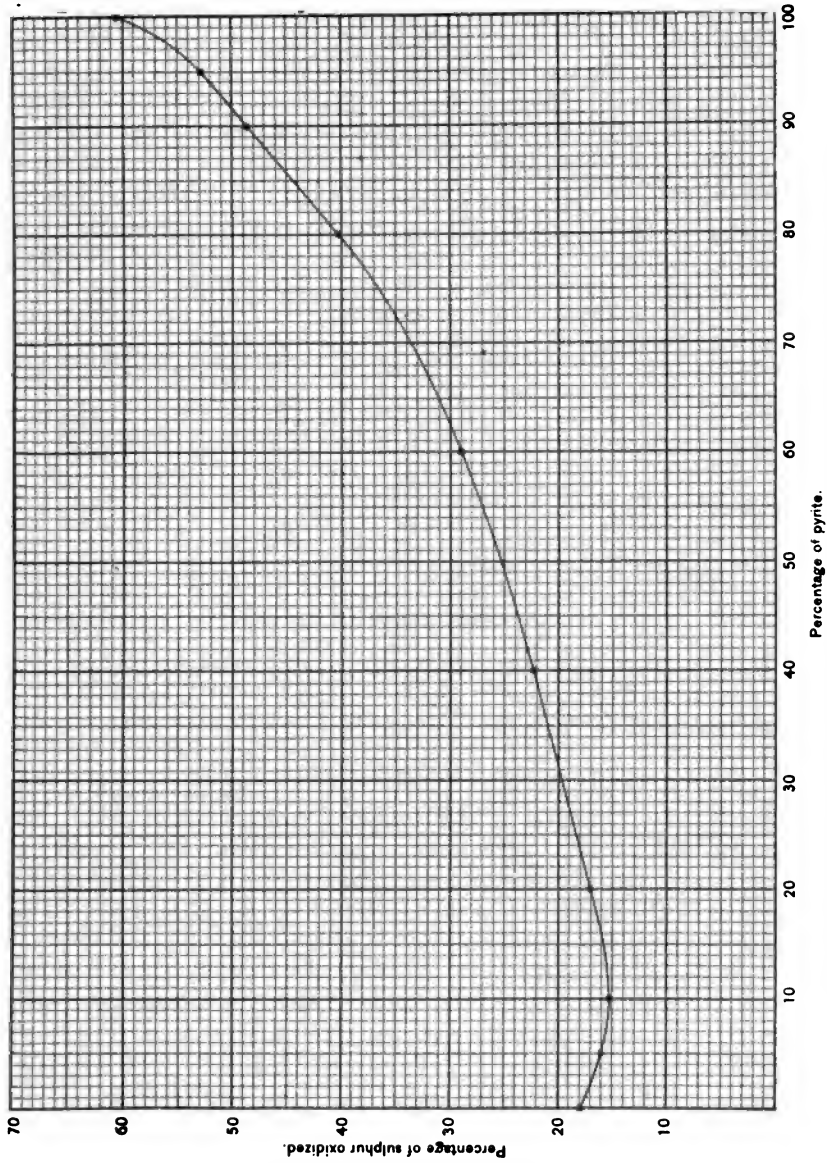
The curve in Pl. I is based on the mean values of p thus obtained, with the exception of pure marcasite, where the more probable value 18 is used (p. 27).

Influence of the minimum: indirect determination of small amounts of pyrite in marcasite.—The most obvious features of this curve are the presence of a minimum point when the amount of pyrite reaches about 10 per cent and the increasing steepness as 100 per cent is approached. The minimum implies that a mixture of marcasite with a little pyrite has a less percentage of sulphur oxidized than has pure marcasite. This unexpected result, which is abundantly confirmed by numerous other preliminary data not published, may be partly due to the fact that pyrite uses up more ferric salt than does the equivalent amount of marcasite; the latter is therefore acted on by a solution weaker in Fe''' than if it alone were present, the effect of which is to lower the oxidation coefficient. Possibly there may also be an electrochemical action between the two. A minimum also occurs in the curve for pyrite-galena, while pyrite-chalcopyrite shows a maximum. The existence of these points shows that it is impossible to predict, from a knowledge of the values of p for any two sulphides, whether the result of the contamination of one with a small quantity of the other will be to raise or to lower the oxidation coefficient. The variation of p from 16.3 to 18 for nearly pure marcasites is presumably due to small amounts of impurities other than pyrite. Practically these have but little effect on the determination of pyrite and marcasite, for, as seen in the table, the three samples of marcasite, though varying from 16.5 to 18, give essentially the same figures when mixed with even as little as 5 per cent of pyrite.

As a result of the minimum, any specimen in which p is about 18 or less may have one of two possible compositions. Which of these is actually present may be tested by adding one-ninth its weight of pyrite and determining the value of p for the new mixture. If depression is produced, the true percentage of pyrite lies to the left of the minimum; if elevation, to the right. In fact, the freedom of a marcasite from pyrite can be regarded as absolutely proved only when this precaution is taken. The determination of p in the original specimen is not necessary; the marcasite in question may at once be mixed with a known amount of pyrite and the original contents of pyrite thus determined. If x represent the percentage of pyrite in the original sample, then a mixture of 90 parts of this with 10 parts pyrite will give

$$0.9x + 10 = \text{per cent pyrite in mixture.}$$

The latter is found by one determination and the composition of the original sample deduced. An application of this method may be seen below (pp. 36–38) in the case of the marcasites from Garfield tunnel



CURVE SHOWING OXIDATION COEFFICIENTS OF MIXTURES OF PYRITE AND MARCASITE.

(No. 20), Littmitz (No. 22), and Crow Branch mine (No. 23). In the latter two cases the selected material showed no pyrite under a lens, although the specimen as a whole contained it in visible amount.

It further appears from the curve that small amounts of marcasite in pyrite can be determined with greater accuracy than small quantities of pyrite in marcasite. In the former case the determination can probably be made to 1 per cent with duplicate experiments and in the absence of notable amounts of other sulphides; in the latter it can hardly be more accurate than 2 or 3 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that there is a slight uncertainty close to both ends of the curve, due to the unknown influence of minute contaminations. In other cases, however, greater accuracy than is obtainable could hardly be desired.

VIII. INFLUENCE OF IMPURITIES.

When pyrite or marcasite is inclosed in rock, the extraneous material may be removed by digesting with hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids; but small amounts of insoluble siliceous material can usually be neglected.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPURITIES.

The necessity of extreme care in preparing the material is emphasized above. Since $b > (c-a)$, an inspection of the equation

$$p = \frac{8.333}{c-a} b - 25$$

shows that the presence of iron salts or oxides, or access of air during the decomposition, affects the ratio $\frac{b}{c-a}$ in such a manner as to lower

the value of p , this effect being greater with pyrite than with marcasite. Free sulphur exerts very little influence, and is moreover removed by the preliminary extraction with ether. Without influence are also sulphates, carbonates, or soluble silicates free from iron, insoluble silicates, quartz, and in general any substance neither contributing iron to nor effecting reduction of the ferric solution. Pyrrhotite and limonite are easily eliminated. Zinc blende, galena, magnetite, and hematite, if present in but small amounts and not inclosed in the fine particles of FeS_2 , are more slowly removed by prolonged digestion with hydrochloric acid. All sulphides are more or less readily attacked, and those free from iron, since they do not contribute to $c-a$, should, it might be expected, raise the value of p . If present in traces, they do not appreciably affect the result, but if existing in large amounts, they introduce considerable errors, and abnormal results are to be explained by a qualitative analysis. In reality their influence can not be always predicted, as pointed out above (p. 30), and some experiments bearing on this point are given below.

The equation

$$p = \frac{8.333 b}{c-a} - 25$$

applies, in its original sense of giving the per cent of sulphur oxidized, only to FeS_2 . We may, however, use it in a broader way as simply indicating a certain relation between the permanganate values of the ferrous, ferric, and total iron, and in this sense it may be applied to any sulphide or other compound capable of reducing ferric salts, and is useful in instituting comparisons between these and FeS_2 either alone or in a mixture.

HEMATITE AND MAGNETITE.

The presence of these is indicated during the extraction of the powder with 20 per cent hydrochloric acid if repeated portions of acid continue to be colored yellow after heating. Difficultly soluble ferric silicates, of course, show the same result. As these iron oxides are scarcely soluble in the weakly acid ferric solution, their presence in small amounts is without appreciable effect.

GALENA.

Galena is rather slowly attacked by the ferric solution, and the value of p is infinity. A mixture of galena and pyrite ($p=60.8$) containing 3 per cent lead gave

$$p=59.5.$$

From this it appears that small amounts of galena exert a slight depressing influence and that the curve for galena-pyrite varies from 60.4 to infinity, with a minimum near the pyrite end.

NICKEL AND COBALT.

These show a very strongly elevating influence on the oxidation coefficient, as shown by specimens Nos. 27 and 32.

ARSENOPYRITE.

The action of the ferric solution on arsenopyrite, or on pyrites or marcasites containing arsenic in notable amounts, is very characteristic, in that the value of b is always greater than that of c . This is due to the fact that a portion of the permanganate represented by b is consumed in oxidizing arsenious to arsenic acid. It may be further observed that in such cases a permanent end-reaction for b can not be obtained, as the last portions of arsenious acid are oxidized but very slowly in the cold by permanganate. In this event the titration must be stopped at the first change of color, and since arsenic acid is precipitated very slowly by hydrogen sulphide, it is necessary to conduct the gas through for several hours at a temperature of about 80°

in order to render the precipitation complete and to obtain a correct value for c .

An experiment made with the usual precautions, with carefully selected arsenopyrite, gave—

a , 39.50

b , 56.90

c , 45.84

On substituting these permanganate values we get

$$p = 49.8$$

The actual sulphur oxidized, as calculated from these figures, assuming that all the arsenic is oxidized to As_2O_3 , is 10.3 per cent, and in fact a notable sublimation of sulphur was observed. The data do not indicate whether any arsenic is liberated, or whether orpiment or realgar is formed, but no evidence of these could be obtained. More elaborate experiments would be required to decide whether under certain conditions they can be formed by the action of ferric salts on arsenopyrite.

A carefully prepared mixture of pyrite and arsenopyrite (2.17 per cent), containing 1 per cent arsenic, was oxidized with the following result:

a , 38.33

b , 43.17

c , 42.73

The value thus deduced for p , namely, 56.7, corresponds to that of a pyrite containing 2 per cent marcasite. As few pyrites contain as much as 1 per cent arsenic, it appears that in general the presence of arsenic will not interfere greatly with the marcasite determination.

CHALCOCITE AND BORNITE.

Chalcocite by itself gives an infinite value for p . The influence of these minerals on pyrite is stated below. Both are very easily attacked by cold ferric solution.

CHALCOPYRITE.

As pointed out in the introduction, it is well known that chalcopyrite is more easily attacked by ferric solutions than is pyrite. An experiment with crystallized chalcopyrite made with the usual precautions gave

a , 37.44

b , 44.01

c , 44.11

whence

$$p = 30.0$$

From these figures and the determination of the dissolved copper it appears that not more than 2 per cent of the sulphur is oxidized, and that more copper than iron is dissolved (0.7 atom Fe to 1 atom

Cu), from which it may be concluded that pyrite or marcasite is possibly an intermediate product of the oxidation of chalcopyrite by ferric solutions.

IX. FORM OF OCCURRENCE OF COPPER IN COPPER-BEARING PYRITES.

The problem of determining whether a given specimen of cupriferous pyrite contains its copper in the form of chalcopyrite or chalcocite was suggested by a geologist, and the following shows that such determination is possible when marcasite or other sulphides are not present in considerable quantities.

OXIDATION EXPERIMENTS.

Mixtures of pyrite with chalcopyrite, chalcocite, and bornite were prepared, each containing 3 per cent copper. For chalcopyrite and chalcocite these mixtures have the following composition:

Pyrite	91.33	} or	Cu	3.00
Chalcopyrite	8.67		Fe	45.20
			S	51.80
Pyrite	96.24	} or	Cu	3.00
Chalcocite	3.76		Fe	44.85
			S	52.15

The bornite mixture has an intermediate composition. It would be scarcely possible to distinguish these by ordinary analytical methods, especially in the presence of small amounts of impurity. The values of *p* were found to be:

Pyrite-chalcopyrite	62.7
Pyrite-chalcocite	75.9
Pyrite-bornite	76.4

It appears that the oxidation method does not admit of distinguishing chalcocite and bornite with certainty in a pyrite with 3 per cent copper, but that these may be readily distinguished from chalcopyrite even when the copper is considerably less than 3 per cent. It can also be determined with some probability whether a mixture of chalcopyrite with the other sulphides of copper is present. In the present case the figures given by chalcocite or bornite and chalcopyrite differ by more than thirteen times the probable error of a determination.

This method will probably be of value in synthetic studies of copper ores. It is thus made possible, for example, to ascertain whether the first action of a cupric salt on pyrite is to produce chalcopyrite alone or a mixture of this with the other sulphides, without having to wait for the slow process of crystallization to produce the minerals in a form in which they can be recognized under the microscope. By

employing fine powders the rapidity of the change will be vastly increased, while the net results, according to the mass law, will be the same.

DETECTION OF CHALCOPYRITE IN PYRITE OR MARCASITE AND IN
ROCKS.

Chalcopyrite mixed with pyrite or marcasite may be readily detected, if not in too small amount or too finely divided, by exposing the sample to bromine vapor for half a minute, and then to hydrogen sulphide gas; the chalcopyrite is blackened, while the iron sulphides remain bright. Particles of chalcopyrite which would otherwise be overlooked are thus easily detected and their outlines sharply defined. I have used the same procedure to detect and establish the nature of minute grains of chalcopyrite inclosed in rocks.

X. MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS AND SPECIMENS OF DOUBTFUL
NATURE.

With the aid of the pyrite-marcasite curve we are now in a position to determine the quantitative composition of specimens of pyrite and marcasite in regard to which there is some uncertainty. The supposed nature of the specimens, according to the geologist, mineralogist, or dealer from whom they were obtained, is stated, as well as the composition established by my method. It is to be understood that the figures express the relative amount of pyrite and marcasite on a scale of 100, impurities being excluded. In this connection I wish to acknowledge the generosity of Dr. A. A. Julien, who has placed at my disposal a number of the identical specimens described by him in his valuable paper repeatedly referred to above. As the study of these specimens is especially important in confirming or refuting his hypothesis (p. 27), I have grouped them together at the end of this section, and have in each case quoted his original description and specific gravity determination, comparing in parallel columns the results obtained by the specific gravity and the oxidation methods.

Quantitative composition of specimens of doubtful nature.

[Figures in parenthesis were determined by the indirect method.]

No.	Original designation, etc.	Locality.	p.	Pyrite.	Marcasite.
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
15	Concretion from coal.	Unknown.....	30.1	63.0	37.0
16	Pyritized ammonite.	Folkestone, England.	46.9	88.0	12.0
17	Fibrous marcasite.	Red Cloud mine, Colorado.	65.7	100.0	.....
18	Pyrite with marcasite.	Quartzburg district, Oregon.	38.6	78.0	22.0
19	Marcasite.....	Chautauqua tunnel, Idaho.	51.3	93.5	6.5
20	.....do.....	Garfield tunnel, Idaho.	19.8	30.5 (34.4)	69.5 (65.6)
21	Marcasite nodules.	South Dakota.....	60.3	100.0	.....
22	Marcasite (selected).	Littmitz, Bohemia...	19.5	29.5 (27.8)	70.5 (72.2)
23	.....do.....	Crow Branch mine, Wisconsin.	18.6	26.0 (31.0)	74.0 (79.0)
24	Fibrous marcasite.	Sunshine, Colo.....	52.2	<i>a</i> 94.0	<i>b</i> 6.0
25	Marcasite after pyrite.	Folkestone, England	55.4	97.0	3.0
26	Pyrite ore.....	Rio Tinto, Spain....	65.7	100.0	.....
27	Pyrite octahedra	Unknown.....	80.4	100.0	(<i>c</i>)

a Or more.*b* Or less.*c* Much cobalt.

No. 15. Nearly spherical concretion from coal; locality unknown. Weight, 9.2 grams. Very hard. The structure is coarsely fibrous and radial, with concentric shells of pyrite and marcasite, easy distinguishable by their color.

No. 16. Pyritized ammonite from Folkestone, England. The walls of the cavities are incrustated with pyrite crystals, but the nature of the mass can not be determined from the color.

No. 17. Concretion from Red Cloud mine, San Juan County, Colo., supposed to be marcasite. It consists of a finely fibrous incrustation on rhyolite, varying in thickness from 1 to 10 millimeters, with mammillary surface, and with a banded structure and cleavage perpendicular to the fibers. The banded structure is due to the inclosure of quartz and a black substance which, judging from the presence of a little copper, lead, and arsenic, may be galena, arsenopyrite, and chalcocite. The latter would account for the high oxidation coefficient, which could not be caused by the first two (pp. 32-33). Carefully selected material gave a specific gravity of 4.563.

No. 18. The occurrence of this material is thus described by Mr. Lindgren, by whom it was submitted for a determination of the yellowish-gray material:

"This specimen is derived from the Present Need mine, Quartzburg district, Grant County, Oreg. The vein, carrying chiefly gold, partly in free form, partly associated with sulphides, is contained in diabase and diabase-porphry. The ore minerals are normal yellow pyrite, a soft, yellowish-gray material supposed to be marcasite, zinc blende, and chalcopyrite." The iron sulphides are easily separated from the rock and other sulphides by hydrofluoric acid. The yellowish-gray material, which is closely veined with pyrite, could not be separated from the latter, but the oxidation coefficient of the mixture indicates that it is marcasite. The portion examined contains a trace of copper and lead and no zinc.

No. 19. This is thus described by Mr. Lindgren: "This specimen is taken from the dump of the Chautauqua tunnel, at De Lamar, Owyhee County, Idaho. The specimen consists of quartz, upon which there is a crust of pyrite. The quartz itself contains arborescent forms of a mineral supposed to be marcasite and described as such in Twentieth Annual Report U. S. Geological Survey, Part III. page 130." The mineral in question was easily separated from the quartz and the mass of the pyrite by digestion with hydrofluoric acid. It formed dark-colored tabular masses, presenting no definite crystalline form, and containing traces of copper and lead with a notable amount of arsenic. The oxidation coefficient (51.3) shows that it consists of at least 93.5 per cent of pyrite, but the proportion thus determined is somewhat too low, owing to the influence of the arsenic.

No. 20. Thus described by Mr. Lindgren: "This specimen is taken from the Garfield tunnel, 250 feet from the portal, near De Lamar, Owyhee County, Idaho, and is described on pages 131 and 171, Twentieth Annual Report U. S. Geological Survey, Part III. The specimen consists of a soft white material, which, according to analysis, is probably kaolinite mixed with sericite. It contains arborescent forms of marcasite." The supposed marcasite was isolated by hydrofluoric acid. It could not be definitely described as such from the color and crystalline form. As the oxidation coefficient (19.8) was too high for pure marcasite, a portion was mixed with one-ninth its weight of pyrite, and then gave—

$$p=22.6=41 \text{ per cent pyrite.}$$

We have, then—

$$0.9x+10=41, \text{ or } x=34.4.$$

This corresponds to $p=20.6$, a number agreeing within permissible limits with the original determination. We have, therefore—

	Per cent.
Pyrite directly determined	30.5
Pyrite indirectly determined	34.4

and the original conclusion of Mr. Lindgren is only in part confirmed. A little arsenic is also present.

No. 21. Material supposed to be marcasite, from South Dakota. Submitted by Dr. G. P. Merrill. The sample consists of spherules not over one-half millimeter in diameter and so brittle as easily to be crushed by the finger. They had undergone vitriolization to such an extent that the original substance was entirely concealed in the mass of sulphate. The oxidation coefficient shows that the material is pyrite, and the analysis that some copper is present. The normal value of p indicates that the copper is probably in the form of chalcopyrite.

No. 22. Marcasite from Littmitz,¹ Bohemia, consisting of flat, deeply striated twins of marcasite on a nucleus which on fracture shows both marcasite and

¹ Regarding the Littmitz marcasite, see Sadebeck, Monatsber. K. preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Vol. XX, 1878, p. 19, and Hintze, Handbuch der Mineralogie, Vol. I, pp. 732, 825.

pyrite. Only the portions free from visible admixture of pyrite were taken for examination, and gave $p=19.5$. Admixture with one-ninth pyrite gave $p=21.0=35$ per cent pyrite. We have, then—

	Per cent.
Pyrite directly determined	27.5
Pyrite indirectly determined	27.8

No. 23. A specimen from Crow Branch mine, Wisconsin, consisting of a compact nucleus of tin-white marcasite covered with crystals which are completely inclosed in elongated cubes of pyrite, the line of demarcation being clearly discernible on the fracture by the difference of color. Selected portions free from visible admixture of pyrite were used, giving a specific gravity of 4.891. To determine the contents of pyrite the indirect method was used.

	Per cent.
Pyrite directly determined	26.0
Pyrite indirectly determined	31.0

As only the powdered material was available for the indirect determination, the difference is not surprising (p. 28).

No. 24. Material from Sunshine, Colo. Finely fibrous radial concretions in quartz, which on the freshly cleaned fracture show a faint banded structure. Supposed to be marcasite. A little lead and copper and much arsenic and antimony are present. As arsenic, and probably antimony, would lower the oxidation coefficient, the figure given for pyrite is too low, and the presence of marcasite is doubtful.

No. 25. A large flattened concretion from Folkestone, England, described as "marcasite after pyrite." The fracture is columnar and the surface is covered with rounded projections, apparently tetragonal pyramids, possibly of the type described by Penfield.¹ The color on the freshly broken surface exactly matches pyrite. I have received several other supposed marcasite concretions from Folkestone, all of which are clearly pyrite.

No. 26. Pyrite ore from Rio Tinto, Spain. The fragments are grayish, evolve some hydrogen sulphide with acids, and with the bromine hydrogen sulphide test (p. 35) show very finely disseminated copper sulphide.

No. 27. Brilliant untarnished octahedra in calcite, containing a large amount of cobalt and a little copper, which explain the abnormal oxidation coefficient.

CONCLUSIONS.

Of the above thirteen specimens five have been described as marcasite, though consisting nearly or entirely of pyrite, while three other marcasites are shown to contain a large amount of pyrite, which could not be detected without the aid of the oxidation method. As these samples were selected and examined without preconception as to their nature, it seems probable that a very considerable proportion of the concretions which exist in collections or are sold as marcasite are in reality pyrite, while not a few others, even when fairly well characterized by rhombic crystallization, may contain inclosures of pyrite.

¹Am Jour. Sci., 3d series, Vol. XXXVII, 1889, p. 209.

DR. JULIEN'S SPECIMENS.

Quantitative composition of Julien's specimens.

[The numbers in parentheses are those given in Julien's paper.]

Number.	Locality.	Density.	ρ .	Composition deduced from ρ .	Composition according to Julien, deduced from density.
28 (pyrite 1)	Galena, Ill.	5.015	60.3	Pyrite 100.0	Much marcasite.
29 (pyrite 96)	Franklin, N. J.	4.856	59.0	Pyrite 99.5	Pyrite 27.51 Marcasite 72.49
30 (pyrite 98)	Somerville, Mass.	4.843	59.6	Pyrite 99.5	Pyrite 21.18 Marcasite 78.82
31 (pyrite 101)	Monroe, Conn.	4.819	60.7	Pyrite 100.0	Pyrite 9.38 Marcasite 90.62
32 (pyrite 106)	Bastrop, Tex.	4.791	67.7	Pyrite a 100.0	Pyrite 1.00 Marcasite 99.00
33 (marcasite 1)	Cumberland, Eng- land.	4.987	42.9	Pyrite 83.0 Marcasite 17.0	Pyrite 89.45 Marcasite 10.55

a Contains nickel.

The following descriptions are in part quoted from Julien's paper:

No. 28. "Concretionary nodule. Marsden's diggings, Galena, Ill. No. 1 (fibrous core). Marcasitic pyrite. Very finely fibrous, pale brass-yellow and splendid." Analysis (Julien), SiO_2 , 0.110; Pb, 0.188; As, 0.056. The fracture varies from fibrous to prismatic, the prisms being evidently elongated cubes, with terminations consisting of cube modified by pyritohedron and octahedron.

No. 29. "No. 96. Marcasitic pyrite. Franklin, N. J. Sharp, brilliant, brass-yellow, striated pyritohedra, yellowish white and splendid on fracture." No admixture of marcasite crystals. The value of ρ shows that they are practically pure pyrite, the low density being probably due to inclosures.

No. 30. "No. 98. Marcasitic pyrite. Somerville, Mass. Very sharply defined, glittering yellowish cubes, sometimes distorted or rectangular, rarely striated, occasionally with octahedral planes upon their solid angles, yellowish white and brilliant on fracture; scattered through a gray argillaceous slate."

No. 31. "No. 101. Pyrite. Monroe, Conn. Deeply striated, distorted, brilliant cubes of very pale brass-yellow color, with modifications by the pyritohedron: yellowish white, finely granular, and splendid on fracture, and sometimes inclosing grains of white quartz."

No. 32. "No. 106. Marcasitic pyrite. Bastrop, Bastrop County, Tex. Dull and pale brass-yellow octahedra, rarely bright, very pale yellowish white and brilliant on fracture; upon black granular crystalline hematite." The specimen contains a trace of arsenic, a strong trace of copper, and some nickel. It is the latter, possibly in conjunction with the copper, which causes the high oxidation coefficient.

No. 33. "No. 1. Marcasite. Cumberland, England. Hollow incrustation pseudomorphs after barite, implanted on a group of barite crystals. The crusts are grayish white to tin-white and splendid on fracture, with surfaces drusy with pseudo-octahedrons or rhombic pyramids, whose smooth, rectangular terminal faces (the basal pinacoid OP) project but slightly; a few minute rhombic prisms also occur, and some hexagonal though apparently triangular twins." The supposed rhombic pyramids with basis are evidently combinations of cube and octahedron belonging to the 83 per cent of pyrite which it contains.

DISCUSSION OF JULIEN'S HYPOTHESIS.

The above list includes some of the most pronounced cases of "marcasitic pyrite" described by Julien—that is, material with the crystalline

form of pyrite but supposed to consist very largely of marcasite. The four specimens, Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32, consist of characteristic pyrite crystals, and if the oxidation method be admissible they are in fact free from marcasite, yet they all show abnormally low densities. The only conclusion which can be drawn from this is that the density alone does not afford a reliable means of detecting the presence of marcasite in pyrite unless the absence of all other contaminating substances be first conclusively proved, and that isometric crystallization in itself affords a proof, almost amounting to certainty, that the sulphide is actually pyrite. It is undoubtedly true that perfect pyrite crystals may inclose marcasite, a good case of which is the Crow Branch specimen, No. 23, but such cases are comparatively rare, and the inclosure can usually be detected by breaking the specimen and carefully examining the color. In case of doubt a determination of the density is practically of no value, and resort must be had to the oxidation method. I have examined some of the marcasite specimens from the same collection, as well as others which are supposed to contain pyrite, and in general the latter can be detected by its color after careful cleaning with acid. I have shown that certain specimens of marcasite do contain pyrite inclosed in such small masses as not to be capable of detection in this way (Nos. 22 and 23). Small, warty excrescences on marcasite crystals are frequently pyrite, and when the conditions controlling the formation of the two sulphides are practically in equilibrium these are likely not only to form but to be completely overgrown and inclosed in the crystal of marcasite. A marcasite which occurs mixed with visible masses of pyrite is therefore likely also to contain such inclosures which can not be seen and whose presence can be detected only by the indirect oxidation method. That both pyrite and marcasite with abnormal density are essentially prone to decomposition is doubtless true, and while in certain cases this may be traced to an admixture of the two, in others it is due to inclosures of another nature. The lack of homogeneity not only permits the existence of fissures admitting air and moisture, but the formation of these is in such cases promoted by unequal expansion and contraction.

Fibrous marcasite is so often referred to that it may well exist, but so far as my somewhat limited range of examinations goes, a fibrous structure affords absolutely no presumption in favor of a specimen being marcasite; on the contrary, fibrous pyrite appears to be much more common than fibrous marcasite, the latter in concretions tending rather to assume the coarsely columnar structure.

XI. PARAMORPHISM.

The literature of the paramorphism of pyrite and marcasite is exceedingly scanty, and such as there is lends no support to the *view that true transformation paramorphs exist*. Those described are *apparently either replacement or incrustation pseudomorphs*, the

true nature of which is shown by careful inspection. Wöhler¹ attempted, without success, to convert marcasite into pyrite and pyrite into marcasite by heating for four hours at about 400°—experiments which are well worth repeating, with an extension of the time and with the aid of the oxidation method. Julien's assumption of extensive paramorphism is scarcely longer tenable in view of the results described above, although the inclosure of considerable portions of pyrite in some specimens of marcasite lends some support to it. While theoretically possible, the attractive hypothesis that marcasite gradually changes to pyrite without re-solution, and that the porosity of certain pyrites can be thus explained, is thus far without a sound basis, either of experiment or of observation. It is intended to carry out experiments on this point in the immediate future.

XII. CONSTITUTION OF PYRITE AND MARCASITE; ACTION OF CUPRIC SALTS.

The importance to chemical geology of an experimental study of the action of copper salts on pyrite and marcasite is self-evident. The following experiments were made, however, with the object of ascertaining whether the method of A. P. Brown²—namely, heating with neutral copper sulphate solution at 200°—could be used to distinguish these minerals, and incidentally, of testing his hypothesis that the iron in marcasite is wholly ferrous, while that of pyrite is four-fifths ferric. I have therefore confined myself to the conditions of temperature and concentration observed by him.

Brown, in his published experiments, has limited himself to titrating the ferrous iron in the resulting solution, while no determination was made of any ferric iron which might be present either in the solution or in the precipitate. As neutral ferric sulphate is practically completely precipitated as basic salt on heating its solution, and as any ferric salt remaining in solution would inevitably be reduced by the sulphides present, it seems reasonably clear that a single experiment with pyrite, in which only the ferrous salt is determined, in which no account is taken of the ferric salt supposed to be formed, and in which no clear evidence of complete decomposition of the mineral is given, can not have great weight in establishing an important hypothesis. While not questioning the correctness of Brown's single observation so far as it goes, I have been wholly unable to obtain the same results.

In each experiment cited below the material was finely ground, carefully freed from oxidation products in the manner employed in my oxidation experiments (p. 20), and about 0.2 gram heated with 50 cm.³ of 10 per cent iron-free $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution which had been

¹ Liebig's *Annalen*, Vol. XC, 256.

² *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, Vol. XXXIII, 1894, p. 226. *Chemical News*, Vol. LXXI, 1895, p. 179.

freed from air by boiling out and cooling in carbon dioxide. The tubes were filled with carbon dioxide, carefully sealed in a current of the same gas, and heated for varying times at 200° C. The filtration and titration with permanganate of the resulting solution were also made in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide, and the end-reaction, which is not very sharp, was determined by comparison with a copper sulphate solution of about the same strength.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CUPRIC SULPHATE AND PYRITE.

Experiment 1.—Pyrite No. 4. Oxidation coefficient, 60.3. Time of heating, ten hours.

Pyrite taken	0.2024
Ferrous iron in solution .....	.0305
Total iron in solution .....	.0314
Total iron in pyrite used .....	.0944

The solution therefore contains 33.3 per cent of the iron, practically all in the ferrous condition, against 20 per cent as required by Brown's hypothesis. The precipitate was red-brown. In a separate experiment the red substance was found to be left behind on oxidizing the sulphide with dilute nitric acid, and proved to be ferric oxide or a very basic sulphate. It is easily soluble in hot dilute hydrochloric acid, and can thus be separated from the sulphide and determined.

Experiment 2.—Pyrite No. 5. Oxidation coefficient, 60.8. Time of heating, eleven hours.

Pyrite taken .....	.2028
Ferrous iron in solution .....	.0510
Total iron in solution	Same.
Total iron in pyrite used .....	.0946

The solution contains 53.9 per cent of the iron, all in the ferrous state. The ferric oxide in the red-brown precipitate was extracted by boiling ten minutes with dilute hydrochloric acid in a current of carbon dioxide, whereby some copper also dissolved. The ferric iron thus determined was 0.0272 gram. The final residue, oxidized with aqua regia, gave much iron, which must have come from undecomposed (or imperfectly decomposed) pyrite. From the sum of the two irons above determined it appears that 82.7 per cent of the pyrite was decomposed, and that this portion gave—

62.5 per cent ferrous iron.
34.8 per cent ferric iron.

Required by Brown's hypothesis, 20 per cent ferrous iron.

Experiment 3.—Pyrite No. 5. Time of heating, seven hours.

Pyrite used	0.2027
Ferrous iron in solution .....	.0527
Total iron in solution .....	.0528
Total iron in pyrite used .....	.0945

The solution therefore contains 55.3 per cent of the iron entirely as ferrous salt. The ferric oxide, extracted as above from the red-brown precipitate, was equivalent to 0.0225 gram iron. The final residue contained much iron. From these data it follows that 79.1 per cent of the pyrite was decomposed, the dissolved portion giving—

69.9 per cent ferrous iron.

30.1 per cent ferric iron.

Required by Brown's hypothesis, 20 per cent ferrous iron.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CUPRIC SULPHATE AND MARCASITE.

Experiment 4.—Marcasite No. 10. Oxidation coefficient, 17.4. Time of heating, seven hours.

Marcasite used	0.2062
Ferrous iron in solution .....	.0559
Total iron in solution .....	.0562
Total iron in marcasite used .....	.0961

After extracting the red-brown precipitate, as above, the residual sulphide was found to be free from iron, indicating complete decomposition of the marcasite. From these data it follows that the marcasite yielded—

58.2 per cent ferrous iron.

41.8 per cent ferric iron.

Required by Brown's hypothesis, 100 per cent ferrous iron.

Experiment 5.—Marcasite No. 10. Time of heating, fourteen hours.

Marcasite used	0.2096
Ferrous iron in solution .....	.0651
Total iron in solution	Same.
Ferric iron from precipitate .....	.0318
Total iron in marcasite used .....	.0977

The precipitate further yielded to hydrochloric acid 0.0626 gram copper, which was present either as cuprous oxide or as metallic copper, while the final residue was free from iron, showing that complete decomposition had been effected. The above data give for this experiment—

66.6 per cent ferrous iron.

33.4 per cent ferric iron.

Required by Brown's hypothesis, 100 per cent ferrous iron. The copper sulphide remaining after extraction with hydrochloric acid contained 0.2309 gram copper, from which it follows that two atoms of copper are precipitated as sulphide for each atom of iron dissolved. This necessarily implies a reduction of the copper to the cuprous condition, and a corresponding oxidation of a portion of the ferrous salt or of the sulphur, or both. That cupric salts can accomplish both of these results is shown in the two following experiments.

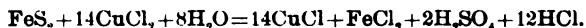
EXPERIMENT WITH CUPRIC CHLORIDE AND PYRITE.

Experiment 6.—0.2545 gram pyrite was heated with 50 cm.³ of a pure cupric chloride solution containing as much copper as the sulphate used in the foregoing experiments, the tube being filled with the usual precautions to prevent oxidation. The tube was heated five hours at 200° and on cooling was found to contain undecomposed mineral and an abundant crystallization of cuprous chloride. The filtered solution gave—

0.0667 gram iron=0.1429 gram pyrite.

0.5540 gram BaSO₄=0.1427 gram pyrite.

It appears, therefore, that as far as it was decomposed the pyrite was completely oxidized to ferrous salt and sulphuric acid, with a corresponding reduction of the copper from the cupric to the cuprous state, according to the equation

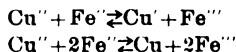


I have further obtained an abundance of sulphuric acid by oxidizing precipitated copper sulphide with cupric chloride solution at 100°, air being rigorously excluded. Doubtless in the above experiments with pyrite and marcasite and copper sulphate an analogous oxidation occurs, being obscured by other reactions. Chalcocite, however, is not perceptibly attacked by 10 per cent copper sulphate solution after fourteen hours' heating at 200°.

EXPERIMENT WITH FERROUS AND CUPRIC SULPHATES.

Experiment 7.—A mixture of equal volumes of 10 per cent solutions of crystallized copper sulphate and crystallized ferrous sulphate (carefully freed from ferric salt by reduction with hydrogen sulphide) was heated, under absolute exclusion of air, for three hours at 200°. A considerable red precipitate was obtained, which consisted of a mixture of ferric oxide or basic sulphate with cuprous oxide and apparently metallic copper. The reduction of cupric by ferrous salts in neutral or acid solution is frequently referred to in the literature, but, so far as I can ascertain, without experimental basis.

Theory of the reaction.—The explanation of the result is probably the following: In the mixture we have equilibrium between the cupric, cuprous, ferrous, and ferric ions and copper, as represented by the equations



in which but traces of Cu, Cu', and Fe''' exist.¹ On heating the trace of ferric salt is precipitated in the basic form, the equilibrium is dis-

¹ The slight solubility of cuprous compounds shows that not more than traces can be present.

turbed, and the reaction continues to proceed from left to right, accompanied by formation of Cu' and Fe''' (and possibly Cu) and their precipitation as insoluble products, until the accumulated acid is in equilibrium with both of these and further precipitation can not occur. The process is further complicated by a partial precipitation of copper as basic salt when the sulphate is used. A mixture of cupric and ferrous salts gives a strong reaction for ferric iron with sulphocyanate. This does not imply an appreciable oxidation of the ferrous iron in the mixture itself, but a shifting of the equilibrium to the right in the above equation through the formation of the slightly dissociated ferric sulphocyanate. It is doubtless to the reduction of the cupric sulphate by sulphur and by ferrous sulphate that the formation of chalcocite from pyrite is to be ascribed.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS FROM THE EXPERIMENTS.

The conclusions which may be drawn from the above experimental data are:

1. At 200° copper sulphate decomposes marcasite more rapidly than pyrite.
2. Both ferrous and ferric salts are formed in both cases, the former being found wholly in the solution, the latter wholly in the precipitate. There is no marked difference in the relative amounts of these in either case. The precipitate also contains, besides cuprous sulphide, cuprous oxide and perhaps metallic copper.
3. The formation of ferric salt is to be ascribed, in part at least, to the reaction of the ferrous salt upon the cupric salt (Experiment 7), while some oxidation of sulphur to sulphuric acid occurs (Experiment 6). Any ferric salt which may fail to be precipitated will be reduced by the sulphides.
4. The relative amounts of ferrous and ferric salts depend simply upon the establishment of equilibrium between the solution and the products of decomposition of the pyrite or marcasite, and not upon any fundamental chemical difference in the two minerals, and consequently the hypothesis of Brown is devoid of valid experimental basis.

It would seem that no method can be depended upon to give us an insight into the state of combination or valency of either iron or copper in their sulphides which does not take due account of the conditions of equilibrium between the reagents and the decomposition products. This applies not only to other experiments of Brown quoted in his paper, but to the attempt of Starke, Shock, and Smith¹ to prove the divalent condition of iron in arsenopyrite and of Morgan and Smith² to establish the same for chalcopyrite. That the product of heating chalcopyrite in dry hydrochloric gas consists of a mixture of cupric chloride and ferrous chloride is inconclusive on the question as

¹ *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Vol. XIX, 1897, p. 948.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIII, 1901, p. 107.

to whether chalcopyrite has a constitution represented by $(\text{Cu}''\text{Fe}'')\text{S}_2$ or $(\text{Cu}'\text{Fe}''')\text{S}_2$ until the condition of the system $\text{CuCl} + \text{FeCl}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{CuCl}_2 + \text{FeCl}$ in equilibrium is known, in the absence of water and presence of hydrochloric acid gas. That nearly all the iron was obtained in the ferrous state in some of the experiments with copper sulphate made by Brown and others I can explain only on the assumption that enough acid was originally present or eventually formed to enable any basic ferric salt to act on and be reduced by the residual sulphides and cuprous oxide. In fact, hot dilute sulphuric acid slowly dissolves the mixture of cuprous oxide and basic ferric salt obtained in my experiments, giving a strongly reducing solution.

XIII. OXIDATION OF PYRITE AND MARCASITE BY POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

A few experiments were made to determine the percentage of sulphur oxidized in pyrite and marcasite at ordinary temperature by acidified permanganate, the mineral being always in excess.

An excess of the powdered mineral, freed from oxidation products, was shaken in a stoppered cylinder with a constant amount of dilute sulphuric acid and 100 cm.³ KMnO_4 added in quantities of 5 cm.³ at a time, the shaking being continued after each addition until the color had disappeared, which required but a few minutes. The filtered solution was then reduced and the iron titrated by the same permanganate solution.

The proportions required are—

For complete oxidation to $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ and sulphuric acid	5 FeS_2 - 15 KMnO_4
For oxidation of the iron alone to $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	5 FeS_2 - 3 KMnO_4
For oxidation of the sulphur	12 KMnO_4

Let

a = volume of permanganate used in oxidation of FeS_2 .

and

b = volume of permanganate required to reoxidize FeO to Fe_2O_3 ;

then

$3b$ = volume of permanganate used in oxidizing Fe in FeS_2 to Fe_2O_3 ,

and

$a - 3b$ = volume of permanganate used in oxidizing S in FeS_2 to SO_4 ;

also

$12b$ = volume of permanganate required to oxidize all the sulphur in the mineral decomposed;

whence

$$\text{Percentage of sulphur oxidized} = P = \frac{100(a - 3b)}{12b} = \frac{83.3a}{b} - 25.$$

Where 100 cm. permanganate are used,

$$P = \frac{83.3}{b} - 25.$$

For previous experiments on the action of permanganate on pyrite and marcasite, see A. P. Brown, *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, LV, XXXII, 1896, and *Chemical News*, Vol. LXXI, 1895, pp. 151, 152, 153. The experiments of Brown show that with an excess of permanganate the total sulphur oxidized in a given time is greater in the case of marcasite than of pyrite, but they do not establish any relation between the amount of sulphur oxidized and the quantity of mineral decomposed.

The values of p obtained were:

	1.	2.
Pyrite	94.0	90.7
Marcasite	84.6	86.7

The duplicate results are therefore not sufficiently concordant, nor is the difference between pyrite and marcasite great enough, to give the method more than a confirmatory value. The difference here, as in the case of oxidation by the ferric-sulphate method, is due to the greater ease with which marcasite is attacked, but the relative oxidation rate of the sulphur is clearly much greater. The difference might possibly be greater at 100° , but here the experiments failed because of the strong tendency of the permanganate to deposit peroxide, even in the presence of much sulphuric acid.

XIV. SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The chief results of this investigation may be thus summarized:

1. When pyrite or marcasite is boiled with an excess of a solution of ferric salt to complete reduction of the latter the ratio of sulphur oxidized to mineral decomposed is perfectly definite and characteristic of each mineral, provided certain standard and easily controllable conditions are observed. Under these conditions the percentage of sulphur oxidized in pyrite is about 60.4 per cent and in marcasite about 18 per cent of the total sulphur. These figures are the characteristic *oxidation coefficients*.
2. The oxidation of pyrite or marcasite to ferrous salt, sulphuric acid, and free sulphur can not be expressed by any single equation, but takes place according to two or more, the relation between which varies with the special conditions.
3. An empirical curve for the oxidation coefficients of mixtures of pyrite and marcasite is constructed by aid of which the composition of naturally occurring mixtures may be quantitatively determined.
4. The influence of various impurities on the results is described.
5. Various concretions and other specimens are examined, and it is shown that in many cases much uncertainty exists in distinguishing pyrite and marcasite by the usual methods.
6. There is no well-established evidence of the existence of true paramorphs of pyrite after marcasite or of marcasite after pyrite.
7. The hypothesis that most natural specimens, even when well crystallized, are intimate mixtures of the two is without foundation.
8. Specimens crystallizing in the regular system are true pyrite, while those forming rhombic crystals are true marcasite. When the two are mingled or intergrown it is generally possible to distinguish each by the color after cleaning with acid, a rule to which there are a few exceptions.
9. The density does not afford a trustworthy means of determining one mineral in the presence of the other.

10. Chalcopyrite may be sharply distinguished from chalcocite or bornite in pyrite carrying 3 per cent copper or less. A method is given for detecting small amounts of chalcopyrite in pyrite and marcasite, or the reverse, or in rocks.

11. There is no evidence as to the state of combination or valency of iron in pyrite and marcasite, or that these differ in the two minerals. Experiments which have been regarded as proving the existence of such differences are inconclusive.

12. The principle of the oxidation method, with appropriate modifications, is probably capable of wider application in distinguishing dimorphous minerals, in determining whether a given complex mineral is a mixture or compound of its simpler constituents, and in determining the nature of small amounts of impurities.

13. The action of acid permanganate on pyrite and marcasite is analogous to that of ferric salts, the percentage of sulphur oxidized in pyrite being higher than in marcasite.

My thanks are due to Dr. A. A. Julien, whose valuable assistance has been noted above, and to Professors Van Hise, Emerson, Merrill, and Penfield, and Messrs. Tassin, Emmons, Ransome, Weed, and Lindgren, who have generously supplied most of the material upon which the foregoing investigation is based.

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PUBLICATIONS OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

[Bulletin No. 186.]

The serial publications of the United States Geological Survey consist of (1) Annual Reports, (2) Monographs, (3) Bulletins, (4) Mineral Resources, (5) Water-supply and Irrigation Papers, (6) Topographic Atlas of United States—folios and separate sheets thereof, (7) Geologic Atlas of United States—folios thereof. A circular giving complete lists may be had on application.

The Bulletins treat of a variety of subjects, and the total number issued is large. They have therefore been classified into the following series: A, Economic geology; B, Descriptive geology; C, Systematic geology and paleontology; D, Petrography and mineralogy; E, Chemistry and physics; F, Geography; G, Miscellaneous. This bulletin is the thirty-fifth in Series E, the complete list of which follows:

BULLETINS, SERIES E, CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

9. Report of work done in the Washington laboratory during the fiscal year 1883-84, by F. W. Clarke and T. M. Chatard. 1884. 40 pp. Price, 5 cents.
14. Electrical and magnetic properties of the iron carburets, by Carl Barus and Vincent Strouhal. 1885. 238 pp. Price, 15 cents.
27. Report of work done in the Division of Chemistry and Physics, mainly during the year 1884-85. 1886. 80 pp. Price, 10 cents.
32. Lists and analyses of the mineral springs of the United States (a preliminary study), by Albert C. Peale. 1886. 235 pp. Price, 20 cents.
35. Physical properties of the iron carburets, by Carl Barus and Vincent Strouhal. 1886. 62 pp. Price, 10 cents.
36. Subsidence of fine solid particles in liquids, by Carl Barus. 1886. 58 pp. Price, 10 cents.
42. Report of work done in the Division of Chemistry and Physics, mainly during the fiscal year 1885-86, by F. W. Clarke. 1887. 152 pp., 1 pl. Price, 15 cents.
47. Analyses of waters of the Yellowstone National Park, with an account of the methods of analyses employed, by Frank Austin Gooch and James Edward Whitfield. 1888. 84 pp. Price, 10 cents.
52. Subaerial decay of rocks and origin of the red color of certain formations, by Israel Cook Russell. 1889. 65 pp., 5 pls. Price, 10 cents.
54. On the thermoelectric measurement of high temperatures, by Carl Barus. 1889. 313 pp., 11 pls. Price, 25 cents.
55. Report of work done in the Division of Chemistry and Physics, mainly during the fiscal year 1886-87, by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke. 1889. 96 pp. Price, 10 cents.
60. Report of work done in the Division of Chemistry and Physics, mainly during the fiscal year 1887-88. 1890. 174 pp. Price, 15 cents.
64. Report of work done in the Division of Chemistry and Physics, mainly during the fiscal year 1888-89, by F. W. Clarke. 1890. 60 pp. Price, 10 cents.
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78. Report of work done in the Division of Chemistry and Physics, mainly during the fiscal year 1889-90, by F. W. Clarke. 1891. 131 pp. Price, 15 cents.
90. Report of work done in the Division of Chemistry and Physics, mainly during the fiscal year 1890-91, by F. W. Clarke. 1892. 77 pp. Price, 10 cents.
92. The compressibility of liquids, by Carl Barus. 1892. 96 pp., 29 pls. Price, 10 cents.
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II

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125. The constitution of the silicates, by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke. 1895. 100 pp. Price, 15 cents.
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176. Some principles and methods of rock analysis, by W. F. Hillebrand. 1900. 114 pp. Price, 15 cents.
186. On pyrite and marcasite, by H. N. Stokes. 1900. 50 pp. Price, 10 cents.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE SLIPS.

[Take this leaf out and paste the separated titles upon three of your catalogue cards. The first and second titles need no addition; over the third write that subject under which you would place the book in your library.]

Series.	<p>United States. <i>Department of the interior.</i> (<i>U. S. geological survey.</i>)</p> <p>Department of the interior | — | Bulletin | of the | United States | geological survey | no. 186 | Series E, Chemistry and physics, 35 | [Seal of the department] |</p> <p>Washington | government printing office | 1901</p> <p><i>Second title:</i> United States geological survey | Charles D. Walcott, director | — | On | pyrite and marcasite | by | H. N. Stokes | [Vignette] |</p> <p>Washington | government printing office | 1901</p> <p>8°. 50 pp., 1 pl.</p>
Author.	<p>Stokes (H. N.).</p> <p>United States geological survey | Charles D. Walcott, director | — | On | pyrite and marcasite | by | H. N. Stokes | [Vignette] |</p> <p>Washington | government printing office | 1901</p> <p>8°. 50 pp., 1 pl.</p> <p>[UNITED STATES. <i>Department of the interior.</i> (<i>U. S. geological survey.</i>) Bulletin 186.]</p>
Subject.	<p>United States geological survey | Charles D. Walcott, director | — | On | pyrite and marcasite | by | H. N. Stokes | [Vignette] |</p> <p>Washington | government printing office | 1901</p> <p>8°. 50 pp., 1 pl.</p> <p>[UNITED STATES. <i>Department of the interior.</i> (<i>U. S. geological survey.</i>) Bulletin 186.]</p>

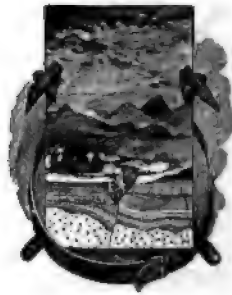
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

GEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF ALASKA

BY

MARCUS BAKER



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1902

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1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the proceedings.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the manuscript of a Geographic Dictionary of Alaska. This dictionary, prepared by Mr. Marcus Baker, of the United States Board on Geographic Names, has been provisionally approved by the Board, and by its direction is transmitted to you with the request that it be printed as a Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey.

HENRY GANNETT,
Chairman of U. S. Board on Geographic Names.

Hon. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Director of United States Geological Survey.



UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

As it is desirable that uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography obtain throughout the executive departments of the Government, and particularly upon the maps and charts issued by the various departments and bureaus, I hereby constitute a Board on Geographic Names, and designate the following persons, who have heretofore cooperated for a similar purpose under the authority of the several departments, bureaus, and institutions with which they are connected, as members of said Board:

Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, chairman.

Andrew H. Allen, Department of State.

Capt. Henry L. Howison, Light-House Board, Treasury Department.

Capt. Thomas Turtle, Engineer Corps, War Department.

Lieut. Richardson Clover, Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Pierson H. Bristow, Post-Office Department.

Otis T. Mason, Smithsonian Institution.

Herbert G. Ogden, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Henry Gannett, United States Geological Survey.

Marcus Baker, United States Geological Survey.

To this Board shall be referred all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, and the decisions of the Board are to be accepted by these departments as the standard authority in such matters.

Department officers are instructed to afford such assistance as may be proper to carry on the work of this Board.

The members of this Board shall serve without additional compensation, and its organization shall entail no expense on the Government.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

September 4, 1890.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS, DECEMBER, 1901.

HENRY GANNETT, *Chairman*,
United States Geological Survey.
MARCUS BAKER, *Secretary*,
United States Geological Survey.
ANDREW H. ALLEN,
Department of State.
Capt. H. T. BRIAN,
Government Printing Office.
JOHN HYDE,
Department of Agriculture.
A. B. JOHNSON,
Treasury Department.
HARRY KING,
General Land Office.

Maj. J. L. Lusk, U. S. Engineers,
War Department.
Prof. O. T. MASON,
Smithsonian Institution.
H. G. OGDEN,
Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Lieut. Commander W. H. H. SOUTHER-
LAND, U. S. N.,
Navy Department.
A. VON HAAKE,
Post-Office Department.

ADOPTION OF DICTIONARY.

At a special meeting of the United States Board on Geographic Names held July 29, 1901, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the United States Board on Geographic Names some ten years ago determined to prepare a dictionary of Alaska geographic names and appointed a committee which began the work of collecting the material therefor; and

Whereas such committee, consisting of Messrs. H. G. Ogden and Marcus Baker, entered upon the work and prosecuted it for two or three years, collecting the names from all published and original sources; and

Whereas Mr. Marcus Baker has since collected and discussed the evidence relating to the names and alternatives, in connection with his official duties, and has written the dictionary: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board approve this dictionary, thus prepared, and provisionally adopt the approved forms contained therein.

A few revisions of previous decisions have been made and embodied in this dictionary, which supersedes all previous Alaskan lists.

GEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF ALASKA.

By MARCUS BAKER.

INTRODUCTION.

ORIGIN.

This dictionary is the outgrowth of work undertaken by the Board on Geographic Names about ten years ago. Shortly after the Board was organized there was submitted to it a list of two or three hundred names of geographic features in Alaska, the names of which were variously spelled or which bore two or more different names. The Board studied these names, sought information and advice from experts, and finally decided all the cases. But the studies made in order to ascertain the facts and to establish principles for guidance in the determination of cases made it plain that nothing short of a complete revision of all the geographic names in Alaska could yield satisfactory results. Accordingly the Board, after full discussion, decided to undertake such revision and to prepare a geographic dictionary. For this purpose it appointed a committee to collect and arrange the material. The committee consisted of Messrs. H. G. Ogden, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Marcus Baker, of the Geological Survey. The territory was divided, Mr. Ogden undertaking to catalogue the names in Alexander archipelago and Mr. Baker those in the remainder of the Territory.

In September, 1893, the committee reported that about 4,300 names had then been entered upon cards—about 2,400 in southeastern Alaska, by Mr. Ogden, and 1,900 in central, western and northern Alaska, by Mr. Baker. For some years thereafter comparatively little progress was made in this work. The cataloguing had been carried on as incidental to other duties, and with increasing demands the dictionary work came to a standstill. Thus it remained for several years, save for a little time given to it now and then.

Meanwhile the gold discoveries had quickened public interest in Alaska. Prospectors swarmed into the Territory and there were numerous exploring and surveying expeditions sent out by the War,

Treasury, and Interior departments. From these resulted large additions to geographic knowledge and to the list of names, especially of features in the interior. The United States Geological Survey took an active part in this interior exploration, and thus the Director found urgent need of the dictionary as an aid in preparing and publishing reports on Alaska. Accordingly in June, 1900, he directed the writer to complete it. Since that time the work has progressed with little interruption to completion, and it was adopted by the Board on Geographic Names on July 29, 1901.

PLAN AND SCOPE.

The plan of this dictionary is to show in one alphabetical list all the published names which have been applied to geographic features in Alaska. This includes obsolete as well as current names, and also a few not previously published. It aims to show the origin, history, modes of spelling, and application of each name, and in the cases of Indian, Eskimo, and foreign names, their meaning also. And finally it shows, in bold-faced type, the forms approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names. Rejected, doubtful, and obsolete forms are shown in italics.

So comprehensive a scheme as this could not, from the nature of the case, be completely realized. The attempt to discover and record *every* name that has been used would require an expenditure of time and energy far beyond the value of the result, and would, moreover, fall short of absolute success. Nevertheless, thoroughness and completeness as well as accuracy have been steadily kept in view. The work is brought down to about 1900. While it is an Alaskan dictionary, a few names of features near but outside of Alaska are included. Also, elevations are given, when known.

The difficulties in executing this plan are deeper than the names. In many cases the question is not What is the name? but, To what does or should the name apply? In the beginning of exploration there is generally confusion and uncertainty as to the names and their application, growing out of imperfect geographic knowledge. It is certain that many of the recent names included herein will not survive, and that local usage will have established forms not now known to the writer. Thus a complete revision of this work will be needed before many years. Meanwhile, it is hoped that this dictionary will be found helpful in establishing uniformity in the use of Alaska proper names.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

The work was begun in 1892 by copying on library cards the names found on mother maps and charts, with indications of the maps from which they were taken. This work was placed in the hands of a committee of two, appointed by the Board for the purpose, consisting of

H. G. Ogden and Marcus Baker. The work was divided between them. Mr. Ogden took charge of the carding of names for the Alexander archipelago, using for this purpose the charts and Coast Pilots published by the Coast Survey and the British Admiralty charts. Names in the remainder of the Territory were carded by the present writer and were collected from various American, English, and Russian maps and books.

In September, 1893, the committee reported that about 4,300 names had been entered upon cards—2,400 for the Alexander archipelago and 1,900 for the rest of Alaska.

The plan and scope of the dictionary were then discussed and the method of publication was considered. Little further progress, however, was made at that time. The work done by members of the Board and its committee is and has always been, with a single exception, incidental to other work. Other duties being pressing the work flagged and made slow progress. From time to time the writer worked upon it and wrote out the entries from A to F. Then work upon it came to a complete standstill. So it remained till June, 1900, when the Director of the Geological Survey, who needed the results for official purposes, instructed the writer to complete the dictionary, and for the first time work upon it ceased to be incidental.

On taking up the work in June, 1900, the first task was to card the new names which had resulted from exploration and survey since that work ceased seven years before. It is estimated that the number of new names thus catalogued exceeded 2,000. On completing these the work of writing the dictionary entries was begun. At first the dictionary order was followed, but it was shortly abandoned for the geographic order. Spreading out the mother maps of any given region, the cards bearing the names found thereon were taken from their trays and the dictionary entries were written upon them in presence of the maps. Many of the early entries were rewritten. When these were finished the cards were restored to their alphabetic order and then the entries were copied on the typewriter for the printer's use, chiefly by Mr. Wilson S. Wiley. This done, Mr. Wiley went over this typewritten copy and copied the rejected and alternative names, which were afterwards arranged and inserted in their proper places as cross references. The typewritten copy was not compared with the original, but as a check the proof was compared with the original entries on the cards. These cards contain thousands of references to the literature, which references are not printed. The cards, however, are preserved and will doubtless prove of service hereafter.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

The geographic names of any region may be likened to the coins circulating in a great seaport. As these coins are stamped by various nations, so geographic names are stamped by a conquering, colonizing, or exploring people upon the regions they visit, colonize, or conquer. As some coins are by long use worn till their origin is unrecognizable, so some geographic names, well known and most useful, are of so uncertain origin that men disagree and dispute about them. Other coins, and other geographic names, are less worn, and their origin and history can be traced. Alaskan geographic names comprise a comparatively small number either so old or so corrupted as wholly to conceal their origin or meaning. They are derived almost exclusively from six sources, which may be briefly characterized as follows:

1. *Names bestowed by the Russians.*—Prior to about 1750 Russian America, now Alaska, was a blank on our maps. Beginning with Bering's first expedition in 1725, dim and obscure outlines began to appear on this blank space, and as they appeared the Russians who were filling this space applied names to the geographic features which they discovered and explored. First came the fur hunter, then the official explorer, and later they worked side by side. On the part of the Russians the work continued till the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867. Thus the period of Russian nomenclature is about one hundred and twenty-five years, dating from Bering's second voyage in 1741 and ending with the cession of the territory to the United States in 1867.

2. *Names bestowed by the Spaniards.*—There are few names in Alaska of Spanish origin. All of them were bestowed in the interval between 1774 and about 1800. The exploratory work of the Spaniards was all coastwise and extended from the southern boundary of Alaska to and including Prince William sound. One expedition, indeed, went as far west as Unalaska and named a few points along this stretch of coast. Most of these names, owing to tardy and obscure publication, have disappeared from the maps.

3. *Names bestowed by the English.*—English names in Alaska date from Cook's voyage thither in 1778. From time to time during the seventy-five or eighty years following Cook's voyage, and to a limited extent to the present time, English traders and naval vessels have contributed to a knowledge of Alaskan geography and to its nomenclature. Noteworthy in the last century, after Cook, are the voyages of Dixon, Meares, and Portlock, British fur traders, but especially are we indebted to the incomparable Vancouver for his masterly exploration and survey of the coast from Kodiak eastward and southward to lower California. Vancouver named many features. At the same time the features named were so fully described, mapped, and pub-

lished that most of these names remain unchanged on our maps to-day. The more important additions by Englishmen after Vancouver were those by Captain Beechey, R. N., in 1826-27; by Sir Edward Belcher, R. N., in 1836-1842, and, more especially, by the so-called Franklin search expeditions during the period 1848-1854. The work of Cook in 1778, of Beechey and Franklin in 1826-27, and of Dease and Simpson in 1837 gave to the world the main outlines of the Arctic coast of Alaska and the names of nearly all its large or important features.

4. *Names bestowed by Frenchmen.*—The explorations by the French on the Alaskan coast are small and are confined almost wholly to southeastern Alaska. The ill-fated expedition of La Perouse, in 1786, is almost the only one which has left its impress on the nomenclature of the country, and that wholly in the southeastern part.

5. *Names bestowed by Americans.*—American whaleships first entered the Arctic ocean through Bering strait in 1848 and began a contribution to Alaskan geographic names. This naming of geographic features has been continued by private citizens and by government officers of the United States to the present time. The earliest large contribution was made by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, whose Alaskan names are found chiefly in the Aleutian islands and in Bering sea. Beginning with the cession of the Territory to the United States in 1867, numerous official expeditions have explored, surveyed, mapped, and named many features. The largest contributions, till recently, have come from the numerous surveying expeditions of the Coast Survey. At the same time, the Revenue Marine Service, the naval vessels, the military garrisons and reconnaissances, the Census Office, the Bureau of Education, the missionaries, the traders, miners, and prospectors, have each taken a part in spreading names over Alaska. In very recent years the Geological Survey has given many names, especially in the interior of the country.

6. *Native names.* Last in order but first in importance are native names. The various native tribes, occupying Alaska for an indefinite period before the advent of the whites, had applied names to various features. For certain great features each tribe would have its own name. Thus even before the advent of the whites there was duplication of names. The great river of Alaska which we call the Yukon was called by the Eskimo Kweek-puk (*kweek* river and *puk* big), and from them the Russians obtained their name which through various transliterations into roman characters has appeared as Kwitchipak, Kwikhpak, etc. Some of the Indian tribes of the interior called it Yukon (the river), it being too great and well known to need a name, while the Tanana tribes call it, according to Lieutenant Allen, Niga To. It doubtless bears and has borne other names.

Explorers and geographers visiting new lands and people are always prone to ascertain and use the native names of places, mountains,

rivers, lakes, etc. But this is attended with difficulty, as everyone who has tried, knows. Dealing with tribes whose language is strange and often wholly unknown, the strange sounds are often imperfectly understood and the application of the name is uncertain. Hence, as a rule, no native name is preserved, but rather some faint imitation or corruption of it. Potomac, Kalamazoo, Massachusetts, and Mississippi are accepted as Indian words, but it is very doubtful whether any Indian past or present would recognize these as words of his native tongue.

A large part of the Alaskan native names which, up to a few years back, had appeared on our maps were gathered by the Russians, and these names, when independently gathered and published, differ from one another more or less, as we should expect them to do. Again, these names in Russian characters have been transliterated into Roman characters by persons unskilled in Russian, and this has served to produce yet wider divergence and some extraordinary and unpronounceable forms.

The native names as a whole fall into two great groups: (a) The Eskimo, covering the Arctic coast, the eastern shore of Bering sea, extending some distance up the various rivers, the Aleutian islands, and Alaska peninsula as far east as Kodiak; and (b) the Indian tribes of the interior and of southeastern Alaska.

PRINCIPLES EMPLOYED AND REFORMS ATTEMPTED.

The general principles followed are those adopted by the Board on Geographic Names and published in its reports, viz:

- (a) The avoidance, so far as seems practicable, of the possessive form of names.
- (b) The dropping of the final *h* in *burgh*.
- (c) The spelling of the word *center* as here given.
- (d) The discontinuance of the use of hyphens in connecting parts of names.
- (e) The simplification of names consisting of more than one word by their combination into one word.
- (f) The avoidance of the use of diacritic characters.
- (g) The dropping of the words *city* and *town* as parts of names.
- (h) The uniform rendering of the Russian termination *obl* by *of*, not *off*, *or*, nor *ow*.

In addition to following the foregoing principles, certain reforms have been herein attempted with reference to some native names. One of the most noteworthy is the omission of the generic parts of such names. The Eskimo termination *miut*, or *mut*, or *mute*, meaning people, is found with wearisome frequency in those parts of Alaska occupied by the Eskimo. Unless local usage or euphony required its retention this termination has been omitted. For example, an Eskimo village on an island in the Kuskokwim has been written Kikkhtagamute, Kik-Khtagamute, and Kikikhtagamiut, meaning Big island people. Kikhtak (whence by corruption Kodiak) means a big island.

In this case the Board has adopted Kiktak. The form Ikogmut, however, the name of an old and well-known mission on the lower Yukon, is retained because it is old and well known; otherwise it would be Ikok. How far this attempted reform can be profitably carried is a matter of judgment and discretion. While all agree as to the principle, differences arise in its application. Even with the shortening of some long Eskimo names by such cutting off of their generic termination the remainder is so long and unpronounceable that it is certain it will not, and ought not, to survive as a geographic name.

In the interior are many rivers bearing native names ending in *kakat* (also written *chargut* and *changut*), meaning river, such as Melozikakat, Batzakakat, etc.—i. e., Melozi river, Batzi river, etc. In the interest of brevity and simplicity this termination *kakat* has been omitted. The same rule would reduce Mississippi river to Misis river, which is obviously impracticable, since both the word and its spelling are well established. Such does not, however, appear to be the case with many of the Alaskan names. Among some Indian tribes the final syllable *na*, and among others *hini*, means river. These also have been dropped in a few cases. There are a number of cases like Tanana, Chitina, etc., where usage seems too firmly rooted to warrant the omission, but wherever in the judgment of the Board it was practicable the elision has been made.

Wherever and whenever it appeared practicable to use a simple spelling this was done. When a native name had been reported by different persons, with different spellings, as is the almost invariable rule, the Board has not felt bound merely to select from among these, but has from time to time adopted a form of its own derived from study and comparison of these and the rules adopted for writing native names.

When features have been named after persons the spelling used by those persons has been followed, always excepting corruptions and changes too well established to make this practicable. Thus Thomson, not Thompson; Ruhamah, not Ruhama, etc. In the case of Russian proper names the application of this rule is impossible because the names are to be expressed in Roman and not in Russian letters. Thus we have Romanzof, a well-established name derived from Count Rumiantsof. Most Russian proper names when transliterated into Roman characters have peculiarities of form due to the views held and knowledge possessed by the transliterator. The Board has not followed a fixed system of rules in these cases. Practically the transliteration of all such names had been made, and in divers ways, before the Board began its work. It therefore dealt with cases as it found them and selected such form as, all things considered, gave promise of being generally acceptable.

The Board has given little attention or weight to either purity or priority. The guiding principle has been to discover, record, and follow the names by which features are now known, irrespective of when or how they got those names. Many names, especially of the great features, once bore names they do not now bear. To return to these first names is neither possible nor desirable. Bering sea and Bering strait will continue to be so called despite their other names earlier given.

Again, simplification of the spelling of names, whenever practicable, has been kept steadily in mind. Early in the Board's work it dropped, from native names, silent letters whenever, in its judgment such omission would generally commend itself as an improvement. Thus Atka, not Atkha; Sitka, not Sitkha; Kitkuk, not Khitkouk. Certain Russian proper names begin with the Russian X (equivalent to a very hard K); this letter has been transliterated by *Kh*. Thus Khromchenko, Khwostof, etc. The Board has not felt warranted in dropping the silent *h* in all these cases.

The sound of *oo* in food often occurs in Aleut and Eskimo names and has been variously rendered by *oo*, *ou*, and *u*. Thus, Oonalaska, Ounalaska, and Unalaska. For this sound the letter *u* has been generally though not universally used. Thus, Unga, Umak, Ugalgan, etc., but not Chilkut nor Iskut. Chilkoot is a popular and well-established spelling and pronunciation of an Indian word which is unpronounceable by most white men and which might be written T'sl-kūt.

In the older literature were many names from the Russian which in transliteration began with *Tch* or *Tsch*, as Tschitschagow, which is now written Chichagof. As far as usage would permit, the simple form *Ch* has been used in such cases.

Curiosities of nomenclature abound. There have been strange transformations due to carelessness, ignorance, or bad writing. Thus, Gain became Cain; Hound, Round; Miller, Mitten; Chornie became Torno; Traitors, Traders; Andrew, Lidrejana; Sutwik, Zutchwik, etc. Numerous illustrations of transformation and corruption will be found throughout the dictionary.

AUTHORITIES.

Many maps, charts, books, and persons have been consulted in preparing this work. Scattered through the dictionary are references to such persons and publications. These constitute the chief original sources of Alaskan names. Below is given a list of the principal ones. It does not aim to be exhaustive. First is given a chronologic list. This is followed by the same authorities arranged alphabetically, and after each entry follows a brief account of the individual, a statement of the work by which he became an authority, and references to publications containing his results. These references are to the publications chiefly used in preparing this work.

AUTHORITIES IN CHRONOLOGIC ORDER.

In the following list are given, in chronologic order, the names of the principal authorities used in the preparation of this dictionary. An account of each, arranged alphabetically, follows on pages 20-58.

1741.....Bering and Chirikof.	1848.....Doroshin.
1763-1766....Gltof.	1849.....Kuritzien.
1768-1769....Krenitzen and Levashef.	1850.....Grewingk.
1775-1779....Maurelle and Quadra.	1854-1855....Gibson.
1778.....Cook.	1854-1855....North Pacific Exploring Expedition.
1780.....Coxe.	1861-1863....Tikhmenief.
1786.....La Perouse.	1863.....Rynda party.
1786-1787....Meares and Tipping.	1865-1867....Western Union Telegraph Exploration.
1786-1787....Portlock and Dixon.	1865-1895....Dall.
1786.....Pribilof.	1867-1900....Coast Survey.
1788-1789....Meares and Douglas.	1867-1869....Davidson.
1789.....Colnett.	1868.....Pender.
1790-1792....Billings.	1868-1869....Meade.
1790-1792....Sarichef.	1869-1891....Coast Pilots.
1790-1792....Sauer.	1869.....Raymond.
1791.....Malaspina.	1872-1876....Elliott.
1792.....Caamaño.	1873-1880....Baker.
1792-1794....Vancouver.	1877-1900....Jackson.
1799-1867....Russian American Company.	1877-1881....Nelson.
1803.....Khwostof and Davidof.	1879-1880....Beardslee.
1804-1805....Krusenstern.	1879-1881....Hanus.
1804-1805....Langsdorf.	1879-1881....Symonds.
1804-1805....Lisianski.	1880-1899....Hooper.
1809.....Vasilief.	1880.....Petrof.
1816-1817....Kotzebue.	1881.....Glass.
1816-1821....Shishmaref.	1881-1883....Murdoch.
1818-1845....Etolin.	1881-1883....Nichols.
1818-1842....Ilin.	1881-1883....Ray.
1819-1822....Vasilief.	1882.....Krause Brothers.
1824-1834....Veniaminof.	1883-1886....Schwatka.
1826-1827....Beechey.	1884-1899....Abercrombie.
1826.....Franklin.	1884.....Coghlan.
1827-1828....Lutke.	1885.....Allen.
1827-1828....Staniukovich.	1885.....Clover.
1829-1832....Ingenstrem.	1886.....Snow and Helm.
1831-1850....Tebenkof.	1887-1888....Thomas.
1831-1832....Vasilief.	1888-1889....Fish Commission.
1832-1838....Chernof.	1888.....Topham.
1834-1838....Zarembo.	1889-1900....Geological Survey.
1836.....Woronkofski.	1889-1891....Mansfield.
1837.....Dease and Simpson.	1889-1891....Russell.
1838.....Lindenberg.	1889.....Stockton.
1839-1840....Murashef.	1889-1891....Turner.
1842-1843....Wosnesenski.	1890-1892....Reid.
1842-1844....Zagoskin.	1891.....Hayes.
1848-1850....Archimandritof.	

1892-1895....	Moore (W. I.).	1898-1899....	Peters and Brooks.
1894.....	U. S. S. <i>Concord</i> .	1898-1900....	Schrader.
1895.....	Becker.	1898.....	Spurr and Post.
1895-1898....	Moore (E. K.).	1899.....	Harriman Alaska Expedition.
1896.....	Spurr and Goodrich.	1899.....	Rohn.
1897-1898....	Moser.	1900.....	Davidson and Blakeslee.
1898-1900....	Barnard.	—.....	British Admiralty.
1898-1900....	Brooks.	—.....	Prospectors and Miners.
1898.....	Eldridge and Muldrow.	—.....	Russians.
1898-1899....	Glenn.	—.....	Vasilief.
1898-1900....	Mendenhall.		

AUTHORITIES IN ALPHABETIC ORDER.

The following is an alphabetic list of the principal authorities used in the making of this dictionary. Concerning each one a brief statement is made as to the reasons for accepting him as an authority. References are also given to such publications, by himself or by others, concerning his work, as have been used.

ABERCROMBIE, 1884, 1898-99.

In the spring of 1898, by direction of the Secretary of War, three military expeditions were organized for exploring the interior of Alaska. The second of these expeditions was under the command of Capt. William R. Abercrombie, U. S. A., who had in 1884 ascended the Copper river to latitude $60^{\circ} 41'$ and afterwards visited Port Valdes, in Prince William sound. Abercrombie was directed to organize his party at Valdes and then explore the valley of the Copper river and its tributaries and the country northward to the Tanana. Mr. F. C. Schrader, of the United States Geological Survey, was attached to his party as geologist. Schrader's report was published in 1900 in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 341-423. Abercrombie's report was published in July, 1899, in War Department, Adjutant General's Office, No. XXV, Report of Explorations in Alaska, pp. 295-351. It was also published in 1900 in a 4^o volume entitled *Compilation of Narratives of Explorations in Alaska*, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900, a work which seems to have come from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Captain Abercrombie continued the work of exploration in 1899 under instructions, inter alia, to construct a military road from Valdes to Fort Egbert on the Yukon. Mr. Oscar Rohn accompanied the party as topographer and geologist. For Abercrombie's report see the above-cited compilation, pp. 755-766; also separately printed, with numerous illustrations, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. Rohn's report was published in 1900 in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 393-440.

ALLEN, 1885.

Lieut. (now Major) Henry Tureman Allen, U. S. A., who was graduated from West Point in 1882, made a journey of exploration through central Alaska in 1885. Leaving Nuchek on March 20, he ascended the Copper river, crossed to and descended the Tanana to its mouth, thence traveled north to the Koyukuk, ascended it some distance, and then descended to its mouth and arrived at St. Michael August 29, whence he returned to San Francisco. His report, with accompanying maps, was published in 1887 as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 125, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.

ARCHIMANDRITOF, 1848-1850.

Towards the close of the Russian occupation of Alaska, Captain Archimandritof commanded one of its vessels in the colonies. He made surveys in Kenai peninsula and around Kodiak in about 1850, but published nothing. It is probable that some of his results were used in Tebenkof's atlas. Copies of his manuscript maps were in use by the Russian skippers and others at the time of the purchase, and some fragments reached the Coast Survey. A survey by him of Graham harbor (Port Graham), in Cook inlet, was published in the Coast Survey atlas of Harbor Charts, 1869.

BAKER, 1873-1880.

Marcus Baker, in the employ of the Coast Survey, surveyed in the Aleutian islands and along the Alaskan coast from Dixon entrance to Point Belcher, Arctic ocean, in the seasons of 1873, 1874, and 1880 in the party of Mr. William H. Dall. In May, 1880, through the courtesy of Captain Beardslee, he made a boat journey from Sitka to Chilkat and return. The very few names given during that journey are recorded in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

BARNARD, 1898-1900.

Mr. Edward Chester Barnard, topographer of the United States Geological Survey, surveyed the Fortymile district, in eastern Alaska, in the summer of 1898, and also made surveys in Seward peninsula in the summer of 1900. The Fortymile atlas sheet was published in April, 1899, in a Congressional document (Public Resolution No. 25, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session), entitled Maps and Descriptions of Routes of Exploration in Alaska in 1898. The results of the Seward peninsula surveys will appear in special reports of the Geological Survey.

BEARDSLEE, 1879-80.

Capt. (now Rear Admiral) Lester Anthony Beardslee, U. S. N., was in 1879-80 stationed in southeast Alaska in command of the U. S. S. *Jamestown*. Among his officers was Lieut. Frederick M. Symonds and

Master Gustavus C. Hanus, both of whom had served in the Coast Survey and were enthusiastic surveyors. These officers and their associates utilized their opportunity to increase our imperfect knowledge of the Alexander archipelago. They surveyed Sitka harbor and various coves and harbors and brought back information as to Glacier bay, which, while not absolutely the first, was the first to attract much notice. Their map of Sitka was published by the Coast Survey. Most of the geographic information, except that, is contained in Beardslee's report on affairs in Alaska, which was published in 1882 as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 71, Forty-seventh Congress, first session. This contains several maps, including reprints of United States Hydrographic Office charts 882 and 883.

BECKER, 1895.

Mr. George Ferdinand Becker, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, accompanied by Mr. Chester Wells Purington, visited Alaska in the summer of 1895 for the purpose of examining and reporting on its gold resources. Their examination was, in accordance with instructions, confined to the coast, and embraced points from Sitka westward to Unalaska. It included several localities in Alexander archipelago, about Kodiak and Cook inlet, and along Alaska peninsula, and the trip ended with a visit to Bogoslof.

Becker's report on this work is published in the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part III, pp. 1-86.

BEECHY, 1826-27.

In 1824 the British Government determined to send a ship to Bering strait to cooperate with Franklin and Parry in a search for the Northwest Passage. Capt. Frederick William Beechey, R. N., was on January 12, 1825, selected for the task and placed in command of H. M. S. *Beagle*. On May 11, 1825, he received his instructions, and eight days later, May 19, set sail from Spithead, sailed round Cape Horn, and on June 28, 1826, reached Petropavlovsk. Thence he sailed to Kotzebue sound, arriving on July 22. Sailing northward he made surveys on the Arctic coast as far as Point Barrow and then returned to Kotzebue sound. On October 13, he quit the sound and, passing Unimak strait, reached San Francisco on November 7, where he stayed till the end of the year and then proceeded to the Hawaiian islands, touching en route at Monterey. He arrived at Honolulu on January 26, 1827. Thence he went to China, and on July 3, was back in Petropavlovsk.

Quitting the harbor on July 18, he returned to Kotzebue sound, arriving on August 5. The rest of the season was spent in surveys about Seward peninsula, till October 6, 1827, when he took his final departure and, rounding Cape Horn, returned to England in September,

A full and satisfactory account of this voyage was published by authority of the Admiralty in 1831, entitled *Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait*, by F. W. Beechey, 1825-1828, 4°, London, 1831.

BERING AND CHIRIKOF, 1741.

The first Russian voyage to bring definite tidings as to northwest America was made by Capt. Commander Ivan Ivanovich (otherwise Vitus) Bering and Capt. Alexie Ilich Chirikof in 1741. It was an official voyage ordered by the government to be made for exploration and discovery. Bering in the *St. Paul*, with whom was Steller, and Chirikof in the *St. Peter*, with whom went Croyere, sailed from Avacha bay on June 4, 1741, and together they cruised eastward. On the 20th they were separated by a storm and did not meet again. The courses kept were generally eastward. Bering reached the vicinity of the mouth of the Copper river and landed there on July 20. The next day he turned back, touched at the Shumagins, saw a number of the Aleutian islands, and was finally driven ashore and died on December 8, 1741, on the island which now bears his name.

Chirikof landed two boat crews somewhere in the Alexander archipelago, perhaps near Sitka. Neither of these was seen again, and Chirikof, sailing away, arrived in Avacha on October 9.

Concerning this voyage, which was the first of the Russian official voyages to bring back any definite knowledge of America, much has been written. A good account of it compiled from original sources is contained in *Journal of Russian Hydrographic Department*, 1851, Vol. IX, pp. 190-469. A detailed track chart accompanies this account. See also Petrof's account in *Bancroft's History*, pp. 63-98.

BILLINGS, 1790-1792.

Commodore Joseph Billings commanded a Russian exploring and surveying expedition in Bering sea and the North Pacific ocean in 1791-1792. He appears not to have made or published any account of it. For the results, see Sauer and Sarichef.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

The British Admiralty has published various charts relating to Alaska, most of them being compilations or reproductions of other maps. Almost always the source of information is clearly indicated. Occasionally, however, bits of information have been found here and there on the British Admiralty charts which have not been traced to any other source; in such cases reference is simply made to the British Admiralty. The region about Glacier bay on British Admiralty chart 2431 is an illustration.

BROOKS, 1898-1900.

Mr. Alfred Hulse Brooks, geologist in the party of Mr. W. J. Peters in 1898, made geologic studies in Alaska in that year and again

in 1899. In the autumn of 1899 he spent a few weeks in Seward peninsula. In the season of 1900 he had charge of a geologic party in Seward peninsula, having as geologic assistants Messrs. George B. Richardson and Arthur J. Collier. For reports on this work see Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 425-494; also Twenty-first Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 331-391. The report on the work of 1900 is now in proof and is soon to appear as a special publication of the United States Geological Survey.

CAAMAÑO, 1792.

Lieut. Don Jacinto Caamaño, in the corvette *Aranzazu*, was sent out in 1792 by Count de Revillagigedo, Viceroy of Mexico, to explore the northwest coast about Juan de Fuca strait and northward with a view to determining the truth about de Fonte's reported Northwest Passage. Sailing from San Blas on March 20, 1792, he arrived in Bucareli bay on July 12, and then surveyed southward along the southern Alaska coast and British Columbia. He returned to San Blas on February 6, 1793. No general report on this work was published till long afterward. Vancouver met him in the field and apparently obtained copies of some of his maps, especially of places just north of Dixon entrance, which he incorporated in his atlas. For an account of this voyage see *Salva (Miguel) y Baranda (Pedro Sainz de), Coleccion de documentos ineditos, etc.*, 8^o, Madrid, 1849, vol. XV, pp. 323-363.

CHERNOF, 1832-1838.

Ivan Chernof was a pilot in the employment of the Russian American Company and made surveys here and there in Alaska. He surveyed Sviechnikof harbor, in Amlia island, in 1832 and made other surveys in the Rat Island group of the Aleutian islands at about the same period. Lutke, in his *Voyage, partie nautique*, 1836, p. 327, informs us that knowledge of the Rat Island group at that time, though very incomplete, was due to Ingenstrem and Chernof. The latter collected detailed information about all the islands and rocks of the group, and even wrote out some of these notes. It does not appear that these were ever published. Tebenkof in his notes several times refers to Chernof's work. He is doubtless the same Ivan Chernof who, as a lad, was given by the Indians to the Russians as a hostage in 1804 and returned to them in 1805. He attended the navigation school at Sitka and afterwards was long in the service of the Russian American Company as a pilot. In 1838 he was skipper of the Russian American Company's brig *Polyfem*, in which Kashevarof explored the Arctic coast. He died in 1877 and his descendents live on Afognak island. See Russian Hydrographic Charts 1378 and 1400 for some of his results.

CLOVER, 1885.

Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. N., in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson*, made surveys in south-eastern Alaska in 1885. The field season was from May 17 to September 16, 1885, during which surveys were made of Clarence strait from Cape Chacon and Dall Head on the south to Narrow point and Union bay on the north, also of the north shore of Dixon entrance from Cape Chacon to Cape Muzon, except Cordova bay. Extracts from his reports were published in Coast Survey report, 1886, pp. 80-81. Coast Survey chart 709, issued in 1886, shows the results of his work. Some of it also appears on Coast Survey charts 706 and 707.

COAST PILOTS, 1869, 1883, 1891.

Three Coast Pilots of Alaska have been prepared and published by the Coast Survey. The first one, prepared by Assistant George Davidson, was published in 1869. See Davidson for an account of this. The second was prepared by Assistant William H. Dall, assisted by the present writer, between 1875 and 1882 and was published by the Coast Survey in 1883 under the title *Pacific Coast Pilot, Alaska, Part I*. An Appendix to this Pilot, devoted to meteorology and bibliography, was also prepared by Dall and Baker and published by the Coast Survey in 1879, the edition being 250. The meteorological tables, the diagrams, the bibliography, and the cartography were prepared by Baker. They were edited by Dall, who wrote the discussions and put the whole through the press.

The new edition of this Pilot, called third edition, was published by the Coast Survey in 1891. It was prepared by Lieut. Commander H. E. Nichols, who was assigned to this work in 1888. In the summer of that year Nichols visited Alaska and gathered notes for it. He was at Kodiak and Unalaska and visited various points between, also several of the Aleutian islands, the Pribilof islands, and points in Bristol bay. (See Coast Survey Report, 1888, p. 77.) He also visited Alexander archipelago in the autumn of 1888 on the same errand. The manuscript of the new edition was completed before July, 1890, and the volume was issued in 1891. The critical and historical notes in the Pilot of 1883, or "Dall's Coast Pilot," has made it more useful for this dictionary than the edition of 1891, or, as it is often called, "Nichols' Coast Pilot."

Additional Coast Pilot material has since been published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Bulletins 37 and 38 of that survey were prepared by Lieut. Commander J. F. Moser and published in 1899. These relate, the first to Alexander archipelago, the second to Prince William sound, Cook inlet, Kodiak, and westward to Unalaska. Bulletin 40, published in 1900, prepared by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and revised by Lieutenant Jarvis, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, relates to Bering sea and the Arctic.

COAST SURVEY, 1867-1900.

Geographic work in Alaska by the Coast Survey began in the summer of 1867, prior to the purchase of Alaska, made in that year, and with more or less interruption it has continued to the present. The results are set forth in the reports, maps, charts, and other publications of that organization. So far as practicable, in making this dictionary names are accredited to the particular individual who applied them. It has not been possible to do so in all cases, however, and accordingly some of the names are simply recorded as having been applied or given by the Coast Survey.

COGHLAN, 1884.

Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., in command of the U. S. S. *Adams*, was stationed in southeastern Alaska in 1884 and with his officers made reconnaissance surveys at some of the places where the need was especially great. His surveys were principally in the interior passages north and east from Sitka sound, through Peril strait to Chatham strait, and in and about Barlow cove at the south end of Lynn canal.

For his results see Coast and Geodetic Survey charts 727 and 728, published in 1885.

COLNETT, 1789.

James Colnett, an English fur trader, sailed under instructions from Captain Meares, from China, in command of the *Princess Royal* and *Argonaut*, in April and May, 1789, on a trading voyage to northwest America. Colnett did not publish any account of his voyage, but information concerning it is contained in the Appendix to Meares (John) *Voyages*, etc. 4^o London, 1790.

U. S. S. CONCORD, 1894.

The U. S. S. *Concord*, in 1894, made surveys in the islands of the Four Mountains, in the Aleutian chain. The results are shown on United States Hydrographic Office chart No. 8, edition of February, 1895.

COOK, 1778.

Eight days after the American colonies had declared themselves free and independent, Capt. James Cook, R. N., the great English navigator, sailed from Plymouth, England (July 12, 1776), on his third and last voyage of discovery. He had two ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*. He commanded the *Resolution* and Capt. Charles Clerke the *Discovery*. The ships proceeded to Teneriffe, Cape of Good Hope, Kerguelen Land, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, Friendly isles, Tahiti, Christmas island, Hawaiian islands, and to Nootka sound in *Vancouver island*, where they arrived on March 30, 1778. Between

this date and October 3, 1778, Cook cruised northward and westward along the American coast to Icy cape, in the Arctic ocean, and sketched the chief outlines of this coast, hitherto practically unknown. Leaving Unalaska on October 27, 1778, he returned to the Hawaiian islands, where he was killed by the natives on February 14, 1779. The British Admiralty published in 1784-85 an account of this voyage in three quarto volumes and a large atlas.

COXE, 1780.

Rev. William Coxe, archdeacon of Wilts, spent some time in St. Petersburg prior to 1780 and while there specially interested himself in the discoveries made by the Russians between Asia and America between 1741 and the date of his writing. His results were published in 1780 under the title *Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America, etc.* This passed through several editions, the third appearing at London in 1787 and the fourth in 1803. Two French translations appeared in 1781 and a German one in 1783. This is an important work for the student of Alaskan exploration and geography. In it are the first published accounts of the voyages of Shalaurof, 1761-1763; Sind, 1764-1768; and Krenitzin and Levashef, 1764-1771.

DALL, 1865-1895.

Dr. William Healey Dall first went to Alaska in 1865, in the employment of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and from that beginning has become one of the foremost students, explorers, writers, and authorities on Alaskan matters. His book *Alaska and Its Resources*, published in 1870, remains to this day the most useful handy reference book on Alaska.

He came back to San Francisco in the autumn of 1865, returned to Alaska in the spring of 1866, and remained in the Yukon country till 1868, when he came back and published *Alaska and Its Resources*. In 1871 he entered the Coast Survey and from August, 1871, to the end of 1874 was engaged in reconnaissance surveys along the coast from Sitka westward to the end of the Aleutian chain and northward in Bering sea as far as Nunivak and the Pribilof islands. With him, as assistant, in 1871-72 was Mark Walrod Harrington. Dall returned to Washington at the end of 1874 and was employed in the Coast Survey Office on Alaskan matters from 1875 to 1880; in this interval was written the *Alaska Coast Pilot* and its Appendix. The present writer was associated with him in this and other Alaskan work as an assistant from March, 1873, till July, 1882. In 1880 another season of Alaska field work was had, the cruise extending along the coast from Sitka to Unalaska and northward nearly to Point Barrow. The principal sources of geographic information as to all this is a series of some fifty charts and plans issued by the Coast Survey and the *Alaska Coast Pilot* with its Appendix.

In 1884 Mr. Dall resigned from the Coast Survey and entered the Geological Survey, with which organization he has been connected ever since. In the summer of 1895 in company with Mr. G. F. Becker he revisited Alaska for the purpose of studying and reporting on its coal resources. The cruise made was coastwise from Sitka to Unalaska. The results are published in the Seventeenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, 1896, Part I, pp. 763-908.

DAVIDSON, 1867-1869.

George Davidson, assistant in the Coast Survey, accompanied by Alonzo Tyler Mosman, G. Farquhar, and Stehman Forney, made a cruise in the waters of Russian America just prior to its purchase and change of name to Alaska in 1867. They sailed on the revenue cutter *Lincoln* from Victoria on July 29 and returned there October 27, 1867, having visited and made observations at Sitka, Chilkat, Kodiak, and Unalaska. Davidson wrote a voluminous report on this work, including a description of the southeast coast of Alaska from Dixon entrance to Cook inlet. This report was published in Coast Survey Report, 1867, Appendix 18, pp. 187-329. This description was afterwards revised and published by the Coast Survey under the title Coast Pilot of Alaska (First Part) from Southern Boundary to Cook's Inlet.

Charts were made of Sitka, of St. Paul harbor, Kadiak, and of Captains bay, Unalaska, and published by the Coast Survey. These are in a small atlas issued by the Coast Survey in 1869 and entitled Harbor Charts of Alaska. Davidson visited Alaska again in 1869 and observed the total solar eclipse of August 7 of that year at Kohklux on the Chilkat river. On his journey thither and back he did a little reconnaissance surveying in Alexander archipelago. For an account of this see Coast Survey Report, 1869, pp. 177-181.

DAVIDSON AND BLAKESLEE, 1900.

Messrs. J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee, civil engineers and United States deputy surveyors, issued in 1900 a map of the Nome gold region containing many names not previously published, most of them doubtless given by the prospectors. This map is folded and in a cover bearing the title Map of the Nome Peninsula showing new Gold Fields of Cape Nome, Golovin Bay and Cape York, Alaska. Compiled from Actual Surveys and Explorations on the Ground by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee, Civil Engineers and United States Deputy Surveyors, Nome, Alaska, 1900. The map, which is colored, was printed by the Mutual Label and Lithographic Company of San Francisco, Cal.

DEASE AND SIMPSON, 1837.

Peter Warren Dease and Thomas Simpson, factors of the Hudson Bay Company, in the summer of 1837 made an exploring journey

along the Arctic coast from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to Point Barrow. Prior to their journey the coast line from Return reef to Point Barrow was a blank on the maps. They left the Mackenzie mouth on July 9 in two open boats and arrived at Point Barrow on August 4, the last part of the journey being overland. For an account of their work see Simpson (Thomas), *Narrative of Discoveries on the North Coast of America*, 8°, London, 1843; also *Journal Royal Geog. Soc.*, 8°, London, 1838, Vol. VIII, pp. 213-225.

DIXON, 1785-1788.

Capt. George Dixon, commanding the ship *Queen Charlotte*, made a trading voyage from England to northwest America and round the world in 1785-1788 in company with Portlock. (See Partlock.) Dixon published an account of this voyage entitled *A Voyage Round the World*, etc., 4°, London, 1789.

DOROSHIN, 1848.

Peter P. Doroshin, a mining engineer, was sent out from Russia in 1847 by the Russian American Company to their American possessions with Captain Riedell in the ship *Atka*, to examine and report on the gold resources of the colony. He visited Baranof island and Cook inlet and examined these places, and also visited California. His results were published in the *Russian Mining Journal* for 1866, No. 1 (Part V), p. 136; No. 2 (Part VI), pp. 277-282; also No. 3 (Part III), pp. 365-401. The last contains descriptions of Prince William sound and Copper river.

DOUGLAS, 1788-89. See MEARES.

ELDRIDGE AND MULDROW, 1898.

Mr. George Homans Eldridge, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, made a reconnaissance of the Sushitna basin in the summer of 1898. He was accompanied by Mr. Robert Muldrow, topographer. Their explorations extended from the head of Cook inlet up the Sushitna nearly to latitude 64°. For their results see *Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey*, Part VII, pp. 1-29.

ELLIOTT, 1872-1876.

Mr. Henry Wood Elliott was, in 1872-73, an assistant agent of the Treasury Department on the Pribilof islands. In the summer of 1874 he was a special agent of the Treasury Department, and with Lieut. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., visited in the United States Revenue Cutter *Reliance*, Capt. Baker commanding, Sitka, Kodiak, Unalaska, the Pribilof islands, St. Matthew, and St. Lawrence. In November, 1874, he submitted a report, which was printed by the Treasury Department in 1875 and by Congress in 1876. He also wrote a mono-

graph on the Pribilof islands, which was published in the Tenth Census, 1880, Vol. VIII, and also separately in two editions, one in 1881 and the other in 1882. These contain the maps of St. Paul and St. George made by Elliott and Maynard in 1874.

ETOLIN, 1818-1845.

Adolph Karlovich Etolin, who was governor of the Russian American colonies in 1841-1845, first went to the colony from Russia with Golofnin in the *Kamchatka*, leaving Cronstandt on August 26, 1817, and arriving in Petropavlovsk on May 3, 1818. At least Grewingk so states, and is followed by Dall; but Golofnin in his *Voyage* gives a list of all his ship's company, to the number of 138, and Etolin's name is not in that list. (Golofnin's *Voyage Round the World* (in Russian), 4^o, St. Petersburg, 1822, Vol. I, supplement, pp. i-viii.) Etolin, Khromchenko, and Vasilief were engaged in surveying and exploring Bering sea in 1822-1824. (Bancroft, *History*, p. 546.) In 1839 he sailed from Cronstadt for the colonies, in command of the Russian American Company's ship *Nikolai*. With him went Kupreanof, Woewodski and Dr. Blasbke. (*Journal Russ. Hyd. Dept.*, 1850, Vol. VIII, pp. 187-188.) From 1841 to 1845 Etolin was governor of the Russian American colonies. In 1833 he surveyed Tamgas harbor and Kaigani strait. (See *Russ. Hyd. Chart.*, 1396, published in 1848.)

FISH COMMISSION, 1888-89.

From time to time since 1880 the United States Fish Commission has made investigations in Alaskan waters and contributed to a knowledge of its geography. Special use has been made in this dictionary of the maps of Alaska peninsula and the eastern Aleutians contained in the Bulletin of the Commission, Vol. VIII, for 1888, and of a map covering part of the same region, together with Bristol bay, in Vol. IX, for 1889. The new names appearing on these maps are said to be chiefly due to Mr. Samuel Applegate.

FRANKLIN, 1826.

Sir John Franklin made explorations along the extreme eastern part of the Arctic coast of Alaska in July and August, 1826. After wintering at Fort Franklin, Sir John descended the Mackenzie to its mouth and explored along the coast westward as far as Return reef. For an account of this see his *Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea, 1825-1827*, 4^o, London, 1828, pp. 124-159.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1889-1900.

Geologic investigations in Alaska by the Geological Survey began with the work of Mr. I. C. Russell in the Yukon valley in 1889. These investigations were continued by Russell in 1890 and 1891 in the *St. Elias* region. In 1895 Messrs. Becker and Dall investigated and

later reported on the gold and coal resources of the territory. Since that time topographic and geologic work has been actively prosecuted by the Geological Survey. The results are set forth in its annual reports and in special reports as follows:

Map of Alaska, with Descriptive Text. Prepared in Accordance with Public Resolution No. 3, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session. 8°, Washington, 1899, 44 pp.

Maps and Descriptions of Routes of Exploration in Alaska in 1898. Prepared in accordance with Public Resolution No. 25, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session. 8°, Washington, 1899, 138 pp.

Preliminary Report on the Cape Nome Gold Region, Alaska. By F. C. Schrader and A. H. Brooks. 8°, Washington, 1900, 56 pp.

Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay Regions, Alaska, in 1900. By Alfred H. Brooks, George B. Richardson, Arthur J. Collier, and Walter C. Mendenhall. 8°, Washington, 1901, 222 pp.

The Geology and Mineral Resources of a portion of the Copper River District, Alaska. By Frank Charles Schrader and Arthur Coe Spencer. 8°, Washington, 1901, 94 pp.

GIBSON, 1854-55.

Lieut. William Gibson, U. S. N., commanded the U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper* in 1854-55. This vessel was one of those composing the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, "Lieut. John Rodgers commanding," sometimes known as the Ringgold and Rodgers expedition. Gibson cruised through the Aleutian islands in the summer of 1855, correcting the charts and surveying harbors here and there, especially at Attu and Adak. No report of the work has been published. The geographic results are shown on United States Hydrographic charts 8 and 55

GLASS, 1881.

Commander Henry Glass, U. S. N., succeeded Captain Beardslee on the Sitka station in 1881, in command of the U. S. S. *Wachusett*. The surveying done by Symonds and Hanus under Beardslee was continued under Glass and was published by the Coast Survey. See Coast Survey chart 726.

GLENN, 1898-99.

By direction of the Secretary of War, three military parties were to be organized in the spring of 1898 for exploring the interior of Alaska. The third, known as Expedition No. 3, was placed under the command of Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, who was instructed to establish a camp at Port Wells, Prince William sound, about April 1, 1898, and explore northeastward for routes toward the Copper and Sushitna rivers, and on about May 1 to go to Cook inlet and explore northward to the Tanana and Yukon. With this party went, as geologist, Mr. W. C. Mendenhall, of the United States Geological Survey. Glenn's report was published in 1899 by the Adjutant-General's Office of the War Department, as (Bulletin) No. XXV, Reports of Explorations in Alaska, and also in a quarto volume emanating from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and entitled

Compilations of Narratives of Explorations in Alaska; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900, pp. 627-648. Mendenhall's report was published in 1900 in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 265-340.

Glenn's explorations were continued in 1899. For report on these see the above-cited compilation, pp. 711-724.

GLOTOF, 1763-1766.

Stephen Glotof, a Russian fur trader, after wintering, 1762-63, on Copper island, sailed away on July 26 and, cruising eastward, discovered several of the Aleutian islands. He went as far eastward as the island of Kodiak, which he discovered. He wintered there and returned to Umnak in 1764 and to Kamchatka in 1766. He published nothing. For some account of his travels see Coxe, *Account of Russian Discoveries*, 1780; Berg, *Chron. Hist. of Discovery of Aleutian Islands*, St. Petersburg, 1823; also Dall's *Alaska* and Bancroft's *History*.

GREWINGK, 1850.

Dr. Constantin Grewingk published in *Verhandlungen der Russisch-Kaiserlichen Mineralogischen Gesellschaft zu St. Petersburg*, 1850, a contribution to our knowledge of Northwest America and its adjacent islands. This work, in German, is a veritable storehouse of information and has been freely used in this dictionary. Its arrangement, however, and the lack of an index make its use for dictionary purposes both laborious and unsatisfactory.

HANUS, 1879-1881. See BEARDSLEE AND GLASS.

HARRIMAN ALASKA EXPEDITION, 1899.

In the summer of 1899 Mr. Edward Henry Harriman, of New York, visited Alaska for health and recreation. For this purpose he chartered the steamer *George W. Elder*, and invited as his guests about 30 scientific men from various parts of the United States, a considerable number being from Washington. The party sailed from Seattle on July 1 and cruised northward and westward along the British Columbian and Alaskan coasts to Bering strait, and returning reached Seattle on August 31, having been gone just two months. At various points collections were made by his guests, photographs secured, and a little surveying and exploration done. The results are being published by Mr. Harriman and the Washington Academy of Sciences.

HAYES, 1891.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Frederick Schwatka conducted an exploration, organized by a syndicate of newspapers, in the region north of Lynn canal and westward to the Copper river. Dr. Charles Willard Hayes, of the United States Geological Survey, was detailed to accom-

pany the expedition as geologist. He published his results, including 3 maps, in 1892, in the *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. IV, pp. 117-162. The route was up Taku inlet, down the Teslin and Lewes, up the White, over Skolai pass and down the Chitina and Copper. The party left Juneau on May 25 and arrived at Eyak, in Prince William sound, just in time to miss the August mail steamer.

HELM, 1886. See SNOW.

HOOPER, 1880-1899.

Capt. Calvin Leighton Hooper, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, was born in Maine on July 7, 1842, and entered the United States Revenue Cutter Service as a third lieutenant on June 6, 1866. In this service he remained continually till his death of Bright's disease in San Francisco on April 29, 1900. He was promoted to second lieutenant on June 24, 1868, to first lieutenant on July 20, 1870, and to captain on October 23, 1879. He served six years on the North Atlantic coast of the United States, three years on the Great Lakes, while his last twenty-five years were spent on the Pacific coast, chiefly in Alaskan waters, where for many years he patrolled in and about Bering sea. His annual reports to the Treasury Department have contributed to our knowledge of Alaskan geography.

ILIN, 1818-1842.

Staff-Capt. Peter Ivanovich Ilin, of the Pilot Corps, sailed from Cronstadt for the Russian American colonies with Golofnin in the *Kamchatka* on August 26, 1817. In 1831, in a skin boat (baidar) 23 feet long, he surveyed the eastern coast of Kamchatka from Avacha bay northward to Cape Shipunski (*Journal Rus. Hyd. Dept.*, 1852, Vol. X, pp. 125-135). This man is supposed to be the one who surveyed, at an unknown date, a bay on the western shore of Chichagof island, a bay which after him has been called Ilina—i. e., Ilin's. His sketch is contained in Sheet XXIII of Sarichef's atlas, published in 1826. Ilin died in Okhotsk (one account says Kamchatka) in 1842. (*Journal Rus. Hyd. Dept.*, 1850, Vol. VIII, p. 169.)

INGENSTREM, 1829-1832.

Ingenstrem was a pilot in the employment of the Russian American Company and often visited Atka, where he twice wintered and made various surveys on Atka and Amlia. He did not publish anything. His results are incorporated in Tebenkof, Lutke, and on Russian Hydrographic chart 1400. Very little information is on record about him. Even the spelling of his name is uncertain. Grewingk says that he made surveys in the western Aleutians in 1829. In 1830-1832, in company with Chernof, he did surveying in Prince William sound and at the mouth of Kaknu river, Cook inlet.

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JACKSON, 1877-1900.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Presbyterian missionary and since 1885 general agent for education in Alaska, first visited Alaska in August, 1877, in the interest of schools and missions. He made a second trip on the same errand in 1879. Other visits followed, and since his government appointment in 1885 he has made annual visits to the Territory, traveling extensively in various parts on inspecting tours. Reports on this work are published annually in the Report of the Commissioner of Education.

KHWOSTOF AND DAVIDOF, 1803.

Two Russian naval officers, Nikolai Alexandrovich Khwostof and Gavril Ivanovich Davidof, were in the employ of the Russian American Company in 1802-1804. They left St. Petersburg in April, 1802, and went overland to Okhotsk, arriving in August "of the same year."¹ Thence they sailed to Kodiak, conferred with Baranof, and returned to Okhotsk, whence they returned overland to St. Petersburg, arriving there in January, 1804. Davidof published in Russian an account of this journey, in 2 volumes, St. Petersburg, 1810-1812. See also Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Department, 1852, Vol. X, pp. 391-433; also Bancroft's History, pp. 458-459.

KOTZEBUE, 1816-17.

By the liberality of Count Rumiantzof, Russian counselor of state, in 1815 the brig *Rurik* was fitted out for exploration in America with reference to a Northwest Passage. Lieutenant Otto von Kotzebue, son of the distinguished author, and who had accompanied Krusenstern on the Neva in 1803-1806, was placed in command. Accompanied by the savants Choris, Chamisso, and Eschscholtz, he sailed from Cronstadt on July 30, 1815, and, rounding Cape Horn, arrived in Petropavlovsk on June 19, 1816. Sailing from there on July 18, he landed on St. Lawrence island on the 27th, passed through Bering strait on the 31st, and on August 3 entered the sound which now bears his name. This he explored and mapped, as also the region about Bering strait and St. Lawrence island. He then sailed to Unalaska, San Francisco, and the Hawaiian islands. From here he returned to Unalaska the following year (1817), refitted, and went to St. Lawrence island. Through ill health he gave up further exploration and returned to Russia, arriving in Cronstadt on August 3, 1818. A full account of this voyage was published in 1821, both in Russian and in German. An English translation by H. E. Lloyd was published the same year.

Kotzebue was born at Revel on December 19, 1787, and died there on February 13, 1846.

¹Bancroft (H. H.) History of Alaska, 8°, San Francisco, 1886, p. 458.

KRAUSE BROTHERS, 1882.

Two brothers, Dr. Arthur Krause and Dr. Aurel Krause, were sent out by the Bremen Geographical Society in 1881 to make ethnographic and geographic studies in Alaska. In the summer of 1881 they visited and mapped a district about the head of Lynn canal and Chilkat river. Later they visited and worked in Bering strait, making a map of the country about East cape. Accounts of this have appeared in various journals. A summing up of all the work was published in 1885, entitled *Ergebnisse einer Reise nach der Nordwest Küste von Amerika und der Berings-Strasse*, etc., 8°, Jena, 1885, 16 + 420 pp., with illustrations.

In this dictionary Krause's names have all been taken from a map of the Chilkat region, from surveys by Arthur Krause in 1882, which was published in *Zeitschrift der Ges. für Erdk. zu Berlin*, 1883, Vol. XVIII, plate 9.

KRENITZIN AND LEVASHEF, 1768-69.

On May 4, 1764, the Tsarina of Russia issued an ukaz ordering a secret naval expedition to explore between Asia and America. In charge of it was placed Capt.-Lieut. Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin, whose principal assistant was Lieut. Michael Levashef. Leaving St. Petersburg on July 1, 1764, the party went to Okhotsk and there built two vessels, repaired two others, and with the four sailed from Okhotsk on October 10, 1766. Shipwreck soon followed and the shipwrecked crews wintered at Bolsheretsk in Kamchatka. The following summer they repaired their boats, sailed to Nizhnikamchatsk, and there passed the winter. Finally, on June 21, 1768, all was ready and the party sailed eastward, Krenitzin commanding the galiot *St. Catherine* and Levashef the hooker *St. Paul*. They cruised through the eastern part of the Aleutian chain, and wintered, Levashef in the port in Unalaska which now bears his name, and Krenitzin in the strait between Unimak and Alaska peninsula.

The following year (1769) both ships returned to Kamchatka, Krenitzin arriving on July 29 and Levashef on August 24. They wintered at Kamchatka. On July 4, 1770, Krenitzin was drowned, whereupon Levashef assumed command and returned to St. Petersburg, arriving on October 22, 1771. Coxe published in 1780 the first account of this voyage. An official account of it, in Russian, was published in the *Journal of the Russian Navy Department* in 1852, Vol. X, pp. 70-103. Petrof drew largely from this official report for the account written by him in Bancroft's (*H. H.*) *History of Alaska*, pp. 157-168.

KRUSENSTERN, 1804-05.

Admiral Adam Johann von Krusenstern, in the ship *Nadezhda* (Hope), and accompanied by Lisianski in the ship *Neva*, made the first of a

long series of Russian voyages from Cronstadt to the Russian American colonies.

Prior to 1799 there were several Russian companies in Alaska. They derived their supplies overland through Siberia. In 1799 a new company—the Russian American Company—was organized and given very large powers. This company completely supplanted all previous ones, and it adopted the policy of sending to the colonies an annual supply ship—or rather two of them, for they sailed, after the custom of the time, in pairs for mutual assistance. Krusenstern commanded the first one sent out, the *Nadezhda*, which, sailing from Cronstadt on July 26, 1803, rounded Cape Horn and arrived in Petropavlovsk on July 31, 1804. Refitting here, Krusenstern sailed on August 27, 1804, on a diplomatic mission to Japan. The winter, one of disappointment and failure, was spent in Japan, and on April 5, 1805, Krusenstern sailed away and, cruising northward along the Japanese coast and Kurile islands, arrived in Petropavlovsk in June. On board the *Nadezhda* were, among others, the chancellor Resanof, Kotzebue, Langsdorf, and Shemelin. Resanof and Langsdorf left the *Nadezhda* at Petropavlovsk, and on June 23, 1805, Krusenstern sailed for home, arriving in Cronstadt on August 7, 1806.

Both Krusenstern and Lisianski had served in the English navy. Krusenstern became an admiral in the Russian navy and published extensively respecting the hydrography of the North Pacific. In 1809–10 he published, in Russian, an account of this voyage. This appeared in German in 1810–1812, in French in 1821, and in English in 1831. He also published an atlas of the Pacific ocean in 1827, accompanied by a collection of hydrographic memoirs explanatory thereof. For a brief account of the voyage see Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Office, 1849, Vol. VII, pp. 6–26. The accounts by Langsdorf, Lisianski, and Shemelin cover parts of the voyage.

KURITZIEN, 1849.

Full Pilot Kuritzien made a survey of Umnak island in or before the year 1849. His map is reproduced as a subsketch in Tebenkof's atlas sheet xxv. No particulars concerning him are known to the writer.

LANGSDORF, 1804–05.

Georg Heinrich von Langsdorf accompanied Krusenstern during part of his voyage round the world, in 1803–1806, and published in two volumes an account of his voyages and travels, which appeared in German in 1812 and in English in 1813–14. Apparently also there was a Russian edition in 1811. Langsdorf was a member of the Russian embassy to Japan, of which embassy Resanof was chief. Resanof and Langsdorf parted company with Krusenstern at Petro-

pavlovsk on June 24, 1805, and together visited the Pribilof islands, Unalaska, Kodiak, Sitka, and California, and afterwards returned to Russia.

LA PEROUSE, 1786.

In 1785 Louis XVI of France organized a scientific exploring expedition on a lavish scale and placed it under the command of Commander Jean François de Galaup de la Perouse.

Two vessels were fitted out for the purpose—*La Boussole*, commanded by La Perouse, and *L'Astrolabe*, commanded by Captain de Langle. Sailing from Brest on August 1, 1785, via Cape Horn and the Hawaiian islands, they arrived on June 24 in sight of the northwest coast of America in the vicinity of Yakutat. From this point they cruised southward, surveying as they went as far as Monterey, California, arriving there on September 15. Here they remained till the 24th and then took final leave of the American coast.

La Perouse was an unfortunate navigator. At Lituya bay, which he entered and surveyed, 26 of his ship's company were drowned in the tide bore at its entrance. Both ships with all hands were lost in 1788 or 1789, and for many years their fate was a mystery. It has been solved, however, and some of the wreckage of the ships has been recovered and recently placed on exhibition in the French Naval Museum in Paris.

An elaborate report upon this expedition, in 4 quarto volumes, with an atlas, was published by the French Government in 1797, entitled *Voyage de La Perouse autour du monde*.

LINDENBERG, 1838.

In 1838 a survey and chart was made of the head of Lynn canal and the lower reach of the Chilkat river by a Mr. Lindenberg. This chart was published as an inset or subsketch on Russian Hydrographic chart 1396, published in 1848. It does not appear who this Lindenberg was. Perhaps it was the Captain Lindenberg who was in command of the Russian American Company's ship *Prince Menshikof* in 1852. Gre-wingk records (p. 418) that Lindenberg surveyed Admiralty island and Chilkat river in 1838.

LISIANSKI, 1804-05.

Krusenstern (Admiral A. J. von) and Lisianski (Captain Urey), in the ships *Nadezhda* (hope) and *Neva*, sailed from Cronstadt around Cape Horn and thence to the North Pacific on a voyage to carry supplies to the Russian American Company and to make exploration and discovery. This was the first of a series of circumnavigations by the Russians. Sailing from Cronstadt on October 6, 1803, Lisianski reached the Hawaiian islands on June 4, 1804, and proceeded thence to St. Paul, Kodiak, arriving on July 14, 1804. Here he heard that

the Indians had destroyed the Russian settlement at Sitka. Accordingly he sailed thither (August 15–20), and on October 1, 1804, bombarded and destroyed the Indian village which was located on Indian river near the present site of Sitka. On November 10–15 he returned to Kodiak and wintered there. The next year (June 14–22, 1805) he returned to Sitka and remained there till September 1, when he set sail for Canton and thus ended his work in Alaska. He published in English an account of the voyage in 1814, entitled *Voyage Round the World in 1803–1806*, by Urey Lisianski, 4^c, London, 1814.

LUTKE, 1827–28.

One of the important authorities used in preparing this dictionary is Capt. Feodor Petrovich Lutke, who, in command of the Russian corvette *Seniavine* and accompanied by Capt. Mikhail Nikolaievich Staniukovich in command of the sloop *Moller*, made a voyage round the world in 1826–1829.

An account of the voyage was published in Russian in 1834–1836, in 3 octavo volumes, a folio atlas, and another volume called *Nautical part*. It appeared at the same time in French. The nautical part is a rare book. The two copies of it in the Library of Congress, one in French, the other in Russian, are the only ones known to the writer. This *Partie nautique* contains hydrographic and geographic information as to Bering sea, Alaska peninsula, etc., derived not merely from Lutke's own work but also from various Russian sources previously unpublished. Pressing public duties delayed the preparation and publication of this work, and finally it appeared in a crude form far from satisfactory to its author. Despite its defects, however, the work is of first importance in dealing with the evolution of our geographic knowledge of Alaska. An index to this book was prepared by Mr. Dall and published by the Coast Survey in 1883 in the *Coast Pilot of Alaska*.

Lutke and Staniukovich sailed from Cronstadt on September 1, 1826, and, rounding Cape Horn, arrived at Sitka on June 24, 1827. Here Lutke remained till July 31 and then sailed to Unalaska, arriving on August 22. After a stay of eight days in Unalaska he cruised northward and westward in Bering sea to the Pribilof islands, St. Matthew, the Commander islands, and to Petropavlovsk. From here he cruised southward and returned to Petropavlovsk on June 9, 1828. After a stay of sixteen days he cruised and surveyed along the Siberian coast to St. Lawrence bay in Bering strait and returned on September 4, 1828, to Petropavlovsk. He took final leave of this place on November 9, 1828, and, rounding the Cape of Good Hope, returned home, arriving at Cronstadt on September 6, 1829.

MALASPINA, 1791.

Capt. Alessandro Malaspina, an Italian navigator in the service of Spain, in command of the *Descubierta* and accompanied by Bustamente in the *Atrevida*, arrived on the Alaskan coast on June 2, 1791, near Sitka and surveyed along the coast to Prince William sound, looking for the Northwest passage reported by Maldonado. The journals of the voyage were long suppressed. A sketch of the voyage was published in the Introduction to Galiano's *Relacion del viage hecho por los goletas Sutil y Mexicana*, etc.; de orden del rey, 8°, Madrid, 1802; yet, strange to say, the name of Malaspina, whose work is highly praised, can not be found in the book. On his return to Spain, the infamous Godoy, known as the Prince of the Peace, confined him in a dungeon at Corunna and there kept him till the peace of Amiens in 1802, when, at the express desire of Napoleon, he was liberated. An account of his work was published in Salvá (Miguel) y Baranda (Pedro Sainz de), *Coleccion de documentos ineditos*, etc., 8°, Madrid, 1849, Vol. XV, pp. 268-320.

MANSFIELD, 1889-1891.

Lieut. Commander Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., succeeded Thomas as commander of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* in the spring of 1889 and remained in command until succeeded by Moore on February 2, 1892; thus he made surveys in Alexander archipelago during the seasons of 1889, 1890, and 1891. In 1889, April 27 to September 29, his work was chiefly or wholly in Frederick sound, where surveys were made of Cleveland passage, Steamboat bay, Eliza harbor, Gambier bay, Mole harbor, Windfall harbor, Holkham bay, etc. The season's work of 1890 began at Port Simpson on April 28 and ended at Juneau on September 17. During this season 14 harbor and large-scale charts were made, chiefly in and about Lynn canal. This included Barlow cove, William Henry harbor, Pyramid harbor, Portage cove, Gastineau channel, Juneau harbor, etc. Work during the season of 1891 began on April 30 at Burroughs bay and ended on September 18 at Thorne arm. The surveys of this season were chiefly or wholly in the waters surrounding Revillagigedo island, southeastern Alaska. For an account of his work see Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports, 1890, pp. 75-77; 1891, pp. 78-81; 1892, pp. 82-83; also Coast Survey charts 8075, 8170, 8216, 8218, 8224, 8235, and 8302.

MAURELLE AND QUADRA, 1775-1779.

Spanish exploration on the northwest coast of America north of California began in 1774. In that year Perez and Martinez reached and anchored in Nootka sound, Vancouver island.

In 1775, by command of the Mexican Viceroy Bucareli, there was despatched the royal galiot *Sonora*, under command of Don Juan Fran-

cisco de la Bodega y Quadra, to make explorations north of California. With Quadra went the pilot Francisco Antonio Maurelle. On this voyage they discovered, named, and in part surveyed Bucareli bay. Four years later a second voyage was undertaken by the Spaniards. Quadra, in command of *La Princesa*, and Don Ignacio Arteaga, in command of *La Favorita*, with Maurelle as pilot, sailed from San Blas, Mexico, on February 11, 1779, and cruised northward as far as the mouth of Copper river, whence they returned to San Blas, arriving on November 21, 1779. In this voyage they revisited Bucareli bay and made additional surveys there. The published results of these voyages, so far as this dictionary is concerned, relate chiefly to Bucareli bay.

A copy of their map was secured by La Perouse and published in 1798, in the atlas accompanying his Voyage, plate 26. Also Daines Barrington, in his *Miscellanies*, 4°, London, 1781, published Maurelle's journal, yet without the map. The Spaniards were secretive about their explorations, avoided publication, and thus have left little impress on the geography of the region they visited. For references to publications touching this work see Grewingk, pp. 392-393.

MEADE, 1868-69.

Commander (afterward Rear Admiral) Richard Worsam Meade, U. S. N., cruised through Alexander archipelago in the winter of 1868-69 in the U. S. S. *Saginaro* and made reconnaissance sketches of various places there. An account of this cruise was published by the Navy Department on July 26, 1869, as Hydrographic Notice No. 13 of 1869, a pamphlet of 29 pages. The map results were incorporated on United States Hydrographic chart No. 225, a chart of rough and crude appearance, but which has been very useful in making this dictionary.

MEARES AND DOUGLAS, 1788-89.

Capt. John Meares, in January, 1788, in connection with several British merchants resident in India, bought and fitted out two vessels, the *Felice* and the *Iphigenia*. Meares commanded the *Felice* and Capt. William Douglas the *Iphigenia*. The two ships sailed together from Typa, near Macao, China, on January 22, 1788, cruised around the Philippines, and, parting company, Meares reached Nootka on May 13, 1788, and Douglas arrived in Cook inlet on June 16, 1788. From Cook inlet Douglas voyaged east and south and joined Meares at Nootka on August 27, 1788. Meares cruised and traded about Vancouver island and what is now Washington, and later both officers sailed to the Hawaiian islands. They returned and again traded on the northwest coast of America and then sailed to China.

For an account of their voyage and its results see Meares (John), *Voyages in 1788-1789 from China to Northwest America*, 4°, London, 1790.

MEARES AND TIPPING, 1786-87.

Capt. John Meares, in the *Nootka*, sailed from Bengal, India, on March 2, 1786, on a trading voyage to Malacca and northwest America. About the same time sailed also Lieut. William Tipping, R. N., in command of the *Sea Otter*. The two vessels were owned by the same company of merchants and were to cooperate. Meares made the land at Atka, in the Aleutian islands, on August 1, 1786, anchored there, and met both Russians and natives. He then cruised eastward through the Aleutian islands to Unalaska, the Shumagins, Kodiak, Cook inlet, and Prince William sound, where the *Sea Otter* had preceded him and departed with a cargo of peltries. Meares thereupon decided to winter in Prince William sound. He spent a very uncomfortable winter, many of his crew dying of scurvy. On May 17, 1787, he was visited by Capt. George Dixon, another English trader, just arrived in Prince William sound. Of Meares ship's company 23 had died during the winter, and on June 21, 1787, he sailed away with his company reduced to 24. Ten days later he was at Sitka and sailed thence for the Hawaiian islands and thence to China, arriving on October 20, 1787. Nothing was ever heard of Lieutenant Tipping in the *Sea Otter* after he left Prince William sound.

For an account of these voyages see Meares (John), *Voyages in 1788-1789 from China to Northwest America*, 4^o, London, 1790, pp. i-xl.

MENDENHALL, 1898-1900.

Mr. Walter Curran Mendenhall, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, was attached to a military exploring expedition under the command of Capt. E. F. Glenn, known as Military Expedition No. 3, which in the summer of 1898 explored east of Cook inlet and thence northeastward up the Matanuska and across to the Tanana river. Mendenhall's results are published in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 265-340.

In 1900 Mendenhall was attached, as geologist, to a party in charge of W. J. Peters, working in the eastern part of Seward peninsula. His report is now in proof and will soon appear as a special publication of the United States Geological Survey.

MOORE (E. K.), 1895-1898.

Lieut. Commander Edwin K. Moore, U. S. N., succeeded W. I. Moore in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* on March 15, 1895, and remained in command until recalled in the spring of 1898 to participate in the Spanish war. Thus he had three surveying seasons in Alaska, all in Alexander archipelago; the first from May 13 to October, 1895, spent chiefly in Chatham and Peril straits; the second from August 8 to October 6, 1896, in Peril strait; and the

last from April 30 to October 9, 1897, chiefly in and to the north of Sitka sound.

For an account of his work see *Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports*, 1895, pp. 50-52; 1896, pp. 43-45; 1897, pp. 39-40; 1898, pp. 49-50; also *Coast Survey charts* 8170, 8281, 8283.

MOORE (W. I.), 1892-1895.

Lieut. William I. Moore, U. S. N., succeeded Mansfield in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* on February 2, 1892, and remained in command till March 15, 1895, when he was relieved by Lieut. Commander E. K. Moore, U. S. N. During the season of 1892, which began at Vixen bay, in Boca de Quadra, on May 12 and ended at Security bay on September 19, surveys were made in Dixon entrance, Boca de Quadra, Clarence strait, Revillagigedo channel, and Keku strait. In this season's work Lieut. W. P. Ray, U. S. N., commanding the *McArthur*, cooperated.

The season's work of 1893 began at Port Simpson on May 3 and ended at Sitka on September 1. A survey was made of Sitka harbor and approaches, and the ship was used for transporting boundary parties.

The season of 1894 began on May 27 and ended on August 14, during which surveys were made chiefly in Chatham strait, between Peril strait and Icy strait.

For an account of his work see *Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports*, 1893, Part I, pp. 54-56; 1894, Part I, pp. 50-51; 1895, pp. 50-51; also *Coast Survey charts* 8075, 8214, 8240, 8283.

MOSER, 1897-98.

Lieut. Commander Jefferson Franklin Moser, U. S. N., commanded the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* during her cruises in Alaska in 1897 and 1898. Moser, in the cruise of 1897, collected hydrographic notes and made sketches of harbors and anchorages here and there. These notes and maps were published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1899 as *Bulletins* 37 and 38. Moser's report for 1897-98 was published in 1899 in *Fish Commission Bulletin* for 1898, pp. 1-178; this was also issued separately.

MURASHEF, 1839-40.

Sub-Lieut. Mikhail Murashef sailed with Tebenkof in the Russian American Company's ship *Elena* from Cronstadt on August 5, 1835, and, rounding Cape Horn, arrived at Sitka on April 16, 1836. The ship was kept in the colonies. Murashef made surveys, apparently very good ones, along the strait separating Afognak and Kodiak in 1839-40. The results are shown on Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1425, published in 1849.

MURDOCH, 1881-1883.

John Murdoch was a member of Ray's party at Point Barrow, 1881-1883, as naturalist and observer. The natural history in Ray's report (pp. 89-200) was written by him. Murdoch also studied the Eskimo, acquired some knowledge of their language, and published, in 1892, *Ethnological Results of the Point Barrow Expedition*, in the Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1887-88, pp. 1-441.

NELSON, 1877-1881.

Mr. Edward William Nelson was stationed for about four years (June 1877 to 1881) at St. Michael, Norton sound, in the employment of the United States Signal Service, and as a collector for the Smithsonian Institution. During that period he made sledge journeys in the vicinity, and one, especially noteworthy, of about 1,200 miles through the Yukon delta. This journey, made in December, 1878, and January, 1879, yielded considerable geographic knowledge of the region traversed. The map results were incorporated in the maps of the Tenth Census, and a special map with a description of the journey was published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* for 1882, Vol. IV, pp. 660 to 670.

NICHOLS, 1881-1883.

Lieut. Commander Henry E. Nichols, U. S. N., in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Hassler*, made surveys in Alexander archipelago during three seasons, 1881-1883. In 1881 he made surveys in Kaigani and Wrangell straits and magnetic observations at various places. In 1882, from July 6 to November 20, his work was in and about Revillagigedo channel and northward to Wrangell. In 1883, from May 16 to October 13, he surveyed several harbors just north of Dixon entrance. He was relieved of his command by Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow on March 6, 1884.

In 1888-1890 he again served in the Coast Survey and wrote a revised edition of the *Alaska Coast Pilot*, which was published in 1891.

For an account of his work see *Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports*, 1882, pp. 52-53; 1883, pp. 59-60; 1884, pp. 70-71; also *Coast Survey charts* 707, 709, 710, 713, 8072, 8074.

NORTH PACIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION, 1854-55.

Exploration and surveys were made in the North Pacific, Aleutian islands, Bering sea, and on the Siberian coast by United States naval officers in 1854 and 1855. The expedition was under the command of Capt. Cadwalader Ringgold, U. S. N. Owing to ill health he gave up the command to Capt. John Rodgers, who commanded the U. S. S. *Vincennes*, while Lieuts. William Gibson and Beverly Kennon were on

the U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper*. The expedition is referred to as the North Pacific Exploring Expedition and also as the Ringgold and Rodgers Exploring Expedition. The resulting maps were published by the United States Hydrographic Office, but the journals exist only in manuscript and no general account or report, so far as the writer knows, has ever been published. See United States Hydrographic Office charts 8, 54, 55, 60, and 68.

PENDER, 1868.

Staff Commander David Pender, R. N., made a survey of Portland canal and vicinity in 1868. This was a survey along the boundary of the then newly purchased Alaska. The resulting map was published as a fly leaf attached to British Admiralty chart 2431.

PETERS AND BROOKS, 1898-99.

In the summer of 1898 a party of the United States Geological Survey in charge of Mr. William John Peters, topographer, with whom went Mr. Alfred Hulse Brooks as geologist, made a reconnaissance of parts of the White and Tanana river basins. A report on this work was made by Mr. Brooks and published in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 425-494.

In 1899 Peters and Brooks continued their explorations, going from the head of Lynn canal northwestward and northward to Eagle, on the Yukon. The report on this work was written by Brooks and published in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 331-391.

PETROF, 1880.

Ivan Petrof was special agent of the Tenth Census (1880) for Alaska and prepared a Report on the Population, Industries, and Resources of the territory, which forms 189 pages of Volume VIII of the Tenth Census of the United States, published in 1884. This report and two general maps of Alaska issued by the Census Office, one dated 1880, the other 1882, have been most useful and helpful in making this dictionary. The references to Petrof are chiefly to these two maps. References to Bancroft's History of Alaska are usually credited to Petrof, who wrote that work.

A preliminary report on the population, industries, and resources of Alaska was published early in 1881 as House of Representative Ex. Doc. No. 40, Forty-sixth Congress, third session. In this report is a general map of Alaska showing Petrof's route of travel in his census work. He was at Kodiak, the Shumagins, Sannak, Belkofski, Unalaska, Unimak, Atka, Pribilof islands, and St. Michael, and traveled in western Alaska from St. Michael to Kodiak, including journeys for considerable distances up the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers.

PORTLOCK AND DIXON, 1786-87.

The King George's Sound Company, organized as a commercial partnership in May, 1785, fitted out two vessels for trading on the northwest coast of America and China. One of these, the *King George*, was placed under the command of Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, the other, the *Queen Charlotte*, under the command of Capt. George Dixon. Both of these officers had served under Cook in his voyage on the Alaskan coast in 1778. The vessels departed from England on September 16, 1785, rounded Cape Horn, touched at the Hawaiian islands, and on July 16, 1786, arrived in Cook inlet. Leaving this anchorage, the two vessels cruised eastward and southward along the coast as far as Nootka and went thence to the Hawaiian islands, arriving on December 1, 1786. Here both remained until March 15, 1787, and then sailed together for Prince William sound, arriving on April 25, and remaining there till July 31, when the ships parted company and Portlock cruised east to the vicinity of Sitka and thence via the Hawaiian islands and China back to England. He made a few additions to the geographic knowledge of the then almost unknown Alaska coast, sketched a few harbors, and named a few places. Both Portlock and Dixon wrote accounts of their voyages, which were published at London in 1789. Portlock's is entitled *A Voyage Round the World, etc.*, 4^o, London, 1789.

PRIBILOF, 1786.

Gerassim Gavrilovich Pribilof, master in the Russian Navy, was the son of one of the sailors who accompanied Bering in 1741. He entered the service of the Lebedef-Lastochkin company in 1778. In 1786 he sought for and discovered in Bering sea the breeding place of the fur seals, the group of islands that now bear his name. He died in Sitka in March, 1796. It does not appear that he published anything.

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS.

Ever since the purchase of Alaska, in 1867, prospectors and miners have visited it and gone from time to time here and there. Within the last four or five years there have been several gold excitements and grand rushes to the territory. These prospectors and miners rushing in have named many features, though rarely in print. Subsequently government explorers and surveyors have obtained these names from prospectors' stakes or by word of mouth and have published them. In this dictionary such names are, as far as practicable or known, accredited to the prospectors and miners.

RAY, 1881-1883.

Early in the eighties the leading nations of the world undertook simultaneous exploration of the North Polar regions. The plan was for each participating nation to establish as far north as practicable a

station for meteorologic and magnetic observations and to maintain it for three years. In this work the United States participated by establishing two stations, one under Gen. Adolphus Washington Greely, U. S. A., at Lady Franklin bay, the other under Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, U. S. A., at Point Barrow, Alaska. With Ray, as observers, assistants, etc., were, among others, John Murdoch, Middleton Smith, Edward Perry Herendeen, and Sergie Smolianinof, a Russian, who is called in the records A. C. Dark. Smolianinof died in Washington on February 11, 1901.

The party sailed from San Francisco on July 18, 1881, on the schooner *Golden Fleece* and reached Point Barrow on September 8. Here a permanent station was established and maintained till August 27, 1883. On the 29th the party sailed away on the schooner *Leo*, reached San Francisco on October 7, and was disbanded on the 15th. Between March 28 and April 7, 1883, Ray made a sledge journey into the interior, and he published a map resulting from this exploration. Ray's report with accompanying papers was published in 1885 as House of Representatives Ex. Doc. No. 44, Forty-eighth Congress, second session.

RAYMOND, 1869.

Capt. (now Lieut. Col.) Charles Walker Raymond, United States Engineers, was in 1869 directed to go to Fort Yukon and determine its geographic position. At that time there was doubt in some minds whether Fort Yukon was in British or American territory. Raymond went up the river in the summer of 1869, found that the fort was in American territory, and made a report on the work assigned him, entitled Report of a Reconnaissance of the Yukon River, Alaska Territory, July to September, 1869. This was published in 1871 as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 12, Forty-second Congress, first session. The map of the river accompanying this report is the one cited in this dictionary. The map was also issued separately.

REID, 1890-1892.

Prof. Harry Fielding Reid, formerly of the Case School of Applied Sciences at Cleveland, Ohio, and now of Johns Hopkins University, visited Muir glacier in the summer of 1890 and made a study of it and the surrounding region. He returned to it again in 1892 and made further studies there. An account of the work of 1890, accompanied by sketch maps, was published in the National Geographic Magazine in 1892, Vol. IV, pp. 19-84. Later studies were published in 1896 in the Sixteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part I, pp. 415-461. The map results are incorporated in map No. 3095 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

ROHN, 1899.

In the summer of 1899 Mr. Oscar Rohn, who was attached to a military exploring expedition under the command of Capt. W. F. Abercrombie, had charge of a detachment which explored the region south and east of Mount Wrangell. A preliminary report on this work was submitted to the War Department and a later and fuller report to the Geological Survey. The last is published in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 393-440.

RUSSELL, 1889-1891.

Prof. Israel Cook Russell, then of the United States Geological Survey, visited the Yukon valley in 1889 and the Mount St. Elias region in 1890. In the latter year he explored Malaspina glacier and Yakutat bay under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and the United States Geological Survey. This work he continued in 1891. For an account of the work of 1890, see *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. III, pp. 53-203; and for that of 1891 see *Thirteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part II*, pp. 1-91.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY, 1799-1867.

The Russian American Company was chartered on June 8, 1799, for twenty years. On September 23, 1821, its charter was renewed for twenty years. In 1844 it was again renewed for twenty years, to date from January 1, 1842. The unchartered company after 1862 continued, on sufferance, till the purchase of Alaska by the United States, in 1867. Much geographic information was gathered and published by officers of the company. Information cited in this dictionary is credited to such officers when known, but otherwise to the company. The principal reference to the company's results are to a map of Baranof island contained in its report for 1849.

RUSSIANS.

In this dictionary there are a considerable number of names accredited to the Russians without being more specific. This was unavoidable because more specific information was lacking. The names so accredited come chiefly from charts issued by the Russian Hydrographic Department. Between 1844 and 1854 a dozen (more or less) charts of northwest America, Bering sea, and the Arctic were issued as parts of a Pacific ocean series and subsequently given new numbers.

1

The principal charts in this series, with their dates of publication, current numbers, and the old Pacific ocean series numbers, are as follows:

Date.	Number.	Old number.	Date.	Number.	Old number.
1844	1345	-----	1849	1427	5
1847	1378	9	1850	1441	10b
1847	1379	8	1851	1454	4
1848	1396	10	1852	1455	6
1848	1397	10	1853	1493	10d
1848	1400	7	1853	1494	10c
1849	1425	9	1854	1495	13

RYNDA PARTY, 1863.

Russian naval officers on board the corvette *Rynda* in 1863 visited Wrangell and the Stikine river and made surveys there, especially of the Stikine. The surveyors were Butirkin and Kadin. Prof. William P. Blake, of New Haven, was also a member of the party and published an account of the work done and results obtained, in the *American Journal of Science*, New Haven, July, 1867, vol. 44, pp. 96-101; also in House of Representatives Ex. Doc. No. 177, part 2, Fortieth Congress, second session.

The Russian Hydrographic Department in 1867 published a chart of the Stikine resulting from this survey.

SARICHEF, 1790-1792.

Lieut. (afterwards Vice-Admiral and Hydrographer) Gavril Andreievich Sarichef, of the Russian navy, made explorations in the Arctic in 1787, and later was an officer under Commodore Joseph Billings during the latter's explorations of Bering sea and Alaska (1790-1792). He appears to have been an excellent sailor and geographer. No satisfactory account of his life or works has been found by the writer. Sarichef published in Russian in 1802 an account of the Billings expedition, in 2 volumes, accompanied by a folio atlas of 50 sheets. This work the writer has never seen. In 1826 the Russian Hydrographic Office published a large folio atlas, comprising 33 double page sheets, of which 26 are charts and 7 are views, entitled *Atlas of the Northern Part of the Pacific Ocean, Compiled in Sheets by the Imperial Navy Department from the Latest Reports and Maps, 1826, under the Direction of Vice-Admiral and Hydrographer Sarichef first*. As indicated in the title, this appears to be a collection of separate sheets issued from time to time and first collected into an atlas in 1826. Sheet 3 contains corrections obtained in 1829. Several of Sarichef's surveys

in 1792 appear in this atlas, notably those of the Aleutian islands, Unalaska, etc. Separate charts from this atlas are to be found in the Coast Survey Office and the Hydrographic Office in Washington.

The only copy of this atlas known to the writer is owned by Prof. George Davidson, of San Francisco, who has most kindly placed it at the writer's disposal during the preparation of this dictionary. References to Sarichef refer mainly to this atlas.

SAUER, 1790-1792.

The publication in 1784 of Cook's explorations of northwest America made in 1778 stimulated other nations to like work. La Perouse was despatched by France in 1785; and the same year, by order of the Empress of Russia, was organized "A secret astronomical and geographical expedition for navigating the frozen sea, describing its coasts and ascertaining the situation of the islands in the seas between Asia and America." This was placed under the command of Commodore Joseph Billings, who, according to Sauer, "said he had been astronomer's assistant in Captain Cook's last voyage." Martin Sauer accompanied this expedition as its secretary and translator, and in 1802 published an account of it, entitled *Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition, etc.*, performed by Commodore Joseph Billings in 1785-1794, 4^c, London, 1802.

Leaving St. Petersburg in the autumn of 1785, the party went overland to Okhotsk and there built two vessels, the *Slava Rossie* (Glory of Russia) and the *Dobraia Namerenia* (Good Intent), which were launched in August, 1789. The latter vessel was wrecked on the bar at Okhotsk, and another vessel, the *Chornie Orel* (Black Eagle), was built to take its place. This vessel was under the command of Captain Hall, while Billings commanded the *Slavie Rossie*. The party wintered at Petropavlovsk and in May, 1790, sailed eastward somewhere near the Aleutian islands, saw Amchitka, landed at Unalaska, and thence continued on past Sannak and the Shumagins to Kodiak and Afognak, visiting Cook inlet and Prince William sound and then returning and wintering at Petropavlovsk. On May 19 of the following year (1791) the ships again set sail to the eastward, passed Bering island, touched at Tanaga, and went thence to Unalaska. From here they went northward in Bering sea, passed near the Pribilof islands and St. Matthew island, landed on St. Lawrence island and later at Point Rodney, Seward peninsula, and on August 3 anchored in St. Lawrence bay, Bering strait. Here Billings left the party for an overland journey in the Chukchi country, and Sarichef on August 14 set out to return to Iliuliuk, Unalaska, arriving August 28, 1791. Here Sarichef wintered (1791-1792). In May, 1792, the party left Unalaska and went back to Petropavlovsk and thence to St. Petersburg.

SCHRADER, 1898-1900.

Mr. Frank Charles Schrader, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, was attached to a military exploring expedition under the command of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, known as Military Expedition No. 2, which in the summer of 1898 made explorations from Valdes northeastward to and along the Copper river. For an account of this see Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 341-423.

In 1899 Schrader, in charge of a party, made similar explorations along the Chandlar and Koyukuk rivers. His results are published in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, Part II, pp. 441-486.

Again in 1900, in the latter part of the summer and in the fall, Schrader, assisted by Mr. Arthur Coe Spencer, geologist, and T. G. Gerdine and D. C. Witherspoon, topographers, investigated the geology and mineral resources of the Copper River district. The results are now in proof and will soon appear as a special publication of the United States Geological Survey.

SCHWATKA, 1883-1886.

Lieut. Frederick Swatka, U. S. A., made a military reconnaissance in 1883 along the Yukon river from source to mouth on a raft. He made an official report on this military reconnaissance in Alaska, in 1883, which was printed in 1885 as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 2, Forty-eighth Congress, second session. A fuller account of the same journey, in popular form, was published by Cassel & Co., in 1885, under the title Along Alaska's Great River. This has an index. He made a second trip to Alaska in 1886 under the auspices of the New York Times and explored in the St. Elias region. Swatka was born on September 29, 1849, in Galena, Ill., and died in Portland, Oreg., on November 2, 1892.

SHISHMAREF, 1816-1821.

Capt.-Lieut. Glib Semenovich Shishmaref accompanied Kotzebue on his voyage to Alaska and round the world in 1815-1818, and in 1817 made surveys in Kotzebue sound and on the east and south coast of St. Lawrence island.

In 1821 he again returned to the colonies, this time in command of the ship *Blagonamierennie* (Good Intent), and in company with Vasilief on the *Otkrietié* (Discovery). Sailing from Cronstadt on July 3, 1819, and rounding Cape Horn, he arrived at Unalaska on June 4, 1820. With him went Dr. Stein and astronomer Tarkanof. Afterwards he cruised through the Aleutian islands, to Amchitka, Semisopochnoi, Gareloi, and Bogoslof. He also entered the Arctic, went as far as Icy cape, visited St. Lawrence bay, and completed in 1821 the survey

of the shore line of St. Lawrence island, partially surveyed by the Kotzebue expedition in 1817. (See Grewingk, p. 413; Krusenstern Mémoires hydrographiques, Vol. II, p. 36; Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Office, 1849, Vol. VII, pp. 106-116).

SNOW AND HELM, 1886.

Lieut. Commander Albert S. Snow, U. S. N., relieved Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover of the command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* in February, 1886, and made surveys in southeastern Alaska during the summer of 1886, beginning the season early in May in the vicinity of Wrangell, and ending it on September 15 at Port Simpson. Snow was succeeded in the command of the *Patterson* by Lieut. Commander Charles M. Thomas on April 30, 1887. Associated with Snow was Lieut. James M. Helm, U. S. N., in command of the *McArthur*. Snow and Helm surveyed and charted part of Clarence strait, Sumner strait, Wrangell strait, St. John harbor, Dewey anchorage, Ratz harbor, Coffman cove, Wrangell harbor, Steamer bay, Red bay, Shakan strait, Port Protection, and Port McArthur. Charts of these places, issued by the Coast Survey, have been used in the preparation of this dictionary.

SPURR AND GOODRICH, 1896.

Mr. Josiah Edward Spurr, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, assisted by Messrs. Harold B. Goodrich and F. C. Schrader, in the summer of 1896 made a geologic reconnaissance from the head of Lynn canal over Chilkoot pass to the Yukon and thence down that river to St. Michael. For report on this work see Eighteenth Annual Report of the Geological Survey for 1896-97, Part III, pp. 87-392.

SPURR AND POST, 1898.

Mr. Josiah Edward Spurr, geologist, accompanied by Mr. William Schuyler Post, topographer, both of the United States Geological Survey, in the summer of 1898 made a reconnaissance in southwestern Alaska. They began at the head of Cook inlet, went northwest across the Tordrillo range, descended the Kuskokwim, crossed from its mouth to Nushagak, and thence crossed Alaska peninsula to Katmai. The party landed at Tyonek on April 26 and arrived at Katmai on October 17, 1898, whence they sailed (October 31) on the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer *Dora* for San Francisco.

For an account of this expedition see Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, Part VII, pp. 31-264.

STANIUKOVICH, 1827-28.

Capt. Mikhail Nikolaievich Staniukovich, commanding the sloop *Moller*, accompanied Lutke on his voyage round the world. He made a survey of the north shore of Alaska peninsula in the summer of

1828. The geographic results of this voyage were incorporated by Lutke in the *Partie nautique* of his voyage round the world. For an account in Russian of Staniukovich's voyage see *Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Department*, 1850, Vol. VIII, pp. 63-75.

STOCKTON, 1889.

Lieut. Commander Charles Herbert Stockton, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. *Thetis*, cruised in Alaskan waters in the summer of 1889. This cruise covered the whole coast from Dixon entrance to Unalaska and thence through Bering sea to the Arctic and eastward to Mackenzie river. Stockton published an account of this voyage in 1890 in the *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. II, pp. 171-198. His geographic results are shown on United States Hydrographic Office chart 1189, edition of 1890.

SYMONDS, 1879-1881. See BEARDSLEE AND GLASS.

TEBENKOF, 1831-1850.

Capt. Mikhail Dmitrievich Tebenkof was director of the Russian American Company and governor of Russian America during 1841-1850. As early as 1831 he was in Norton sound, and in that year discovered the bay that now bears his name. (Lutke, *Partie nautique*, p. 220.) In 1833 he surveyed and mapped it. His map is reproduced by Lutke. In 1835 he was in St. Petersburg, and on August 5 of that year sailed in command of the Russian American Company's ship *Elena* from Cronstadt for Sitka, where he arrived via Cape Horn on April 16, 1836. He appears to have remained in the colonies thenceforward till the close of his term as director, and then returned to Russia. To him more than to any other Russian are we indebted for geographic knowledge of the Alaskan coast. Himself a surveyor and interested in surveying, he gave much attention to improving charts of the coast in the interest of the company. In 1848 and 1849 there was compiled, drawn up, and engraved at Sitka his *Atlas of the Northwest Coast of America*. This atlas of 39 maps shows the entire coastline of North America from Bering strait to Lower California, with adjacent islands and parts of the Siberian coast. It embodies the results of the various surveys made by Russian naval officers, officers of the Russian American Company, etc. The maps were engraved at Sitka by Terentief, a creole, and for the most part are dated 1849. It is probable that they were dated from time to time during 1848-1850 as engraved and afterwards put together as an atlas in 1850. With it was issued by Tebenkof a little book of *Notes and Explanations*. There appear to be two editions of this book of *Notes*, both very rare, at least in the United States. In the making of this dictionary Tebenkof's atlas has been consulted more than any other single work.

THOMAS, 1887-88.

Lieut. Commander Charles M. Thomas, U. S. N., succeeded Lieut. Commander Snow in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* on April 30, 1887, and remained in command till relieved by Mansfield on April 1, 1889. During the season of 1887, which began at Port Simpson on May 21 and ended there on October 13, his party surveyed and mapped in whole or in part Frederick sound, Duncan canal, Brown cove, Thomas bay, Farragut bay, and Portage bay. In the following season, which began on April 27, 1888, he made surveys till June 26 in the vicinity of Taku inlet, in this time mapping Taku harbor, Limestone inlet, Port Snettisham, and Oliver inlet. Between July 3 and October 14, 1888, Thomas made surveys asked for by the Department of State in and about Portland canal. For an account of his work see Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports, 1888, pp. 73-76; 1889, pp. 78-82, and Coast Survey charts 704, 733, and 8227.

TIKHMENIEF, 1861-1863.

P. Tikhmenief has been called the historian of the Russian American Company. He published in Russian a work in two volumes, the first dated 1861, the second 1863, entitled Historical Review of the Russian American Company. This is a useful work, compiled from original sources, and gives information on Alaskan matters not to be found elsewhere.

TOPHAM, 1888.

Mr. Harold W. Topham and his brother Edwin, of London, with George Broka of Brussels, and William Williams of New York, left Sitka on a little schooner on July 3, 1888, and went to Mount St. Elias for the purpose of climbing it. They reached an altitude of 11,460 feet and then turned back. Topham read an account of this trip before the Royal Geographical Society on April 8, 1889. This account, with a map, was published in the Society's proceedings in July, 1889, Vol. XI, pp. 424-435. See also the National Geographic Magazine, 1890, Vol. III, pp. 73-74.

TURNER, 1889-1891.

Mr. John Henry Turner, Assistant in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was engaged on the Alaskan boundary survey from June, 1889, to July, 1891. In the summer of 1889, with Mr. McGrath, he ascended the Yukon river to Fort Yukon, where the party divided. On August 12 Turner began his journey up the Porcupine river to the boundary. On the 19th he landed at the site of an abandoned camp near the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and there began the building of quarters for officers and men and the erection of an observatory. This camp was named Camp Colonna. Longitude was

determined by moon-culmination observations in March and April 1890.

On March 27, 1890, he set out upon a sledge journey from Camp Colonna northward to the Arctic ocean, where he arrived on April 1. The next day he started back, and reached Camp Colonna on April 17. Later he left Camp Colonna, descended the Porcupine and Yuko rivers, and proceeded to St. Michael, Norton sound, where he was compelled to remain until July, 1891, when he departed for Washington. He returned to Alaska in 1892 on boundary work, but owing to ill health was obliged to give it up. During his stay in Alaska he made a valuable collection of bird and animal skins, which he presented to the University of California. The expenses of this collection he bore personally. He died in Washington on June 13, 1893. An account of his work was published in the *National Geographic Magazine* in 1893, Vol. IV, pp. 189-197; see also *Coast and Geodetic Survey Report 1890-1891, Part I*, pp. 86-88.

VANCOUVER, 1792-1794.

Capt. George Vancouver, R. N., in command of the sloop of war *Discovery*, accompanied by the armed tender *Chatham* under the command of Lieut. William R. Broughton, R. N., made a surveying and exploring voyage from England to Northwest America and round the world in 1790 to 1795. An account of this voyage was published by the British Government in 1798 in 3 quarto volumes accompanied by a folio atlas.

This is an admirable account of an admirable piece of work and one of the standard works for the region it covers.

On April 1, 1791, the two vessels departed and, rounding the Cape of Good Hope, arrived off the coast of California on April 17, 1791. Thence Vancouver cruised northward, surveying and mapping the coast as far as Fitzhugh sound, whence he went to Nootka. He then cruised southward to San Francisco and Monterey, and about the beginning of 1793 went to the Hawaiian islands.

Leaving these on March 30, 1793, he returned to the north, arriving off Cape Mendocino on April 26, whence he proceeded to Fitzhugh sound, joined the *Chatham* there, and resumed his survey. During the season of 1793 he carried these northward along what is now British Columbia and in Alexander archipelago to Sumner strait. Quitting Alaska and returning southward, he surveyed the California coast from Monterey southward to San Diego and down to latitude 30° on the coast of lower California, finishing on December 15, 1793, and going thence to the Hawaiian islands. Quitting these on March 15, 1794, Vancouver returned on his last voyage to northwest America, arriving off Chirikof island, just west of Kodiak, on April 1. He then surveyed eastward, in Kodiak, Cook inlet, Prince William

sound, and so on, to a junction with his surveys of the preceding year. This work ended at Port Conclusion, from which he took his final departure on August 22, 1794, and returned via Cape Horn to England, arriving off the Irish coast on September 12, 1795. Vancouver's work in the field and the admirable presentation of results in his published report constitute his monument. After more than a century it remains a standard work of reference.

Vancouver had had previous experience in exploring. Captain Cook selected him in 1771 as one of his officers, and thus he accompanied that distinguished navigator during his second voyage. He also assisted Cook in outfitting and equipping for his third and last voyage. On December 9, 1780, he was made a lieutenant and served under Rodney in the West Indies till the middle of 1783. From 1784 to 1789 he served on the *Europa*, stationed at Jamaica. In 1790 he was made master and commander of the *Discovery*. In August, 1794, he was made a post-captain. After his return to England he worked continually on his report till his death in May, 1798. The work, nearly but not quite complete at the time of his death, was finished by his brother, John Vancouver.

VASILIEF.

Several Russian naval officers known for their work in Alaska have borne this name (Williams). Krusenstern, in his *Receuil de mémoires hydrographiques*, 1827, Vol. II, p. 76, says:

It is much to be regretted that the hydrographic works of a naval officer, Vasilief, who was in the employment of the American Company, were lost. I have already had occasion to speak of him in the preceding article. Provided with a sextant and chronometer and with much zeal and attachment for his profession, he had during his sojourn in our American colonies made a complete survey of all of the Aleutian islands without having had specific instructions to do so. Unfortunately he was drowned in Okhotsk harbor on his return from America to Russia, and what became of his precious papers and drawings is unknown. He is not to be confounded with the Captain (Mikhail Nikolaievich) Vasilief who was sent in 1819 to explore the northern parts of the Pacific ocean and particularly Bering strait.

VASILIEF, 1809.

Ivan Vasilief *the first*, pilot or mate in the Russian navy, went with Hagemeister in the ship *Neva* to Russian America in 1806. In 1809 he surveyed the western shore of Baranof island and at an unknown date "died in the service."

VASILIEF, 1819-1822.

Capt. Lieut. Mikhail Nikolaievich Vasilief sailed on July 3, 1819, from Cronstadt on a voyage to the Russian American colonies. With him went Shishmaref on the *Blagonamierennie* (Good Intent). Vasilief arrived in Petropovlovsk on June 4, 1820. Leaving there late in June, he went to Kotzebue sound, where he joined his consort the

Good Intent (Captain Shishmaref), and together they cruised northward along the coast to Icy cape, and, returning via St. Lawrence and the Pribilof islands, reached Unalaska on August 19, 1820. Thence he went to Sitka and southward to San Francisco and the Hawaiian islands, and on the 7th of April, 1821, was back in Sitka, whence he went to Unalaska, arriving on June 12. He then cruised northward as far as Cape Lisburne, explored the eastern part of Bering sea, discovered Nunivak island, and arrived at Petropavlovsk on September 8, 1821. Thence he returned to Cronstadt, arriving on August 2, 1822.

During this cruise Vasilief and Shishmaref explored the mainland coast of Bering sea from Cape Newenham to and including Norton sound, and the Arctic coast from Cape Lisburne to Icy cape. (See *Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Department*, 1849, Vol. VII, p. 106-116.)

VASILIEF, 1831-32.

Ensign Vasilief, of the corps of pilots, in 1831-32 surveyed and mapped a part of Alaska peninsula from Cook inlet westward nearly to Chignik bay. The map resulting from this survey is published by Lutke in his *Partie Nautique*, p. 274. Of this survey and map Lutke says:

Vasilief's map of the northeastern part of Alaska contains all possible details as to the situation of the coast and appears worthy of confidence, but in his journals which we have had in our hands we have found absolutely nothing except the data on which the construction of the map was based. Relative to places they contained no remark as to their configuration, properties, peculiarities, or their advantages, details so important for the navigator. We are therefore able to add but few observations supplementary to his map hereto annexed.

Vasilief began his reconnaissance in 1831 at Cape Douglas, and from there in the course of the same summer went as far west as Cape Kubugakli, in latitude $57^{\circ} 52' 30''$. The following year he extended it as far as Cape Kumliun, in latitude $56^{\circ} 32' 12''$. Circumstances prevented him from pursuing his work farther. The reconnaissance was made in three-holed bidarkas, a circumstance which, on the one hand, made it possible for him to explore all the windings of the coast in the greatest detail, but, on the other hand, prevented him from seeing the coast and judging of its appearance at any great distance. His chronometer stopped in the first days of the reconnaissance, so that it is based only on survey and latitude observations.

VENIAMINOF, 1824-1834.

Rev. John Veniaminof, a Russian priest of Irkutsk, went to Unalaska as a missionary in 1824. Of this devoted and noble man all writers speak in terms of the highest praise. The writer has sought unsuccessfully for any satisfactory account of his life and labors.

He resided at Unalaska from the time of his arrival there in 1824 till 1834, when he was made a bishop. He then went, after the custom of his church, to Irkutsk and was there invested with his sacred office, taking the name of Innokenti or Innocentius. Returning he went to Sitka and labored successfully among the Indians there for a time, and later returned to Russia, where he reached the highest office in the Russo-Greek church, becoming Metropolite of Moscow. He became blind and died at an advanced age some time prior to 1880.

Veniaminof was not merely a noble and successful missionary, but is known for his ethnologic and linguistic studies as well. There was published at St. Petersburg, in Russian, in 1840 his Notes on the Islands of the Unalaska District, in two volumes, with a supplementary or third part on the Atkans and Koloshians. These books are standard works, and it is regrettable that they are accessible only in Russian. He learned the Aleutian language and wrote a grammar and dictionary of it, which was published in 1846. In the same year he also published a sketch of the Koloshian and Kodiak languages. All these works have been used in preparing this dictionary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPLORATION, 1865-1867.

After the failure of the second Atlantic telegraphic cable, the Western Union Telegraph Company, believing that an ocean cable could not succeed, undertook to construct an overland telegraph to Asia and Europe via Bering strait. For this purpose preparations were made on a large scale and parties worked, explored, and built some line in British Columbia, Alaska, and Siberia in 1865 and 1866. When the third Atlantic cable proved, in 1866, to be a success the whole enterprise was abandoned and the geographic information collected by it was scattered. No satisfactory general account of this venture has been published. Several manuscript maps were made but not published. A photograph of one of these is the authority chiefly used and cited in this dictionary.

WORONKOWSKI, 1836.

Lieutenant Woronkowsky, of the pilot corps, by direction of the Russian American Company, surveyed in 1836 the southern shore of Alaska peninsula from the vicinity of Chignik bay, where Vasilief's work ended in 1832, westward to Unimak pass, connecting with Staniukovich's survey of the north shore in 1828. He sailed from Sitka on this errand on March 6, 1836, in command of the company's transport *Kadiak*. The survey was carried on in bidarkas and his assistants were Aleuts. He returned to Sitka on August 30. Baer and Halmersen speak in high praise of this work in the brief account given of it in their *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Russischen Reiches*, 8°,

St. Petersburg, 1839, Vol. I, pp. 323-325. He also surveyed about Unga and Popof islands in the Shumagins in 1837. See Russian Hydrographic chart 1379 for his map.

WOSNESENSKI, 1842-43.

Ilia G. Wosnesenski was sent in 1839 to Alaska, by and at the cost of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, to make collections. He sailed with Etolin, who was succeeded in command by Kadnikof, on the Russian American Company's ship *Nikolai*, from Cronstadt on August 19, 1839, and reached Sitka on May 1, 1840. In 1840-41 he was on the coast of lower and upper California, in 1842-43 in the Aleutian islands, in Bering sea and Kotzebue sound, in 1844 in the Kurile islands, and in 1845-1848 about the Okhotsk sea and in Kamchatka. He returned to Sitka at the end of July, 1849, and sailed thence for St. Petersburg with Captain Riedell on the ship *Atka*. Mining engineer Doroshin returned on the same voyage. (Grewingk, pp. 419-420.)

ZAGOSKIN, 1842-1844.

Lieut. Laurenti Alexief Zagoskin made explorations on the lower Yukon, the Kuskokwim, and in Norton sound in 1842-1844, under a commission from the Russian American Company. Of this exploration he published an account, in Russian, in two volumes, at St. Petersburg, 1847-48. An account of it, and also an extract from Zagoskin's diary, accompanied by a map, was published by S. I. Zelanie in the Journal of the Russian Geographic Society, 1849, Vol. I, pp. 211-266.

ZAREMBO, 1834-1838.

Capt.-Lieut. Dionysius Fedorovich Zarembo, in command of the Russian American Company's ship *Prince Alexander*, sailed from Cronstadt on August 14, 1840, and, going via Cape Horn, arrived at Sitka on April 3, 1841. With him on the voyage went Lieutenant Zagoskin. Zarembo had previously been in the Russian colonies, having first gone out as pilot in 1816 with Ponafidin in the *Suworof* and again in 1819 with the same officer in the *Borodino*. He surveyed Wrangell harbor in 1834 and Woewodski harbor in 1838. His maps are shown as insets on Russian Hydrographic chart 1396, published in 1848. For a very brief and unofficial account of his voyage see Journal Russian Hydrographic Department, 1850, Vol. VIII, pp. 139-140. Zarembo, in command of the brig *Chichagof*, founded the present town of Wrangell in the spring of 1834, building there a stockade or fort, which after him was named Dionysius.

CONCLUSION.

This work is put forth with a consciousness of its shortcomings and defects. The hope is entertained, however, that its errors will be found in the excusable class, and that despite these the dictionary will be found useful. Though begun about ten years ago, most of the work upon it has been done in the last year. The author is indebted to many persons for information and assistance, but to none more than to his associate Mr. Herbert G. Ogden and to Mr. P. C. Warman and his assistants in the Editorial Division of the United States Geological Survey. Grateful acknowledgment is made to these gentlemen and also to the officials and proof readers in the Government Printing Office for their cordial cooperation in producing this book.



DICTIONARY.

NOTE.—Adopted forms are in black-face type; rejected, obsolete, and doubtful forms in *italics*.

- Aantlen**; glacial stream in the St. Elias Alps debouching a few miles southeast of Yakutat bay. Apparently a native name; published by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Aaron**; island, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.
- Aats**; bay and harbor, on northern shore of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Snow in 1886. Nichols calls the western cove of this bay Aats harbor.
- Aats**; point, on northern shore of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Snow in 1886.
- Abaknakik*, lake; see Aleknagik.
- Abdallah**; mountain, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid in 1892.
- Abercrombie**; canyon, in the lower part of Copper river. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Capt. William R. Abercrombie, U. S. A.
- Abercrombie*, lake; see Klutina.
- Abercrombie**; mountain, on headwaters of White river near longitude 142°. Named by the Geological Survey, in 1899, after Capt. William R. Abercrombie, U. S. A.
- Abkun*, pass; see Apoon.
- Abraham**; islet, northwest from Point Stanhope, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after President Abraham Lincoln. This islet has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Abre-el-ojo*, islet; see Eye Opener.
- Acaponeta**; point, on north end of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta d'Acaponeta by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Achaiaik*, island; see Aghiyuk.
- Acharon**; channel, leading to the Kwemeluk pass in the Yukon delta. Called Acháron by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Achek*, island; see Middleton.
- Achenchik*, river; see Chandlar.
- Acheredin**; point, the southwest point of Unga island, Shumagin group. The word means *turn* or *turning*. Doubtless it was named after mate Ath. Acheredin, a Russian fur trader, who wintered at Kodiak in 1779. Has been written Atcheredina and Otcheredin. The bight east of it is also called Acheredin.
- Acherk**; harbor, indenting the northwestern shore of Sannak island. Tebenkof, 1849, published a sketch (*acherk*) of this harbor, which was republished by the Coast Survey in 1875, with the name *Acherk*. Thus the designation "Sketch of a harbor in the NW. part of Sannak" became Sketch (*acherk*) harbor.

Achilles; mountain (3,027 feet high), on Revillagigedo island, near Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Achulik, island; see Ayakulik.

Ackiamute, Eskimo village; see Akiak.

Adek, cape; see Aklek.

Acootan, island; see Akutan.

Acorn; peak, near mouth of the Nushagak river. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.

Acpaliut, village; see Akpaliut.

Acutan, island; see Akutan.

Adagdak; cape, the northernmost point of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Adachdach.

Adak; island (5,678 feet high), one of the principal islands of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. This is apparently the Ayagh or Kayaku island Lazaref in 1761. Also written Ajaga or Kejachu. It is Adak and Adak of Billings, 1790, and often written Adakh. According to Dall, *adák* is the Aleut word for *crab*, while *ádak* means *father*.

Adak; strait, between Adak and Kanaga islands, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty on chart 2460.

Adamagan, bay; see Morzhovoi.

Adams; anchorage, at south end of Shelter island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Coghlan, in 1884, after the U. S. S. *Adams*, which anchored here in that year.

Adams; channel, in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Coghlan, in 1884, after the U. S. S. *Adams*.

Adams; creek, tributary to middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150°. Named by prospectors in 1899.

Adams; creek, tributary to Shovel creek, from the west, near its headwaters, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Adams, fort; see Fort Adams.

Adams; glacier, east of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Reid, in 1888, after C. A. Adams, a member of his party in 1890. In Reid's first publication (Nat. Geog. Mag. Vol. IV, map, 1892) this is called the Southern tributary (of Muir glacier).

Adams; mountain peak (7,600 feet high), and also cluster or range of mountains west of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

Adams; peak (3,100 feet high), on Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after the U. S. S. *Adams*.

Adams; point, the north point of entrance to Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Adamson, cape; see Bartolome.

Addington; cape, on Noyes island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, after the speaker of the House of Commons. Has been written Adington; also named Barnett by Meares in 1788.

Admiral; creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, near its source, Seward peninsula. Prospector's name, from Peters, 1900.

Admiral; range of mountains, on the mainland east of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Admiralty; bay, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow, forming the head of Dease inlet. So named by the British Admiralty in 1856.

Admiralty, bay; see Yakutat.

Admiralty; island and group of islands, in northern part of Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794 (III, p. 276). It is Khutsnoi (before) island of Tebenkof in 1848.

- Adolphus**; point, on northern shore of Chichagof island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been called Adolph point on some charts.
- Adugak**; islet, north of the west end of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name from Veniaminof. Has been written Adougakh. Perhaps from the Aleut Adudak, *rather long*.
- Aektok**; island, near west end of Avatanak island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, spelled Aiaktak by Veniaminof and Aektok by Lutke and Tebenkof. Also called Goloi (bare) by the Russians. Krusenstern spells it Ouektock, while the Fish Commission, 1888, calls it Rootok. Also has been called Goly. Apparently identical with Aiaiepta of Krenitzen and Levashef in 1768. This island has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order it is called Rootok island. The spelling Rootok apparently arose accidentally from Aooktok.
- Affleck**; canal, indenting southern shore of Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Named Affleck's channel by Vancouver, in 1793, after Admiral Affleck, R. N.
- Afognak**; bay, indenting the southwestern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Afognak*; cape, the *northernmost* point of Afognak island, Kodiak group. So called on the Russian American Company's map of 1849. Tebenkof the same year uses the name Sievernoi (north).
- Afognak*; cape, the *southernmost* point of Afognak island, Kodiak group. So called by Murashef, 1839-40.
- Afognak**; forest and fish culture reserve. The island of Afognak was by proclamation of President Harrison dated December 24, 1892, set apart as a forest and fish culture reserve.
- Afognak**; island, northeast of Kodiak, and, after Kodiak, the largest in the Kodiak group. Native name, which Coxe, 1780, wrote Afagnak and Afagnack. Portlock, 1786, calls it Kodiak. Vancouver speaks of the land "which the Russians call Fogniak." Langsdorf has Aphoknak and Appoknak. By error it has been called Afgonak. The form Afognak is well established by usage.
- Afognak**; river, in western part of Afognak island, tributary to Afognak bay. So called by Murashef, 1839-40.
- Afognak**; village, or row of scattered dwellings, on shore of Afognak bay, in southwestern part of Afognak island. Population in 1890, 409. In the Eleventh Census, 1890, pp. 73-74, it is stated that "Afognak village * * * really consists of a series of settlements lining the long curving beach. * * * The creole village of Afognak extends in a single row of dwellings, somewhat widely scattered, about three-fourths of a mile along the beach. This settlement was founded during the first quarter of the present century under the name of Rutkovsky village by superannuated and pensioned employes of the Russian American Company." Rutkovsky, in the passage just cited seems to be an error. Tebenkof (Ch. XXIII) has Rubertz and the Russian American Company's map, 1848, Rubtzoyskaia.
- Agudak*, island; see Rat.
- Agaiak**; islet, in Krestof sound, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently an Aleut name, first applied by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Agayak and Agiak.
- Agaltnak*, river; see Haliknuk.
- Agamgik**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Beaver Bay, Unalaska island, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, from Sarichef 1790. Called Food bay by the Fish Commission in 1888. Veniaminof writes it Agámigik.

Agamsik; cape, the northern point of entrance to Tanaga bay, Tanaga island, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Agamsikh.

Agaschogoch, island; see Bogoslof.

Agassiz; glacier, in the St. Elias alpine region. So named by Libbey, in 1886, after Prof. Louis Agassiz. See also Malaspina.

Agassiz; mountain (2,241 feet high), near Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Has been erroneously printed Aggassiz.

Agassiz; peak (5,931 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Agassiz; point, on the mainland in Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1877, after Prof. Louis Agassiz.

Agattu; island, one of the Near island group, near Attu, western Aleutians. Called Agattu or Krugloi (round) by the early Russians. Lutke says it is usually called Krugloi (round) by the Russians; also that Attu and Agattu are said to have been called St. Etienne and St. Abraham by Bering in 1741. Coxe, 1780, writes it Agataku. Variouslly written Agatu, Agattou, etc. Native name.

Agayak, islet; see Agaiak.

A-gā'-zhuk, island; see Aghiyuk.

Agee-ee-puk, river; see Agiapuk.

Agihik; islet (250 feet high), one of the Semidi group. Native name from Dall, in 1874, who wrote it A'ghik. Agik is Aleut for *liver*.

Aghileen; pinnacles, a remarkable row or series of black castellated rocks west of Pavlof volcano, on Alaska peninsula, northeast of Belkofski. Native name, obtained by Dall in 1880.

Aghiyuk; island (1,500 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Native name, as obtained by Dall in 1874. Tebenkof, 1849, has Agayak. Has also been written Aghiyukh and Aghi yukh. Achaiak of Langsdorf is probably this island. It is the Aleut name of the cormorant (*graculus bieristatus*). The Eskimo name of the violet-green cormorant is, according to Nelson, A-gā'-zhuk. Apparently this is known locally as North Semidi, upon which there is a fox farm. See also Chowiet.

Agiaik, islet; see Agaiak.

Agiapuk; river, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, from Beechey, 1827, who wrote it Agee-ee-puk. Has also been written Ageepuk and Agiopuk, the last syllable puk meaning *big*.

Agikuchuk; Eskimo village, on the mainland, east of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its native name reported by him to be Agiukchugamute, i. e., Agiukchuk people.

Agivavik; Eskimo village, on right bank of Nushagak river. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.

Agligadak; small island, off the east end of Amliak, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name from Tebenkof. It means a *gull half a fathom long*, i. e., the *albatross*. Has also been written Aglidakh.

Agouloukatuk, lake; see Aleknagik.

Agouloukpak, lake; see Agulupak.

Agouyak, river; see Ugaguk.

Agre; creek, just south of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Agripina; bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula near the Semidi islands. So named by Vasilief in 1832. Has been variouslly written Agrepin, Agripin, Agrippine, etc.

Aguada, Rio de la; see Watruiug.

Aguchik; island, in Kukak bay, Shelikof strait. Aleut name, reported by Vasilief in 1831.

Agueda; point, the northeastern point of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Agueda by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has also been written San Ageda.

Agugsiak, islet; see Asuksak.

Agugum uda; see Northwest bay.

Aguirre; point, on the northwestern coast of San Fernando island, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Aguirre by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Aguirre is a Spanish proper name.

Aguligik; island, in Kukak bay, Shelikof strait. Aleut name, meaning *hawk*. Name reported by Vasilief in 1831. Has been written Aguligat. Pronounced Ah-goo-lig-ik.

Aguliuk; cape, on the northern coast of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name from Kuritzien, 1849. Said to be the Aleut name for *goshawk*. Tebenkof calls it Chidak, on his Chart XXV, and Aguliuk on a subsketch on same chart. Chidak is the Aleut name for the *young of wild birds and animals*.

Agulogak, lake; see Becharof.

Agulogak, lake and river; see Naknek.

Agulukpak; large lake, north of Bristol bay, near head of Wood river. Eskimo name, obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898 from trader A. Mittendorf. Spurr and Post write it Agouloukpak, i. e., Aguluk big.

Agumsadak; cape, the southern point of Umak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, apparently from United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855; also written Agumsadakh.

Agunalaksh, island; see Unalaska.

Agusta, glacier and mountain; see Augusta.

Ahguliagamiut, village; see Aklut.

Ahklun; range of mountains north of Bristol bay, between the Togiak and Kanektok rivers. Eskimo name, from Spurr, 1898, who wrote it Oklune.

Ahluckeyak, hill; see Alukeyak.

Ahpokagamiut, village; see Apokak.

Aiachagiuk; Eskimo village on the right bank of the lower Yukon, near head of delta. Name from Coast Survey officers, in 1898, by whom it is written Ayachaghayuk.

Aiacheruk. Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, shows an Eskimo village, population 60, at Cape Nome, Seward peninsula. He spells it Aiacheruk on his map and Ayacheruk in his text.

Aiaialgutak, island; see Avatanak.

Aiaiepta, island; see Aektok.

Aiak; cape, on the southern shore of Unalaska, near its western end. Called Aiak by Tebenkof, 1849, and by the Fish Commission, in 1888, Lake point.

Aiaktak, island; see Aektok.

Aiaktalik; village, on one of the Goose islands, near Kodiak. Population in 1890, 106. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Aiekhtalik and Ayakhtalik. Sauer, 1790, has Anayachtalik, which, he says, is by Shelikof called Egichtalik.

Aialik; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kenai peninsula. Native name, from the Russians, who called it Aialikskaia. Has been written Ajalik and generally Ayalik.

Aialki, islands; see Chiswell.

Aiekhtalik, village; see Aiaktalik.

Aiktak; islet, one of the Krenitzin group near Ugamak island, Unimak pass, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. On recent maps called *Ashmiahk*. Probably from the native word Aikak (*passage*).

Airs; hill, near the international boundary line in latitude 62° 30'. Named in 1891 by Peters and Brooks, after A. R. Airs, a member of their party.

Aishihik; lake, and village on its shore, in the southwestern part of Yukon district, Canada. Apparently Ta-ku-ten-ny-ee of Davidson. Glave, in 1892, reported the name as I-she-ik. It has also been written Ishih and I-shi-it and, erroneously, Ashink. The above form, Aishihik, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Aiugnak; group of columns or rocks near the Semidi islands. Also written Augnak. Native name, from the Russians.

Ajaga, island; see Adak.

Ajagisch, volcano; see Makushin.

Ajak, island; see Sledge.

Ajalik, bay; see Aialik.

Ajaliki, islands; see Chiswell.

Ajax; reef in Felice strait near eastern entrance to Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Ajugadach, island; see Rat.

Akamok, island; see Chirikof.

Akeit, cape; see Aksit.

Akha, lake; see Chilkoot.

Akhiok; native village on the northern shore of Alitak bay, Kodiak. Native name from Petrof, 1880. Apparently identical with Oohaiack of Lisianski in 1805.

Akhun, island; see Akun.

Akiachak; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Kuskokwim about 15 miles above Bethel. Its Eskimo name, as obtained by Spurr and Post from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, is Akiatshágamut, i. e., Akiachak people. The name has been published as Akiachagamut.

Akiak; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 30 miles above Bethel. Petrof, 1880, wrote its name Aekiagmute, i. e., Akiak people. Spurr and Post, 1898, write Akiágmut, following missionary J. H. Kilbuck.

Aklek; cape, the western point of entrance to Cold bay, Shelikof strait. Apparently a native name. Lutke, 1835, has Aklek and Alek. Vasilief, 1831, has Aklek. Tebenkof, 1849, has Yaklek. It has been called Iaklek, Taklek, and generally Yaklek.

Aklut; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim river at the mouth of the Eek river. Its Eskimo name as obtained by Spurr and Post from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, is Aklukwágamut, from *Ak-klut*, *ammuk-tion*, *provisions*, *belongings*. This place is almost certainly identical with Akooligamute of Nelson, in 1878-79, and Petrof, in 1880, and Ahguliagamiut of the Eleventh Census.

Akmaqan, village; see Starichkof.

Akmute; Eskimo village, on left bank of the Kuskokwim, about 10 miles above Kolmakof. So called by Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, on his map, but it is not in his text. Spurr and Post, who passed its site in 1898, do not mention it. Akmute means *Ak people*.

Akoi; glacial stream, in the St. Elias Alps, debouching through the same mouth with the Akwi, between the Alsek delta and Yakutat bay. Name published by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently Akoi and Akwi are variant forms of a native word, Ak. Tebenkof shows two native settlements here, the one nearest Yakutat bay being called Akoi blizhn. (Near Akoi), the other Akoi daln. (Far Akoi). In Materials for the History of the Russian American Company (IV, p. 51) we find "Akoi, a place about 40 miles from Yakutat, visited by Kuskof in 1802."

Akom-uda, settlement; see Ucomude.

Akooligamute, village; see Aklut.

Akoun, island; see Akun.

Akoutan, harbor and island; see Akutan.

Akpaliut. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 shows an Eskimo village called Acpalliut a little west of Golofnin bay, Norton sound. It is near or possibly identical with Chiukak of recent maps.

Aksit; cape, near Cape Lazaref, on the southeastern shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Called Akeit by Woronkofski in 1826. Veniaminof says that the ship *Okenna* (Is this *O' Kenna*?) "having perhaps an American skipper" was wrecked near here. Aksit is obviously from Akeit. Can Akeit have been an attempted rendering of the name of the ship? And what was the name of the ship?

Akuaine, cape; see Akuyan.

Akulik; river, tributary to Norton bay, from the east, Seward peninsula. Native name, from Peters, 1900.

Akulik, village; see Aklut.

Akuliukpak; Eskimo settlement on the shore of Pamiek lake, between the Nushagak and Kuskokwim rivers. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Akuliukhpak. Ak-klut is said to mean *provisions, ammunition, belongings*, etc. and pak or puk means *big*.

Akuliukhpak, lake; see Pamiek.

Akulivikchuk; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Nushagak river. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.

Akulogak, lake; see Naknek.

Akun; cove, indenting the eastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. Tebenkof calls it Riecheshnoi (little river) bay.

Akun; island, on the western shore of Unimak pass in the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Krenitzin in 1768. Various written Akhun, Akoon, Akoun and Akouna. Akun is Aleut for *distant*.

Akun; strait, separating Akun and Akutan islands of the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof and Lutke about 1830.

Akun Head; the northernmost point of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Named Sievernoi (north) by Tebenkof, 1849, and recently designated Akun Head by the Coast Survey.

Akutan; active volcano (3,900 feet high), on Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Tebenkof gives its height as 3,332 feet and the Coast Survey as 3,888.

Akutan; bay, between Akun and Akutan islands, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Akutan; harbor, indenting the eastern shore of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Called Chinchin bay by Tebenkof, 1849, and Akoutan harbor by the Fish Commission, in 1888.

Akutan; island, northeast of Unalaska, being the largest island in the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Krenitzin and Levashef in 1768. Cook spelled it Acootan. Various written Akoutan, Acutan, etc.

Akutan; pass, separating Akutan and Unalga islands, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Lutke and Veniaminof, 1828. Perhaps identical with Paso de Sanganoac of Galiano's atlas, 1802.

Akuyan; cape, the westernmost point of Great Sitkin island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Akuaine.

Akwi; glacial stream in the St. Elias alps debouching between the Alsek delta and Yakutat bay. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native name. See Akoi.

Alachs-chak, peninsula; see Alaska.

Alaksa, peninsula; see Alaska.

Alaganik; native village at mouth of the Copper river. Called by its native name, Alagnak and Alaganik, by Serebrenikof in 1848. Allen, who, visited its site in 1885, calls it Alagánik (Anahánuk), and thinks the site has been moved. A place near by is called Skatalis by the natives. This, Allen thought, was the site of Serebrenikof's Alaganik.

Alaganik; slough, one of the passes through the delta of the Copper river. Name from Schrader and Gerdline, 1900.

Alai; mountain, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula south of Becharof lake. Apparently a native name from Vasilief, 1831-32, who wrote it Alai. Has been variously written Alay, Olai, Olav, and Otai.

Alaid; island (818 feet high), the westernmost of the Semichi islands, western Aleutians. So named by the Russians from its resemblance to Alaid island, one of the Kuril islands, near Cape Lopatka and sometimes called Little Alaid, presumably to distinguish it from that island. The whalemen call it Alida. Grewingk says Alaid or Herzfels (German) = Serdtse, Kamen (Russian), Heart Rock or Navel of Alaid (*Alaidskaia pupka*).

Alaksa, cape; see Kabuch point.

Alakshak, peninsula and territory; see Alaska.

Alaksu, territory; see Alaska.

Alamos, Punta de los; see Poplar.

Alanzo, point; see Alonzo.

Alargate-alla, rock; see *Sheer-off-there*.

Alasca, territory; see Alaska.

Alaschka, peninsula and territory; see Alaska.

Alashuk; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, opposite Waite island, near longitude 154° 30'. Has been written Allashook and Alloshook. Apparently identical with Batzakakat river of Allen in 1885. See Batza.

Alaska, Gulf of; this name has for the last two or three decades been applied to that part of the North Pacific ocean lying, approximately, to the north of a line from Sitka to Kodiak.

Alaska; peak, on the mainland west of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Alaska; peninsula stretching from southwestern Alaska southwestward to the Aleutian islands.

Lutke, 1836, wrote it Aliaska and adds "Some write it Aliaksa. We follow the orthography generally adopted in the colonies. The natives pronounce it Aliakskha."

Veniaminof says "Aliaksa or Aliaska, by the Aleuts called Alakskak."

Cook, 1778 (II, 504) says, "I have already observed that the American continent is here called by the Russians, as well as by the islanders, *Alaschka*; which name, though it properly belong only to the country adjoining to Oonemak, is used by them when speaking of the American continent in general, which they know perfectly well to be a great land."

Berg, 1823, calls it the Aliaksa peninsula (pp. 43-44, 66).

Grewingk, 1849, says the usual designation of the peninsula in the Russian American colonies is *Alaksa*, and adds as variant forms, *Aljaksa*, *Aljaska*, *Aläska* and in Aleut, *Alachs-chak* (p. 116).

Dall, 1870, says the natives of Unalaska told the earliest Russian explorers of a great land to the eastward which they called *Al-ák-shak* or *Al-áy-ek-sa* (p. 529).

Alaska; range of mountains, separating the Kuskokwim and Yukon drainage on the north, from the coastwise drainage on the south. Name Alaska apparently given by Dall in 1869. On some earlier maps called Chigmit mountains. See Chigmit.

Alaska; territory, formerly Russian America. This word is a corruption of some native word or phrase, the meaning of which is uncertain.

In 1762, Bechevin, a Russian fur trader, wintered in what we now call Isanotski strait, at the western end of Alaska peninsula. The land constituting the eastern end of the peninsula was regarded by him as an island and called Alaksu or Alakshak. (Coxe, p. 146.)

In 1768, Krenitzin wintered in the same place and calls the strait and land to the eastward Alaxa. (Same, p. 251.)

In 1778, Cook reports, "I have already observed that the American continent is here called by the Russians, as well as the islanders, Alaschka, which name, though it properly belong only to the country adjoining to Oone-mak, is used by them when speaking of the American continent in general, which they know perfectly well to be a great land." (II, p. 504.) He also writes it Alashka.

In 1803, Coxe speaks of this country "which is now called Alaska," (p. 101).

In 1805, Lisianski refers to the peninsula as Alaska and also Alasca (pp. 153, 196-7).

In 1818, Kotzebue speaks of the "peninsula of Alaska" and also peninsula of Alashka. (III, 262, 263.) He also says that the natives of St. Lawrence call the great country to the eastward Killilack. (Same, p. 193.)

Prior to the acquisition of Alaska by the United States in 1867, it was on English and American maps designated as *Russian America*. The Russians always referred to it as their *Possessions in America*.

Alava, point, the south end of Revillagigedo island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, in compliment to the Spanish governor at Nootka.

Alava; ridge of mountains near the southern end of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Alaxa, territory; see Alaska.

Alay, mountain; see Alai.

Alayeksa, peninsula; see Alaska.

Albatross; anchorage in Portage bay, Alaska peninsula, north of the Shumagins. Surveyed and named by officers of the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* in September, 1893.

Albatross; fishing bank, southeast from Kodiak. Named by the Fish Commission in 1888, after its steamer *Albatross*.

Alder; creek, tributary to Gold run, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Alder; creek, tributary to O'Brien creek from the west, in the Fortymile mining region. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.

Alder; creek, tributary to South fork of Fortymile creek, from the west, in the Fortymile mining region. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.

Alder-Nest, mountain; see Eagle Nest.

Aleknagik; lake, north of Bristol bay, draining through Wood river to Bristol bay. Various spelled Alaknakik, Aliaknagik, etc. Eekimo name published in Sarichef's atlas, 1826. According to Spurr and Post, deriving their information from trader A. Mittendorf, in 1898, the native name is Agou-louikatuk. It appears also to be the lake described by Sheldon Jackson as well studded with beautiful pine-covered islands and called Abaknakik.

Aleknagik, river; see Wood.

Aleks; sunken rock, about 15 miles southwest from Sannak. Reported by Capt. William Paterson, of the schooner *Alexander*, in 1890. Name derived from the name of his vessel. Perhaps this is identical with Hennig rock.

Aleksashkina; a former native settlement on Wood island, St. Paul harbor, Kodiak, near what is now called Ice House point. In 1849 Tebenkof called it the Chiniak settlement (Aleksashkina), while the Russian American Company map of the same year calls it the Aleut settlement Tanignag-mint.

Alentkina, bay; see Aleutkina.

Aleutian; islands, the long chain of islands stretching westward from Alaska peninsula. "The word Aleutian seems to be derived from the interrogative particle *allix*, which struck strangers in the language of that people." (Kotzebue, III, p. 312.) Alik-u-a-ia?=What is this? (Veniaminof, II, p. 2.) Allik?=What dost thou want? (Bancroft's History of Alaska, p. 106.) Have been called Aleutian, Aléoutiennes, etc. Usually called the Fox islands by seafaring people.

Aleutian; mountains, on Alaska peninsula northeast of Becharof lake. So named by Spurr in 1898.

Aleutian, sea; see Bering.

Aleutkina; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Leesia (fox) and Leesoffskaia bay. Also erroneously Alentkina. The name Leesia (fox) appears to be used by Tebenkof as a synonym for Aleutkina (Aleut woman), referring to the Unalaskan or Fox Island Aleuts. The bay just north of this is named by Tebenkof, Kadiak, referring to another branch of the Aleuts.

Aleutski; island, SE. of the wharf in Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Aleutski (Aleutian) by the Russians. Has also been written Aleyouiski. Also named Ball, by Beardslee, in 1880.

Alexander; archipelago in southeastern Alaska, comprising the great group of coast-wise islands between Dixon entrance and Lynn canal. So named by the Coast Survey in 1867, after the Russian Tsar.

Alexander; point, the southeastern point of entrance to Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Lindenberg in 1838.

Alexander; port at the south end of Chatham strait, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by Tebenkof in 1849.

Alexander; rock, near Middle channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name published on Coast Survey chart 725 in 1881. Origin of name not discovered.

Alexander; village, on the western bank of Sushitna river, about 10 miles from its mouth; also creek joining the river there. Apparently a prospectors' name; published by Geological Survey in 1899.

Alexandra; point, in Kupreanof harbor, Ivanof bay, Alaska peninsula. Named Alexandra by Woronkofski in 1837. Sometimes erroneously Alexander.

Alexandrovsk; settlement on Graham harbor, Cook inlet. Named Alexandrovsk (Alexander) by the Russians in the last century.

Alexandrovsk, trading post; see Nushagak.

Alexeief; very small village in the Yukon delta. Name from Nelson, who passed through it in December, 1878. He shows it on his map but does not mention it in his text. It appears on the census map of 1880 but not in the text, unless, indeed, it may be "Village (name unknown)".

Alger; peak (7,500 feet high) in the Tordrillo range, northwest of Cook inlet. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

Algonek; river. The western mouth of the Copper river is so called by Moser, 1899. The village of Alaganik is on this stream.

Aliagnagik, river; see Wood.

Aliaknagik, lake; see Aleknagik.

Aliaksin; cape or promontory forming the western head of Portage bay, Alaska peninsula, north of Unga. Called Aliaksinskie and Aliaksin by the Russians.

Aliaska, peninsula; see Alaska.

kinskoi, strait; see Shelikof.

Alice; island, one of the Japonski group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Alice; peak (3,623 feet high), in the northern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Alida, island; see Alaid.

Alihack, cape; see Alitak.

Aliksemit; island (300 feet high), one of the Semidi group of islands. Has been called Alikhsemit and Ali'khsemit. Native name, obtained by Dall in 1874.

Alilok, bay; see Alitak.

Alimuda; bay, indenting the northern shore of Unalaska, immediately west of Kashaga bay. Sarichef, 1792, calls it Kismaliuk. Veniaminof, however, about 1830, calls it by its Aleut name, Alim uda (Alin bay), which bay he says is also called Mikhailovskaia, after the ship *Michael*, which was wrecked there. Sarichef applies this name Alimuda to the bay just west of this one and which is in this dictionary called Middle bay.

Alimvoak; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Native name, from the Russian American Company in 1848.

Alitak; bay, indenting the southwestern end of Kodiak. Corruption of some native term obtained by the early Russians. The old Russian charts call the bay Yagektalik and the cape Alitok. Petrof has Kaniat (Alitak) bay. Also called Aluta and Alutak by Archimandritof in 1849.

Alitak; cape, the western point of entrance to Alitak bay, on western coast of Kodiak. Native name, from the early Russian explorers. Has been written Alihack, Alitack and Alutak.

Alitak; native village on the northern shore of Alitak bay, west shore of Kodiak. The Russian American Company map of 1849 shows an Aleut and a Russian settlement here called Kashukvag-miut, i. e., Kashukvak people.

Alituya, bay; see Lituya.

Aliuksuk, bay; see Pumicestone.

Aliutik, cape; see Trinity.

Aljaska, peninsula; see Alaska.

Allan; point, the eastern point of Halleck island, Nakwasina passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore, in 1897, after W. S. Allan, recorder in his party.

Allashook, river; see Alashuk.

Allen; creek, tributary to headwaters of Topkok river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Allen; glacier, and mountain (10,000 feet high) near the headwaters of the Tanana river. So named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after Maj. Henry Tureman Allen, U. S. A. Spurr has proposed to change this to Stoney glacier and mountain, after Lieut. Geo. M. Stoney, U. S. N., an Alaskan explorer.

Allen; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near the Arctic circle. Named Allenkakat by Allen, in 1885, the termination *kakat* meaning river. Has been written Allankakat, Allenkakat, and Allatna. See Kakat.

Almiralty, bay; see Yakutat.

Alonzo; point on the southern shore of Port Asuncion, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Alonzo by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Erroneously Alanzo.

Alpha; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

Alsek; river, in the St. Elias region, debouching between Lituya and Yakutat bays. Called Riviere de Behring by La Perouse in 1786, Alsekh by Tebenkof in 1849, Jones by the New York Times Expedition of 1886, and Harrison by the Coast Survey in 1890. Variouslly written Alseck, Alsekh, Altsekh, Alzech, etc. The above form, Alsek, was adopted by both the United States and the Canadian Boards on Geographic Names. The form Alseck, in the first report of the Canadian Board, was a typographical error.

Alsentia, bay; see Kaguyak.

Althorp; port, indenting the northwestern shore of Chichagof island, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Erroneously Altorp and Apthorp.

Altona, bay; see Lituya.

Altskh, river; see Alsek.

Altui, bay; see Lituya.

Alukeyak; hill or ridge (946 feet high) near the middle of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Aleut name, from Elliott, who writes it Ahlukeyak, and says it means a rough backbone. Also written Ahlu-cheyak.

Alutak, bay and cape; see Alitak.

Alzane; island, in Lynn canal, the northernmost of the Chilkat islands. Native name, obtained by Dr. Arthur Krause in 1882, who writes it Alzane.

Alzech, river; see Alsek.

Amagalik; cape, on the southwestern shore of Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Amagalikh.

Amagat; island (1,900 feet high), near the southern shore of Alaska peninsula at entrance to Morzhovoi bay. According to Lutke, quoting Kudiakof, the Aleut name is Amagadak. Tebenkof, who has been generally followed, calls it Amagat.

Amagul, bay; see Amugul.

Amak; island, off the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, near its western end. Once much frequented by walrus and known as Walrus island, though this name does not appear on maps. The Aleut name is Amiak (blood).

Amakagagvak; lake, near to and connected with Nushagak lake. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

Amakaktuli, cape; see Eagle.

Amaknak; cave, or hollow under Cave rock, Amaknak island, Captains bay, Unalaska. An ancient burying place of the Aleuts.

Amaknak; island, in Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Native name from Sarichef. Has also been written Amakhnak and Amoknak.

Amanat, point; see Hostage.

Amanka; lake, near the northern shore of Bristol bay, drained by the Igushak river. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898. Petrof, in 1880, reports its name to be Pogakhluk, while Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Kagata (source).

Amargura; cape, the southern point of San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Amargura (point of sorrow) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has also been written erroneously Amatgura.

- Amatignak**; island (1,921 feet high), the southwesternmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from early Russian explorers. Billings, 1790, has Amatignas, while Lutke has Amatignak and Amatyg-nak, which he says is the Aleut word for *chip*. Various written Ama-tiegnak, Amatignake, etc.
- Amatuli**; island, one of the Barren islands at entrance to Cook inlet. Native name, from the Russians.
- Amawak**; promontory, on the northern coast of Kukak bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from Langsdorf, 1805, who wrote it Amawack.
- Amber**; bay, on the southern coast of Alaska peninsula, north of Sutwik island. So named by the Russians from the reported occurrence here of amber. Bernstein (amber) bucht of Grewingk and Iantarni (amber) of the Rus-sians.
- Amber**; lake, on Unalaska island, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof, getting his information from the natives, says (I, 171): "There is, near Mokrovski bay, between the mountains above, a lake, which has an islet in the mid-dle, on the eastern precipitous shore of which excellent amber occurs."
- Amber**; small stream tributary to the estuary of the Nushagak river, from the east, near Etolin point. Named Iantar (amber) on Russian Hydrographic Chart 1455 (ed. of 1852).
- Ambler**; peak (3,058 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alex-ander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Dr. James M. Ambler, surgeon of the ill-fated Arctic expedition under De Long, 1879-80.
- Ambler**; river, tributary to the Kowak, from the north, near longitude 158°. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1890, after Dr. James M. Ambler, U. S. N., surgeon of the ill-fated Arctic expedition under De Long.
- Amchik*, point; see Eagle.
- Amchitka**; island (1,281 feet high), one of the principal islands of the Rat island group, western Aleutians. Said to have been seen by Bering, in 1741, and called St. Makarius. Its native name is Amchitka, which has been vari-ously written Amtatka, Amtchitka, Amschitka, etc.
- Amelia**; point, on the western shore of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Amelius**; point, on the southeastern shore of Kuiu island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- American**; bay, on the eastern shore of Dall island, at Howkan narrows, Alexander archipelago. Named Amerikanskaia by Etolin in 1833.
- American**; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the south, in the Eagle mining district. So named by prospectors in 1898.
- American**; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- American**; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- American**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- American**; range of mountains, on the mainland north of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- American**; river, tributary to Agiapuk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- American Mouth*, pass; see Kwikluak.
- Amerikanskaia*, bay; see American.
- Amherst**; glacier, tributary, from the east, to College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, 1899, after Amherst College.

the southern shore of
Tebenkof, 1849.

the southern shore of Beaver bay
from Sarichef, 1792. Veniaminof
wrote it Anuk (lightning). In
the world Anuk (lightning) is
without doubt the Anaguk creek of
the Fox Mountains as classified by Veni-
am. Cox, 1780, writes
Anukta, Anukta, Anukta, etc.

the Aleutian islands, between A
Amy Landing, Alaska. Island on the west, near the one h
west longitude and known to the

Anagaksik: village near the outlet o
Anagnak, Alaska. So named by Abercro
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Anan: bay, south of Blake island, indenting the southern shore of Bradfield canal,
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Anchor; mountain near Naas river, Portland inlet. So named by the British Admiralty.

Anchor; passage, in Behm canal, between Bell island and the mainland, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1894. Has also been called Anchorage pass.

Anchor; point, in Wrangell strait, Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Anchor; point, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet. So named, in 1778, by Cook, who lost an anchor here. Also called Laidennoj (icy), Jakorny (anchor), and Kasnatchin, a native name.

Anchorage; bay, about 12 miles from Tuliumnit point, indenting the southern shore of Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. It is the anchoring place for all the canneries in Chignik bay. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Anchorage; cove, in American bay, Kaigani strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882.

Anchorage; cove, in and near the mouth of Lituya bay, southeastern Alaska. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883 (p. 203).

Anchorage; point, on Hamilton island in Shakan bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Local name, published in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

Anchorage; point, the southern point of entrance to Pyramid harbor, Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Anchorage (Yakorni) by Lindenbergh in 1838. It is Sandy point of Meade in 1869.

Ancon; peak (3,300 feet high), on Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after the steamship *Ancon*.

Ancon; rock, at entrance to Glacier bay, Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. Named in 1891 or earlier after the S. S. *Ancon*.

Ancon, creek; see Ankau.

Anderson; bay, indenting the western shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. Its native name, says Veniamir *et al.*, 1840, is Iksiaktak (?burning). It is, at its head, divided into two arms, the southern one called Udamak and the northern one Naginak (sick).

Anderson, cape; see Northeast.

Anderson, island; see St. Lawrence.

Anderson; sunken rock, south of Sannak island. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Andreafski; fort or stockaded post established by the Russians on the right bank of the Yukon, near the head of the delta, in or about 1853. In August, 1855, the natives killed its two inmates. It has been variously written Andreafski, Andreaivsky, Andreievsky, i. e., Andrew's, etc. The place appears on the latest maps as Old Andreafski, and Andreafski appears at a new site 5 miles farther up the river.

Andreafski, river; see Clear.

Andreanof; group of islands in the middle of the Aleutian chain, extending from Segum pass on the east to (but not including) Amchitka on the west. These islands were first explored by Andreian Tolstyk with Peter Vasiutkin and Maxim Lazaref in 1761. Tolstyk owned the vessel which is usually called the *Andreian* and *Natalia*. Berg calls it the *Adrian* and *Natalia* (p. 53); Coxe, the *St. Andrean* and *Natalia* (p. 155), and Dall the *Andrean* and *Nathalia* (p. 302).

Coxe says: "The first certain account was brought by this vessel, the *St. Andrean* and *Natalia*, from whence they are called the Andreanoffskie ostrova, or the islands of 't. Andrean' (p. 155).

Ankachak; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, about 20 miles above Andreafski. Not given in the Tenth Census, 1880. In the Eleventh Census called Ankahchagmiut (population 103). By Raymond, 1869, by the Coast Survey, and by the Geological Survey called Ankachagamuk, an obvious error for Ankachagamut, *i. e.*, Ankachak people. Perhaps this place is identical with Kenunimik of a recent Coast Survey chart.

Ankau; creek, or inlet in the peninsula south of Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay. Named Estero del Ancau by Malaspina in 1791, after a Tlinkit chief. Dixon says Ancou means *friend or chief*. Spelled Ancau, Ancou, and Ankau.

Ankau; head, forming the eastern point of entrance to Ankau creek, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Called Punta Gorda (broad point) by Malaspina, in 1791, and Ankau Head by Harber in 1892.

Ankitaktuk; creek or river, tributary to the Kuskokwim from the north, near longitude 162°. Eskimo name obtained, in 1898, by Spurr and Post of the Geological Survey, from missionary J. H. Kilbuck. See also Kvichivak.

Anman; small stream, tributary to the Chilkat river near its mouth. Native word reported by Dr. A. Krause in 1882 as Anmā'n.

Anmer; point, the southern point of entrance to Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Annette; bay, indenting the northern end of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

Annette; island, the largest of the Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, after his wife, Annette Whitney Dall.

Annette; point, the southeasternmost of Annette island, Felice strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Annin; glacier, near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.

Annuk, river and village; see Atnuk.

Anoghta, island; see Amukta.

Anogok; Eskimo village, on the mainland shore just west of Kuskokwim bay, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him as Anogogmute, *i. e.*, Anogok people.

Anook, river; see Anuk.

Anowik; island (650 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Native name, obtained by Dall in 1874.

Ansley; island, in Swanson harbor, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Meade in 1869. Perhaps this is an error for Astley.

Anuk; river, tributary to the Stikine river, from the east, near the international boundary line. Native name, obtained by the Coast Survey. Has also been written Anook.

Anvaniek, river; see Anavinguk.

Anvik; Eskimo village, on the northern bank of the Yukon at mouth of the Anvik river. Here in January, 1834, Glazunof found a village of several hundred people. Population in 1880, 95; in 1890, 191. Late maps call the place Anvik mission. Raymond, 1869, calls it Anvic (American station). Has also been written Anvig and Anwig. A post-office, called Anvick, was established here in September, 1898.

Anvik; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, near longitude 160°. Explored by Glazunof in 1833. Called by the Russians Anvich, Anvig, Anvik, and sometimes Anwig.

Anvil, city; see Nome.

Anvil; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

Anvil; mountain (2,157 feet high), at the northern end of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Anvil; peak (1,050 feet high), just north of Nome, Seward peninsula. Local name, from Witherspoon, 1899.

Anvil Head; broad promontory forming the western point of entrance to Annette bay, Annette island, Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot, 1883 (p. 80).

Anvig, village; see Anvik.

Anxiety; point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Franklin, in 1826, in commemoration of his state of mind when there.

Anyaguk; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the south, near longitude 160°. Eskimo name, obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898.

Ape; point, on the southern shore of Revillagigedo island, near southern entrance to Behm canal. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Erroneously Cone Island point of British Admiralty chart 2431.

Aphoknak, island; see Afognak.

Apoka; river, tributary to Kuskokwim bay, between the Eek and Kanektok rivers. Called Apoga by Spurr and Post, who obtained this name from missionary J. H. Kilbuck in 1898.

Apokak; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, at mouth of Apoka river. According to Nelson, 1878-79, its native name is Apokagamate, i. e., Apokak people. In the Eleventh Census, 1890, it is called Ahpokagamiut.

Apollo; post-office established in May, 1899, on the south shore of Unga island, Shumagin group.

Apoon; mouth and pass, the northernmost in the Yukon delta. Called by Tebenkof, 1849, Abkun, and by later Russians, Apkun. Dall calls it Uphoon and the Coast Survey, Apoon, Aphoon, and Aphroon.

Apple; group of islands, in the northern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Sredni (middle) by Vasilief in 1809, and Iablochnie (apple) on later Russian maps where it is also written Iabloshnie. Thus it has been variously called Apple, Iablosh, Iablochnie, Middle and Sredni.

Apple, islands; see Watch.

Applegate; cove, indenting the southeastern shore of Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Mr. Samuel Applegate.

Appleton; cove, in Rodman bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore in 1895, after W. G. Appleton, a member of his party.

Apthorp, port; see Althorp.

Arboles; island, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de los Arboles (island of the trees) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Arboleda; point, the northwestern point of Suemez island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Arboleda (grove) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Arch; rock, near Sand point, Popof strait, Shumagins. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1872.

Arch; rock, on the western shore of Amaknak island, Captains bay, Unalaska. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1871. The rock is perforated.

Archangel Gabriel, fort; see Sitka.

Archer, creek or river; see Tonsina.

Archimandritof; rocks, in Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall in 1880, after Captain Archimandritof, of the Russian American Company.

Archimandritof, islands; see Geese.

Arctic; creek, tributary to Cripple creek, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. Erroneously Artic.

Arctic; mining camp, on the Koyukuk river, near the Arctic circle in longitude 153°. Called Arctic City by the miners in 1899.

Arden; point, the northeastern point of Admiralty island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Ariswaniski; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, about 25 miles above Andreafski. Name published by the Coast Survey, in 1899, as Ariswániski.

Arkell, lake; see Kusawa.

Arm; mountain (2,177 feet high), just west of Nakat inlet, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Armstrong; port, near the southern end of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Arre; rocks, off the southern shore of Hall island, Bering sea. Apparently so named by Elliott, in 1874, who says Arrie, a sea bird, the Murre, was so named by the Russians from its harsh cry Arra-arra. It is the *Uria lomvia arra* of some of the ornithologists. Sarichef says, "The aar, or *ara torda alca*, is the name of a Kamtschadale water fowl, of the species of the *Gagara (colymbus arcticus)* or water-hen. At Kola it is called Gegarka."

Arrecifes; point, on the mainland in Yakutat bay, opposite Port Mulgrave. Named Punta de Arrecifes (point of reefs) by Malaspina in 1791.

Arrecife, Punta del; see Reef.

Arriaga; passage, in the northern part of Bucareli bay. Named Bocas de Arriaga by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Arrowsmith, island; see Rat.

Arroyo Blanco; see White.

Arroyo de la Cruz; see Cross gulch.

Artelnof. On the rocky southwestern coast of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians, existed, in 1830, a small village named Artelnofskie. The bidarshik or foreman for the Krenitzin group lived here.

Arthur; peak (3,434 feet high), on the mainland, near Limestone inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.

Arthur; point, on Chichagof island, Peril strait, between Northern and Southern rapids, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Artic, creek; see Arctic.

Arucenas; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Dolores, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Arucenas by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Ascheeshna, river; see Fickett.

Ashby; mountains (5,200 to 5,500 feet high), east of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Ashiak; island, between Port Wrangell and Agripina bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

Ashington; range of mountains, between Portland canal and Observatory inlet. So named by Pender in 1868.

Ashink, lake, and village; see Aishihik.

Ashishik; cape, on the northern shore of Umnak island, near its eastern end. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

Ashivak; native village (population 46 in 1880), near Cape Douglas, Cook inlet. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880.

Ashmiahk, islet; see Aiktak.

Asiak, island; see Sledge.

Asiatchak, point; see Romanof.

Askinak. The Eleventh Census, 1890, includes an Eskimo village called Askingshamiut in the Kuskokwim district. Population 138. Not found on any map and its location unknown.

Askinuk; Eskimo village, on the southern shore of Hooper bay, Yukon delta. Native name, from Nelson, who visited it December 14, 1878, and was welcomed by its entire population of nearly 200 people.

Askinuk; range of hills or mountains, nearly 1,500 feet high, in the Yukon delta along the northern bank of Askinuk river. So called by Nelson in 1878.

Askinuk; river, in the Yukon delta, debouching into Hooper bay. Native name, from Nelson, who crossed it December 15, 1878.

Asko; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Yukon, below Anvik. Native name, from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Askhomute, i. e., Asko people.

Aslik; cape, the northern head of Inanudak bay, on the northern coast of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

Aspid; bay, indenting the northern shore of Unalaska, immediately east of Chernofski harbor. So called by Veniaminof, 1840.

Aspid; cape, on the northern shore of Unalaska, between Chernofski harbor and Aspid bay. Called Ammak by Sarichef, in 1792, which is Aleut for *night*. Veniaminof calls it Aspid (slate) and says (I, 169): "It obtained the name Aspid (slate) not from the presence of slate rock, but from a chief, who formerly dwelt near by and was so called by the Russians." The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Nellie Juan, presumably after the schooner *Nellie Juan* belonging to Mr. Samuel Applegate.

Aspid, islets; see Slate.

Asses Ears; mountain, south of Goodhope bay, Kotzebue sound, on Seward peninsula. So named by Kotzebue, in 1816, because "its summit is in the form of two asses' ears."

Asses Head; cape, on the northern coast of Unalaska, near Chernofski village. So named in a pencil memorandum on Sarichef's chart of 1792.

Assumption, port; see Asumcion.

Assurance, bay; see Disenchantment.

Astley, island; see Ansley.

Astley; point, the southern point of entrance to Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Aston; island, in Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Dixon entrance. Named by Nichols in 1881, after Chief Engineer Ralph Aston, U. S. N., a member of his party. Has also been called Wright island by Sheldon Jackson.

Astrolabe; point, on the mainland between Cross sound and Lituya bay. Named, in 1883, by Dall, after one of the French exploring ships under La Prouse.

Astronomical; point, the eastern point of entrance to Halibut bay, Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey.

Asuksak; islet, southwest of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Agugsiak. Perhaps it is from the Aleut word 'Asuk (kettle).

Asumcion; port, in Bucareli bay. Named by Maurelle and Quadra, in 1775, Puerto de nuestra Señora de la Asumcion. Published as Puerto de nostra Señora de la Asumcion in La Prouse's voyage, 1797. Copied by the Russians thus: "Nuestra Señora de la Asimsion" harbor. Also written Port Asuncion and Port Assumption.

At, island; see Attu.

Atakon, island; see Attu.

Ataku; island, one of the Necker islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name; reported by Vasilief in 1809. Has been written Atakou.

- Atayak**; mountain, at the headwaters of the Kanektok river, western Alaska. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in September, 1898. More exactly perhaps it might be written Ah-tah-ai-ak.
- Atcha*, island; see Atka.
- Atchaka*, island; see Middleton.
- Atcheredina*, point; see Acheredin.
- Atherton**; mountain (1,700 feet high), on south shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by the British Admiralty in 1884.
- Atka**; island (4,988 feet high), one of the principal islands of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from early Russian traders. Coxé calls it Atchu, and Cook, 1778, Atghka. Also written Atcha, Atchka, and Alcha.
- Atkins**; island (about 800 feet high), northeast of Little Konjuji island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872, after the fishing schooner *Minnie G. Atkins*. Erroneously Atkin.
- Atkritoi*, rock; see Discovery.
- Atkritoi*, rock; see Open.
- Atkroi-glaza*, rock; see Eye Opener.
- Atkulik**; island, near the entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Erroneously Atkunk.
- Atlin**; lake and river, northeast from Lynn canal. This name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Atmugiak**; creek, tributary to Kagati lake, from the east, near source of Kanektok river. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed near it September 7, 1898.
- Atna*, river; see Copper.
- Atnik**; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast at or near Point Belcher. Called Ataniek by Tikhmenief in 1861. The Eleventh Census map has Attanak and the text Atnik. Perhaps it is Pinoshuragin of Petrof, 1880, or Nunaria of Ray, 1885. See also Sedaru.
- Atniliak**. This is the native name of one of the smaller Shumagins, which one is not known. So given by Veniaminof and Lutke. Perhaps Aniliak and Animak are other forms of the same name.
- Atnuk**; river, and Eskimo village at its mouth, on the northern shore of Norton bay, Norton sound. Tebenkof, 1849, calls the river Atniek and Tikhmenief, in 1861, calls the settlement Atniek-miut. Petrof, 1880, writes it Atnuk. Erroneously Annuk.
- Atonisuk**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 50 miles above Rampart. Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Atonisonik. Petrof, 1880, wrote it Ahtonisuk. This may be identical with Ray river of Allen, 1885, and of recent maps. See Ray.
- Atrevida**; glacier, near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Atrevida (intrepid) by Russell, in 1890, after one of Malaspina's vessels.
- Atroic*, village; see Stebbins.
- Attanak*, village; see Atnik.
- Atten**; Eskimo village, near the headwaters of Buckland river. Its name is given by Dall, 1869, as Attenmut, i. e., Atten people.
- Attu**; island (3,084 feet high), the westernmost large island of the Aleutian chain of islands. Native name, from the early Russian explorers, which has been written At, Atako, Atakon, Ataka, Attak, Attou, Otma, etc. According to Petrof it is St. Theodore of Chirikof, in 1741, and according to Lutke, St. Abraham or St. Etienne of Bering, 1741.
- Atushagvik**; cape, in Shelikof strait, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, east of Katmai. Native name, from the Russians. Lutke, 1835, writes it Atouchagvik.

- Atutsak**; river, tributary to the Yukon from the south, just below its mouth. Native name was reported by Raymond, in 1869, as *Atmuk*. Allen, in 1885, wrote it *Atutsakulakushakakat*, and Peck, in 1891, wrote it *Atutsakulakushakakat*, while a recent Coast Survey chart has it *Atutsak*. See *Kakat*.
- Atwater**; creek, tributary to South Fork of Forty-mile creek. Published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Atwood**; island; see *Unalaska*.
- Aueruk**; creek, tributary to Norton bay from the northwest, between Kwiniuk rivers, Seward peninsula. Native name, from Blakeslee map of 1900, where it is spelled *Oweruk*.
- Augusta**; creek; see *Angoyaktoli*.
- Augusta**; glacier and mountain (13,918 feet high), in the St. Elias range, Alaska. Named in 1891, by Prof. I. C. Russell, after his wife. Has been called *Agusta*.
- Augusta**; point, the northeastern point of Chichagof island, Chathar archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Augustine**; bay, indenting the western coast of Quadra island, Priarchipelago. So named by Dall in 1883. Has since been called *Augustine bay*.
- Augustine**; cape, near the above. Named in 1775, by Maurelle.
- Augustine**; island, about 3,000 feet high, in Cook inlet. Named in 1778, by Cook. It is *Chernoburi* or *Chernabura* (black island) of the Russians.
- Auke**; cove, indenting the northern shore of Admiralty island, Stephen Alexander archipelago. Called *Auke bay* by Meade in 1868, after the tribe of Indians living near it.
- Auto**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 20 miles below its mouth of Kaiyuh river. Name from Coast Survey chart 3088 where it is called *Autokakat*, i. e., *Auto river*. Raymond, 1869, shows a trail leads to Unalaklik on Norton sound. Tikhonov, 1861, shows a village here (on the opposite bank of the Yukon) called *Tutaho*.
- Avatanak**; island (1,207 feet high), between Akutan and Tigalda of the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from the Russians. Has been written *Avatanok* and *Awatanok*. Apparently identical with *Avatanak* of Krenitzin and Levashev in 1768.
- Avatanak**; strait, separating Akun island from Avatanak and other islands, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof and Lutinof in 1828.
- Avinof**; cape, on the mainland southeast from Nunivak island, Bering sea. Presumably so named by Vasilief, in 1821, after Lieut. Alexander Avinof, member of his party. See also *Shoal Ness*.
- Avon**; islet, in McHenry anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Ayachagayuk**, village; see *Atchagayuk*.
- Ayachuk**, village; see *Atchuk*.
- Ayagh**, island; see *Adak*.
- Ayaghish**, volcano; see *Makushin*.
- Ayak**, island; see *Sledge*.
- Ayakhtalik**, village; see *Aiakhtalik*.
- Ayakulik**; island, off the west coast of Kodiak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Erroneously *Achulik*.

Ayakulik; river, on the west coast of Kodiak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Erroneously Ayakulih.

Ayalik, bay; see Aialik.

Ayalik, islands; see Chiswell.

Ayugadak, island; see Rat.

Ayutka; cape, in Aniachak bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, as published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

Azaik, island; see Aziak.

Azamis; cape, the eastern point of Little Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Name from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Azimis.

Aziachak, point; see Romanof.

Aziak, island; see Sledge.

Aziak; islet, southwest of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name from the Russians. Lutke says Tebenkof calls it Azki, but Tebenkof's chart XXVIII has Aziak. Has also been written Azik and, erroneously, Azaik.

Aziavik; river, tributary to Hagemeister strait on northern shore of Bristol bay. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who writes it Azvichviak.

Aziavik; Eskimo village, on northern shore of Bristol bay. Name from Petrof, 1880, who wrote it Aziavigamute, i. e., Aziavik people. Population in 1880, 132.

Azimuth; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by the Coast Survey.

Azimuth; point, on the northern coast of Kodiak, near Spruce island. Named Pelenga (magnetic azimuth) by Murashev, who in 1839-40 took bearings here.

Azki, island; see Aziak.

Azun; river, in the Yukon delta. Usually written Azoon. Native name, from Nelson, who crossed it in December, 1878.

Baby; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the west, near longitude 148° 30'. So named by prospectors in 1899.

Baby; creek, tributary to Squaw creek, from the south, in the Fortymile mining district. Prospectors' name, from Barnard, 1898.

Back; island, in Behm canal, near Betton island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1886.

Back; point, between Gwydyr bay and the mouth of the Colville river, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Franklin, in 1826, "after my excellent companion, Lieutenant [afterward Captain] George Back," R. N.

Backbone; mountain (2,525 feet high), on the mainland, near Revillagigedo channel. So named by Nichols in 1885.

Backhouse; point, on the Arctic coast near the international boundary. So named by Franklin, in 1826, after Mr. Backhouse, one of the under secretaries of state for foreign affairs.

Badger; bay, indenting the northern shore of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Bagial; cove, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto Bagial by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. On Sarichef's map called *cape Bagial*.

Bahia de las Islas; see Salisbury sound.

Baht; harbor, indenting the northern shore of Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians after Engineer Baht, of the steamer *Alexander*. Erroneously Bath harbor.

Baie de Monti; see Yakutat.

- Baikron;** creek, tributary to Kanektok river, from the north, near its northernmost bend. Native name (pronounced By-krón), obtained by Spurr and Post of the Geological Survey, who passed its mouth September 5, 1898.
- Bailey;** bay, indenting the mainland north of Revillagigedo island, Behm canal Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, in the *Coast Pilot* (p. 73). Erroneously Baily.
- Bailey;** harbor, in northern part of Belkofski bay, Alaska peninsula. Surveyed by Capt. George W. Bailey, U. S. R. M., in 1879, and named after him by the Revenue-Marine Service. Captain Bailey was lost overboard on the return voyage to San Francisco, October 16, 1879.
- Bailey;** sunken ledge, off Obernoi point, Port Levashef, Captains bay, Unalaska. Shown on the earliest charts, then omitted and rediscovered in 1872 by Silvanus Bailey, mate of the Coast Survey schooner *Humboldt*, for whom it is named.
- Bainbridge;** peak (3,467 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, Frederick sound. So named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Commodore William Bainbridge, U. S. N.
- Bainbridge;** port, at extreme southwestern corner of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Baird;** bank, off the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1890, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Baird;** canyon, tributary to Copper river from the west, just north of Miles glacier. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Prof. Spencer Fullerton Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Baird;** glacier, at head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Baird;** glacier, near headwaters of Lowe river, about 25 miles east of Valdez. So named by the Geological Survey after a prospector who, in the spring of 1898, lost his life while exploring it.
- Baird;** inlet, on the western coast of Alaska, northeast of Nunivak. So named by Petrof, in 1880, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Baird;** mountain, near Mt. Augusta, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Baird;** peak (3,260 feet high), on the northeastern coast of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Baituk;** creek, in western end of Seward peninsula, debouching a few miles southeast of Cape Prince of Wales. Eskimo name, which has been written Bituk and Botuk. Pronounced Bye-took. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Bajo Pamplona;* see Pamplona.
- Baker;** creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150°. So named by prospectors in 1899. Has also been called Nelson creek.
- Baker;** creek, tributary to Tanana river, right bank, about 60 miles above mouth of latter, near longitude 151°. So named by Allen in 1885. Apparently identical with Saklekageta of Petrof, 1880.
- Baker;** inlet, in Kasan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. This name was given by Dall, in 1880, to a supposed inlet indenting the southern shore of Kasan bay. When Clover surveyed Kasan bay, in 1885, and found the inlet did not exist he applied the name to a point near by.

- Baker**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, "after Marcus Baker, of the Coast Survey, engaged 1873-1881 in surveys and office work relating to Alaska."
- Baker**; mountain, on west bank of the White river, near latitude 63°. So named, in 1898, by Peters and Brooks, after H. B. Baker, a member of their party.
- Baker**; point, being the northwestern point of Prince of Wales island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Lieut. Joseph Baker, R. N., of Vancouver's party, who drew the maps in Vancouver's atlas. Has also been called North Point Baker.
- Baker**; point, on the southern shore of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Clover, in 1885, after Marcus Baker.
- Balaena**, island; see Ballena.
- Balandra**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Balandra (the sloop) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. See also Fish Egg.
- Bald**; mountains, near Taku river. Probably so called by the exploring parties of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1865.
- Bald**; ridge of mountains (2,241 feet high), east of Tangas harbor, on Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Bald**, cape; see Chacon.
- Bald Head**; promontory, on the northern side of Norton bay, Norton sound, Bering sea. So named by Cook in September, 1778. Quite recently it has been called Point Inglestat, and also Isaacs point, by the miners and prospectors. Some part of it was also called Point Enns by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition of 1867. Has also been written Bald-Head.
- Baldwin**; creek, tributary to Fish river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Local name, 1900.
- Baldy**; mountain, on east bank of the Kugruk river, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Ball**; group of islets, forming eastern part of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1879, after Col. Mottrom Dulany Ball, at that time collector of customs at Sitka.
- Ball**, island; see Aleutski.
- Ballast**; island, in Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1893.
- Ballena**; islands, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Ballena (the whale) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has been written erroneously Balaena and Balena.
- Bamdoroshni**; island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has been written Bamdorotchnoi. Has also been called Russian island. According to George Kostrometinoff, U. S. Court interpreter at Sitka, this is a corruption of the Russian Podorozhnie meaning *on the road*.
- Bamer**; creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Ban**; island, in Paramanof bay on the northwestern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Ban (? of baths) by the Russians. On a map by the Russian American Company, 1849, it is Bok (side) island.
- Bancas**, Bahia de las; see Disenchantment.
- Bancas**; point, the north point of entrance to Disenchantment bay, Yakutat bay. Called Punta de las Bancas (point of the banks or shoals) by Malaspina in 1791.
- Band**; cove, just south of entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.

Bander, bay; see Banner.

Bangor; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Banks; point, the north point of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. So named by Cook in 1778. Also erroneously Benkes.

Banks; port, an arm of Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Port Banks by Dixon in June, 1787, "in honour of Sir Joseph Banks." It is Zakritoi (closed) bay of Tebenkof and others.

Banks, port; see Whale bay.

Banner; bay, indenting the northern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Named by Lutke, about 1830, after the Dane Ivan Ivanovich Banner, long the Russian American Company's agent at Kodiak. Various written Baner, Bander, etc. Perhaps this bay is identical with Glubokoi (deep) of some charts.

Banner; creek, tributary to Nome river from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

Baptist, bay; see St. John Baptist and San Juan Bautista.

Bar; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1900. Has also been printed Barr.

Bar; point, on Revillagigedo island, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So called by Capt. W. E. George, a pilot in southeastern Alaska.

Baralof; bay, on the eastern coast of Unga island, Shumagin group. Called by Veniaminof, Vavilofskaia, and by Dall, in 1872, New harbor. Later it was called Baraloff bay and Barloff harbor. Apparently a corruption of Vavilof.

Barani, island; see Sheep.

Baranof; large island, in Alexander archipelago. Various written Baronoff, Baranov, Baranow, etc. Also called Sitka island. Named by Lisianski, in 1805, after Alexander Andreievich Baranof, then Governor of the Russian American colonies. It, with the adjacent islands, has been called the Baranof archipelago.

Baranof Packing Company; cannery, on Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago.

Baranovich; fishing station, at the head of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, established by Philip Baranovich in or about 1878. Various written Baronovitch, Baronovich, etc. See Karta.

Baranovich's bay; see Karta.

Baranow, island; see Baranof.

Barber; point, near Nuchek, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock in 1787.

Barca; point, on the western shore of Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Barca (boat point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Barclay; valley, on the eastern shore of Portland canal, back of Belle bay. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Bare; islet, near edge of flat in Port Krestof, Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Goloi (bare) by Vasilief in 1809.

Bare; island, in Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Goloi (bare) by Murashev in 1839-1840.

Bare; islet, in Funter bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

Bare; islet, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Bare; islet, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Either this or an islet near it was named Goloi (bare) by Lindenberg in 1838. There seems to be confusion of names here.

Bare; mountain, on the mainland of Alaska, east of Admiralty island. So named by the British admiralty in or about 1865.

Bare; point, on the eastern side of McClellan flats, at mouth of the Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Named Goloi (bare) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.

Bare; rock, about half a mile westerly from Sentinel rock in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name apparently derived from the descriptive phrase *golia kamennia ostrofki* (bare rocky islets), applied by Vasilief in 1809. The Passage islets in Sitka sound have also been called Bare islets.

Bare; rock, in Hawk inlet, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Bare; rock, in Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Goloi (bare) by Vasilief in 1809.

Bare; see Goloi and Naked.

Barigon; cape, on the western shore of Port Dolores, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. On La Perouse's copy (1798) of the Spanish map by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779, it bears the designation El Barigon.

Barlow; cove, in northern end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Whidbey, of Vancouver's party, in 1794. Also written Barlow's, Barlows, and erroneously Burflow.

Barlow; islets, forming the east side of Barlow cove, above. Also called Barlow islands. Named by the Coast Survey in 1884.

Barlow, mountain; see Lone.

Barlow; point, on east side of Barlow cove, above. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

Barnabas; cape, the eastern point of Sitkalidak island, on the southeast coast of Kodiak. Called by Cook, in 1778, cape St. Barnabas and also cape Barnabas. Has also been written Barnaba.

Barnard; island, in the Koyukuk river, near longitude 155° 30'. So named by Allen, in 1885, presumably after Lieut. J. J. Barnard, of H. M. ship *Enterprise*, who was killed by the Koyukuk Indians, February 16, 1851.

Barnett, cape; see Addington.

Barometer; mountain (2,310 feet high), near St. Paul, Kodiak. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey, in 1867, from its reputed power as a weather indicator. On the old Russian chart of 1809 it is called Ostraia (steep) mountain. Tebenkof calls it Skotnik (cow keeper).

Barometer; mountain, on the south side of Kuskokwim river, near longitude 157°. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

Barren; rock (20 feet high), in Dixon entrance, 7 miles south of Cape Northumberland. Called Barren rock by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

Barren, island; see Long.

Barren; islands, at entrance to Cook inlet. So named by Cook, in 1778, "from their very naked appearance." Also called Barren isles. *Islas Esteriles* of the Spaniards, *Bezploanie* (sterile) of the Russians, *Bareninseln* of the Germans, etc. *Peregrebni* of Tebenkof and Russian Hydrographic chart, 1378.

Barrie, island; see Strait.

Barrie; point, the southwestern point of Kupreanof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Mr. Barrie, a member of his party.

Barrier; group of islands, in southeastern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1899.

- Barrier**; two islands and numerous adjacent rocks and reefs in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So designated by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883. At high water they appear like two islands.
- Barrow**; point, the northernmost point of Alaska. So named by Beechey in September, 1826, after Sir John Barrow. Dease and Simpson, in 1837, called it Point Barrow or Cape North.
- Barry**; arm of Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after Col. Thomas Henry Barry, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A.
- Barry**; glacier, tributary to Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. Named Barry by Glenn in 1898, after Col. Thomas H. Barry, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A. Was also named Washington glacier by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, before the prior naming was published.
- Barter**; island, near Camden bay on the northern coast of Alaska, near the international boundary line. So named by Franklin, in 1826, on account of the annual trading carried on there between the natives.
- Bartlett**; cove, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by the pilot, Capt. W. E. George, in or about 1881.
- Bartlett**; point, between Surprise harbor and Murder cove, near the southern extreme of Admiralty island, at junction of Chatham strait and Frederick sound. So called in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 141).
- Bartlett**; point, on northwest shore of Whitney island, Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1891.
- Bartlett**; point, the westernmost point of Wales island, Dixon entrance. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bartolome**; cape, being the north point of entrance to Bucareli bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Maurelle, in 1775, Cabo de S. Bartholome, or cape of St. Bartholomew, which has appeared under various forms since, such as St. Bartolom, St. Bartolome, Bartholomew, etc. In 1778 Meares called it Adamson, and Lisianski, in 1805, called it Cheericoff or C. de St. Bartolome.
- Barwell*, point; see Resurrection.
- Basargin**; mountain, on mainland on north bank of Stikine river, near Popof glacier. Named Bassarguine by Hunter, in 1877, after Lieut. Vladimir Basargin, I. N., commanding the Russian corvette *Rynda*, which explored the Stikine in 1863.
- Base*, point; see Cliff.
- Basin**; creek, tributary to Klokerblok river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Basin**; creek, tributary to Melsing creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Basin**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Basket**; bay, on the eastern shore of Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Has been called Kakagin inlet. Its Indian name is Kook. The name basket was given by the Alaska Oil and Guano Company's employes at Killisnoo.
- Bass**; point, on south shore of Revillagigedo island, near entrance to Behm canal. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bassarguine*, mountain; see Basargin.
- Bat**; point, near head of George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Batan**; point, on west shore of Port Caldera, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Batan by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Batan is Spanish for *fulling-mill*.

Batareinnoi, island; see Battery.

Bates; pass, over Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Bates; rapids, in middle part of the Tanana river, central Alaska. So named by Allen, in 1885, after an Englishman of that name, who is reported to have descended the Tanana. Also called Bates Rapid.

Bath, harbor; see Baht.

Battery; island, between Whiting harbor and the western anchorage of Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Batareinnoi (battery) by Vasilief in 1809. It was once occupied by an earthwork, now obliterated.

Battery; islets, in southern part of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Lindenberg in 1838. They are the Clear islets of Meade in 1869.

Battery; point, on Seduction tongue on west shore of Chilkoot inlet, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, from its resemblance to an earthwork fortification. According to the Krause brothers its native name is Ketlrahtä. This point has been reserved for light-house purposes by executive order dated January 4, 1901.

Battery; point, the eastern head of Sarana bay on south shore of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by Veniaminof, about 1830, who describes it as a perpendicular cliff of volcanic rock, and the southernmost part of the island. Possibly identical with South Head of the Fish Commission, in 1888, which is in turn identical with cape Kaianak of Tebenkof, 1849.

Batza; mountains, village and river of central Alaska, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 154°. The native name is Batzakakat, as reported by Allen, in 1885, *kakat* meaning river. See Kakat.

Batzakakat, river; see Alashuk.

Batzulnetas; post, on north bank of the Copper river in latitude 62° 37'. Apparently a native name. Published by the Coast Survey in 1898. Has also been printed Batzulnatos.

Baum; cape, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula, west of the north end of Dolgoi island. Named by the traders after one of the employes of the Alaska Commercial Company. The name has also been applied to the northwesternmost point of Dolgoi island.

Bay; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Bay; group of four wooded islets, in American bay, near Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.

Bay; island in Koyukuk river near longitude 157°. So named by Allen in 1885.

Bay; islet on eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Bay; point, the northwestern point of Unga island, Shumagin group. Named Zaliva (bay) by the Russians. Lutke, 1835, calls it Tonkoi (narrow) point.

Bay; point, the western point of entrance to Farragut bay, Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879.

Bay of Islands, Adak; see Islands, Bay of.

Bay of Islands; see Salisbury sound.

Bay of Pillars; see Pillars, Bay of.

Bay of Starrigavan; see Old Harbor bay.

Bay of Waterfalls; see Waterfalls, Bay of.

Bay Point Knoll; mountain (2,108 feet high), on the mainland, near Bay point, the western point of entrance to Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Bayou; point, on the western shore of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Bazan; point, the south point of entrance to Port Bazan, Prince of Wales archipelago. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.

- Bazan**; port, on west coast of Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Visited by Caamaño in July, 1792, and named Puerto del Baylio Bazan. Has been called Bazan bay or harbor.
- Bazhi**; Eskimo village, on left bank of the Yukon, at upper mouth of the Innoko or Shagaluk slough. Name from Tikhmenief, 1861, who writes it Bazhigagat, i. e., Bazhi river.
- Basil**; point, on the northwestern coast of Montague island, the northeast point of entrance to Hanning bay, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Beacon**; rock, in entrance to Mole harbor, Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Beacon*, rock; see Makhnati.
- Bean**; island, in Dixon entrance just west of Cape Chacon. So named by Dall, in 1880, after Dr. Tarleton Hoffman Bean, of the Fish Commission.
- Bean**; ridge, on north bank of the Tanana, opposite mouth of the Tokhat river. Named, in 1898, by Peters and Brooks, after the first trader to establish a post on the Tanana. The post was at Harper bend, and here Mrs. Bean was murdered by the Indians.
- Bear**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Coghlan in 1884.
- Bear**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of Belkofski. Named Medvednikova (bear's) by the Russians, presumably from the abundance of brown bears found in its vicinity.
- Bear**; cape, the northern point of entrance to Bear bay, Alaska peninsula, near Belkofski. Called Medviednik (bear) by Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been called Middle point.
- Bear**; cape, the northwestern point of entrance to Port Etches, Prince William sound. Named Medviezhi (bear) by Chernof in 1830.
- Bear**; cove, indenting the northern shore of Silver bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. A stream tributary to this small bay was named Medviezhia (bear) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Bear**; cove, near the head of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So called by Dall in 1880.
- Bear**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.
- Bear**; creek, tributary to Resurrection creek, from the east, near Hope city, on Turnagain arm of Cook inlet. Prospectors' name, reported by Becker in 1895.
- Bear**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Bear*, creek; see Lime.
- Bear*, fort; see Khutsnu.
- Bear**; harbor, in Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Bear**; island, near or in Uyak anchorage, Uyak bay, northern coast of Kodiak. So called by Moser in 1899.
- Bear*, island; see Woewodski.
- Bear**; mountain, about 40 or 50 miles north, by compass, from Mount St. Elias. So named by Russell, in 1891, after the U. S. revenue cutter *Bear*.
- Bear**; mountain, on right bank of the Tanana river, near latitude 62°. So named by Peters in 1898.
- Bear**; river, tributary to the head of Portland canal. Apparently so named by Pender in 1868.
- Bear**; river, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Bear Bay**; island, in Bear bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Beardslee**; group of islands, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Rear-Admiral Lester Anthony Beardslee, U. S. N. Have also been called Sand islands.
- Beardslee**; group of islands, forming part of the Galankin group in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Rear-Admiral Beardslee. Has been erroneously printed Beardsley.
- Beardslee*, island; see Kayak.
- Beardslee**; river, on the mainland, tributary to William Henry bay, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Rear-Admiral Beardslee.
- Beaton*, island; see Betton.
- Beattie*, creek; see Slate.
- Beauclerc**; island, near the entrance to Port Beauclerc, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Also, erroneously, Beauclere. Named by Dall in 1879.
- Beauclerc**; mountain peak (2,500 feet high), on Kuiu island, near Port Beauclerc. So named by Helm in 1885.
- Beauclerc**; port, in Kuiu island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Also, erroneously, Beauclere.
- Beaufort**; bay, on the Arctic coast of Alaska, near the international boundary line. So named by Franklin, in 1826, after his friend, Capt. Francis Beaufort, R. N.
- Beaufort**; cape, on the Arctic coast of Alaska, near Cape Lisburne. Named, in 1826, by Beechey, "in compliment to Captain Beaufort, the present hydrographer to the Admiralty." Has also been written Bophor.
- Beautems*, cape and mountain; see Fairweather.
- Beaver**; bay, gulf or inlet indenting eastern shore of Unalaska island, eastern Aleutians. Named Bobrovoi (sea otter) by Sarichef in 1792. Sauer, 1802, has Bobrovoi guba or Bay of Otters; Langsdorf has "Sea-Otters bay of Cook, Sarichef, and others."
- Beaver**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest of the Shumagins. Named Bobrovoi (sea otter) by the Russians. The maps are confused in this locality. Perhaps this is identical with Otter bay of some maps.
- Beaver**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Named by the Russians Bobrovaia (sea otter).
- Beaver**; cove, just north of Cape Providence, in Port Wrangell, Alaska peninsula. So called by the Russians, before 1831, because parties of sea otter hunters from Katmai usually stopped there. Lutke calls it Port Bobrovoi (des loutres).
- Beaver**; creek, on Mary island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Beaver**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, near its mouth, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Beaver**; creek, tributary to Matanuska river, from the west, a few miles north of Knik river, Cook inlet. Local name, from Glenn, 1898.
- Beaver**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, a little below the mouth of the Tozi river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Beaver**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, near latitude 66°. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897. This may be the stream called Nocotocargut by the Western Union Telegraph Company explorers in 1867.
- Beaver*, islet; see Sea Otter.

- Beaver;** lake, between the headwaters of the Unalaklik and Yukon, draining into the latter. "An open tundra known as Beaver lake, as it is covered with water in the spring." Local name from Dall, 1866.
- Beaver;** mountain, near Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called Bobrovskoi (sea otter) by Lutke in 1836.
- Beaver;** mountain range, in central Alaska. Is so indicated on map of Alaska, published by Parliament in 1855. (Arctic papers III, 916.) Probably the Tanana mountains. The name also appears on a map issued by the United States General Land Office in 1869.
- Beaver;** point, the southern point of entrance to Shelikof bay, on western coast of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Probably named Bobrovie (sea otter) by Rikord in 1810.
- Beaver;** village, or native settlement on northern shore of and near entrance to Beaver bay, Unalaska. Called Bobrova and Bobrovo (sea otter) by Sarichef in 1792. In about 1830 it consisted of 4 huts (yourts) and 41 people. Its native name is Uguiung.
- Beavertail;** island, in Big Branch bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Becharof;** lake, on Alaska peninsula. The lake was named at an early day by the Russians after Becharof, a master in the Russian navy, who was at Kotliak in 1788. It has been variously written Becharoff, Betchareff, Bocharof, Bochonoff, Botcharoff, Rochanoff, etc. The Eekimo name appears to be Igiagiuk, or Ugiagwik, or Ugashik, etc. It has also been known as Tugat or Ninuan-Tugat, etc., while Agulogak of Sarichef is probably this lake.
- Becharof;** mountain, on Alaska peninsula. Name as above, recently applied.
- Becher;** point, the western head of Gwydyr bay on the Arctic coast, near Beechey point. This name has resulted from confusion. Franklin, in 1826, named a point near here Beechey. In 1837 Dease and Simpson transferred Franklin's name to another point a little farther east, viz, to the one here called Becher, and to Franklin's Beechey point they gave the name Berens. Later maps retain the name Beechey as applied by Franklin and give to *this* cape a new name Becher.
- Bechevin;** bay, in Isanotski strait, indenting the western end of Alaska peninsula. Called Port Betehevinskoi, by Lutke, in 1836. Named presumably after Bechevin, a wealthy merchant of Irkutsk Siberia, who in 1760 dispatched the largest vessel sent out, up to that time, to the Aleutian islands—the Gavril or Gabriel. The bay has also been called Isanotski.
- Bechevin;** bay, indenting the northern coast of Atka, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Apparently so named by Billings about 1790. On Billings track chart in Sauer's account it is Belshevinskoi. Named doubtless after the Irkutsk merchant Bechevin. Various written Betehevinskoi, Bichevina, etc.
- Bechevin;** cape, near Bechevin bay, on the north shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Betehevinskoi by Lutke, who seemingly took it from the pilot Ingenstrom.
- Beck;** hills, or mountains near junction of Fickett and Koyukuk rivers. So named, in 1885, by Allen, "in honor of Senator James B. Beck, of Kentucky. The Indians seemed to have no names for these."
- Beck;** point, in Hassler harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1883.
- Bede;** point, on the eastern side of entrance to Cook inlet. So named by Cook in 1778. "In naming this (Cape Bede) and Mt. St. Augustin, Captain Cook was directed by our calendar."

Bedennoi, islets; see Watch.

Bee; rocks (10 feet high), in southern entrance to Clarence strait, south of the Percy islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Beecher; pass, between Woewodski and Kupreanof islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Ensign Albert Morrison Beecher, U. S. N., a member of his party. It is Duncan passage of Meade in 1869.

Beechey; point, near mouth of the Colville river, Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. Named by Franklin, in 1826, after his friend, Capt. Frederic William Beechey, R. N. Called Berens by Dease and Simpson in 1837. Erroneously Beechy.

Beehive; creek, tributary to Budd creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Beehive; island, in southern entrance to Nakwasina passage, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Baker, in 1880, from its fancied resemblance, seen from the west, to the conventional straw beehive.

Beerig; see Bering.

Beerig's, bay; see Dry.

Behm; canal, in southern part of Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Maj. Magnus Carl von Behm, commandant of Kamchatka in 1779. 1779.

Behm; mountain (2,867 feet high), on the mainland, near southern entrance to Behm canal. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Behm; narrows or strait, in Behm canal, separating Bell and Revillagigedo islands. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Behring, Riviere de; see Alsek.

Behring; see Bering.

Belcaro; post-office, established in August, 1899. It is about 50 miles north of Valdes, Prince William sound.

Belcher; point, on the Arctic coast, between Icy cape and Point Barrow. So named by Beechey, in 1827, after Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Edward) Belcher, who accompanied him during his explorations here.

Belknap; islands, forming the eastern part of the Eckholms group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880, presumably after Capt. (afterwards Rear-Admiral) George Eugene Belknap, U. S. N.

Belkofski; bay, cape and village on south coast of Alaska peninsula. Named by the Russians, as early as 1835, and probably earlier. Derived from *bielka* (squirrel). Various written Belkoffski, Belkoffsky, Belkovsky, etc.

Bell; arm, in northern part of Behm canal, north of Bell island, below. So named by the Coast Survey in 1883.

Bell; island (2,500 feet high), in Behm canal, north of Revillagigedo island. Called Bell's island by Vancouver, in 1793, after a member of his party.

Bell; island, in entrance to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Helm, in 1886, after Lieut. John Arthur Bell, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Bell; river, tributary to Gwydyr bay, Arctic coast of Alaska. Named Bell's by Dease and Simpson in 1837.

Belle; bay, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So called by the Coast Survey.

Belle Isle, village; see Eagle.

Bellevue; river, in northernmost Alaska, tributary to Elson bay, near Point Barrow. Named Belle Vue by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, commemorating their pleasure at seeing the end of their exploratory journey from the Mackenzie river mouth to Point Barrow.

Belshewinskoi, bay; see Bechevin.

- Belt;** creek, tributary to the Kuzitrin river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Named from Brooks, 1900.
- Beluga;** mountain (3,500 feet high), near the head of Cook inlet. So named by Geological Survey in 1898.
- Beluga;** river, tributary to Cook inlet, from the north, near longitude 151°. Apparently a prospectors' name, given in 1896, and published in 1899.
- Ben;** lake, on Kenai peninsula tributary to Kaknu lake. May be identical with Second lake or Skilak lake. So called on Russian Hydrographic chart 1378, edition of 1847.
- Bence;** mountain (4,800 feet high), near the head of Klutina lake. So named Abercrombie in 1898, after Private Bence, of his party.
- Bench;** creek, tributary to headwaters of Sixmile creek, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Mendenhall, 1898.
- Bend;** mountain (5,000 feet high), on the east bank of Chandlar river, near latitude 68°. Descriptive name given by Schrader in 1899. There is a large lake in the river near this mountain.
- Bendel;** cape, the northwest point of Kupreanof island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1877, after Mr. Bernhard Bendel, formerly of Bremen, an Alaskan pioneer, to whom the early Coast Survey parties were indebted for valuable information and generous hospitality.
- Bendel;** island, between Big Koniugi and Nagai islands, Shumagin group. Named by Dall, after Bernhard Bendel, a trader in Alaska in 1871. Has also been called Morse island.
- Bendeleben;** mountain, north of Golofnin bay, Norton sound. Named in 1881 after Baron Otto von Bendeleben, who made explorations in this vicinity while a member of the Western Union Telegraph Exploring Expedition. Erroneously Berdeleben.
- Benham;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Rodman bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after Ensign Henry Kenne Benham, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Benjamin;** island, in southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Beardslee in 1880.
- Benkes,* point; see Banks.
- Bennett;** creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Named from Barnard, 1900.
- Bennett;** island, in the Arctic ocean, north of the New Siberian islands. Discovered by De Long, in 1881, and named by him, after Mr. James Gordon Bennett.
- Bennett;** lake, north of Chilkoot pass. Named by Schwatka, in 1883, after James Gordon Bennett. Has been erroneously written Bennet.
- Bennett;** town, at head of Bennett lake, the present terminus of the railroad from Skagway.
- Bentera;** island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Bentera by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Bentuck,* point; see Steele.
- Berdeleben,* mountain; see Bendeleben.
- Berens,* point; see Beechey.
- Berezhnoi,* island; see Caution.
- Berezorain,* cove; see Birch.
- Berg;** bay or inlet, on the southwestern shore of Glacier bay. So called in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 169).
- Berg;** lake, on the eastern border of Muir glacier. So named by Reid, in 1881, because of the large number of icebergs found floating in it that year.
- Bergman;** store or trading post, on the Koyukuk river, near the Arctic circle. Named by prospectors, in 1899, after its owner.

Bering; Several geographic features in and adjacent to Alaska have been named after Commander Bering, the pioneer explorer of northwest America. So applied the name has been variously spelled Behring, Bhering, Beering, etc. Nearly all are now agreed that the spelling should be that used by Bering himself, viz, Bering. Capt. Commander Ivan Ivanovich Bering, selected by the Tsar, Peter the Great, for the work of exploring eastern Asia and western America, was the son of Jonas Svendsen by his second wife, Anne Pedersdatter Bering, and was born at Horsens, in Jutland, in the summer of 1681. On his mother's side he was descended from the distinguished Bering family which, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, flourished in various parts of Denmark, and included a number of ministers and judicial officers. Baptized the 12th of August, 1681, he received the baptismal name Vitus Jonassen Bering. On entering the Russian navy, however, he took, as was the custom of the Danish and Norwegian officers serving in Russia, a new or Russianized form of name. This form is Ivan Ivanovich Bering. The name Ivanovich is an exact translation of Jonassen; in English, Johnson or John's son. All the Russian and Danish records agree as to the spelling of the family name; both in Danish and in Russian it is Bering. His autograph is always Bering.

The insertion of an *h* in the name, giving the form Behring, appears to have been made in Germany.

In 1748 was published Harris's Collection of Voyages, in two folio volumes. In the second volume, pages 1016–1041, is contained "A distinct account of part of the northeast frontier of the Russian Empire, commonly called the country of Kamschatka or Kamschatska, including the voyages of Captain Behring for discovering toward the east, etc., collected from the best authorities, both printed and manuscript." This account was prepared by Dr. Campbell, who made use of the form Behring. From this it may be inferred, as pointed out by Mr. William H. Dall, that Dr. Campbell did not have access to original documents, but got his material from German sources or from German translations of the original. As Harris's Voyages is an elaborate work, long accepted as a standard, the use of the form Behring gained wide adoption among English-speaking people. That the form Bering should be adopted, however, appears (1) because it is the form always used by Bering himself, by his ancestors for five generations at least, and by his descendants; (2) because it is the form almost, though not quite, universally adopted in all non-English works, and (3) because even in English works it is gradually superseding the form Behring.

On this subject see note by Dr. T. N. Gill in report upon the condition of affairs in Alaska, by H. W. Elliott, Washington, 1875, p. 246; also in report on the seal islands of Alaska by same, pp. 151–2, this being contained in Tenth Census of the United States, Washington, 1884.

For information touching Bering and his family see Vitus J. Bering og de Russiske opdagelsesrejser fra, 1725–1743, af P. Lauridsen, 12mo, Kjøbenhavn, Hegel & Søn, 1885, pp. 4–6. See also translation of same, entitled, Russian Explorations, 1725–1743, Vitus Bering, the discoverer of Bering Strait, by Peter Lauridsen, etc., translated from the Danish by Julius E. Olson, 12mo, Chicago, Griggs & Co., 1889, pp. ix, xii, 10, 11. See also note on Bering's name by W. H. Dall in The National Geographic Magazine, 8°, Washington, 1890. Vol. II, No. 2, p. 122.

The Encyclopedia Britannica, ninth edition, has Behring's Island and Behring's Strait. Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia, New York, 1877, has Behring or Beering (Vitus). The American Cyclopædia, 1883, vol. 2, p. 480, has Behring or Bering (Vitus). Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, New York, 1887, vol. 1, p. 245, has Vitus Bering.

Bering, bay; see Yakutat.

Bering; glacier, between Mount St. Elias and the Copper river. So named by the Coast Survey in 1880.

Bering, haven; see Controller bay.

Bering; island, one of the Commander group, Bering sea. Bering died and was buried here December 8, 1741.

Bering, river; see Alsek.

Bering; sea, between Alaska and eastern Siberia. First so called after Command Bering, by Captain Golofnin, in 1822. Before this date it was for the most part called the Sea of Kamchatka (variously spelled). On a very old map it is called the Mer d'Orinante and on another the Sleepy sea. It has also been called the Sea of Otters (Bobrovoi) and also the Sea of Alaska (variously spelled) or Aleutian sea. Also the Eastern (or Pacific) ocean. For very full account of this name see Fur Seal Arbitration.

Bering; strait, separating Asia from North America. Various names for straits, and also variously written sometimes in the possessive form as Bhering, Behring, Beering, etc. As early as 1572, it is shown on a map with the name Streets de Anian. Cook, in 1778, called it Bhering's strait.

Bering; village, on the eastern shore of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Named from Brooks, 1900. Locally called Bering City.

Bernard; creek, tributary to the Tonsina river from the southeast. Name from Gerdine, 1900.

Berners; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794.

Bernstein, bay; see Amber.

Berry; arm, of Port Frederick, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot of 1883, p. 192.

Berry, inlet; see Tenakee.

Berry; island, in Kasan bay, Prince of Wales group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1886.

Berry; island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Yagodnoi (berry) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Johtson island.

Berry; knoll (894 feet high), east of Tanagas harbor, on Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Called Berry Knoll by Nichols in 1883.

Berry, passage; see Tenakee.

Berry; peak (2,500 feet high), on Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by the United States Navy in 1881, after Lieut. Robert Mallory Berry, U. S. N., whose party was the first to land upon this island.

Berry; point, the end of a sandy shoal forming the northernmost point of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Named after Lieut. Robert M. Berry, U. S. N., who discovered it in 1881.

Bertha; glacier, on the mainland near the head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Besboro; island, in eastern part of Norton sound, Bering sea. Named Beshorog by Cook in September, 1778.

Besimenny, cape; see Nameless.

Bessie; peak (4,130 feet high), in the northern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Becharoff, lake; see Becharof.

Becherinskoi, bay, cape, etc.; see Bechevin.

Bethel; mission (Moravian), on the lower Kuskokwim near or at the native village Muntrelega; founded by the missionaries William H. Weinland and John H. Kilbuck in 1885.

Betrug, cape; see Deceit.

Bettles; river, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Named by the miners, in 1899, after Mr. Bettles, of the firm Pickarts, Bettles & Pickarts, owners of the post Bergman.

Betton; cape, on the western coast of Betton island. Called Betton Head by the Coast Survey in 1886.

Betton; island, in the northern entrance to Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Mr. Robert Betton, one of his party, who was wounded in a fight with the natives. The name occurs several times in Vancouver's text, but in the atlas is erroneously Beatons. This erroneous form has been widely copied.

Between; cape, between Spruce and Inner Spruce cape, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Promezhutochnie (between) by Murashev in 1839–40.

Between; mountain (1,526 feet high), near Tamgas harbor, on Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

Beziemiannoi, islet; see Nameless.

Bezplodnie, islands; see Barren.

Bhering; see Bering.

Bibb; shoal, in the entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass, in 1881, perhaps after one of the Coast Survey vessels.

Bibora; reef, off the northern end of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Bibora by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779. Apparently intended for *la bibaro* (beaver).

Bichevina, bay; see Bechevin.

Bieli; rock, near Middle island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Bielo (white) by Vasilief in 1809. Called White by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 140). Erroneously Beloi.

Bieli, rock, Chatham strait; see White.

Big; boulder, near Danger point in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in 1881.

Big; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the east, near longitude 149°. Prospectors' name, given in 1899.

Big; creek, tributary to Grouse creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Big; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Big; island, at entrance to Deep bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Bolshoi (big) by Vasilief in 1833.

Big; island, in the Yukon river just below the mouth of Melozi river. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Big, island; see Big Gavanski.

Big; lake, in northern part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Elliott, 1874, calls it Great lake. According to Elliott, its Aleut name is Mee-sulk-mah-nee, i. e., *very shallow*.

Big; mountain (8,750 feet high), on the mainland, east of the Stikine river and near the international boundary. So called on recent Coast Survey charts.

Big; rock, at entrance to Afognak bay, Kodiak group. Named Bolshoi (big) by Murashev in 1839–40.

Big Arrow, bay; see Big Branch.

Big Black, river; see Rat.

Big Branch; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Bolshoi strelka (Big arrow or Big off-shoot) by the Russians. Has been called Great Strelki bay; also Bolshoi Rukav (big sleeve).

- Big Branch;** rock, off Big Branch bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Big Diomede;** island (1,759 feet high), the westernmost and largest of the Diomede islands, Bering strait. It is the easternmost land of eastern Siberia, Asia. For name of the group see Diomede. Commonly known as Big Diomede. Sauer, 1802, calls it Inalin and Inellen; Lutke has Inalik, while Beechey, 1830, has Ratmanoff (Noo-nar-book). Tebenkof, 1849, has Imaklit, while Nordenskjöld has I-ma-ltn. Beechey, 1826, says that he transferred to this island the name Ratmanoff, which had been bestowed upon the supposed discovery of Kotzebue.
- Big Fort;** islet, on southeastern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Bolshoi Krieposti (Big fort) by the Russian American Company in 1848.
- Big Four;** creek, tributary to Koksuktaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Big Gavanski;** island, one of the Gavanski group, immediately in front of Starrigavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gavanski Bolshoi (big harbor) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Big island and Gavanski island.
- Big Goose;** island; see Goose.
- Big Hurrah;** creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Big Ikiut;** river; see Niukluk.
- Big Iliazhek;** island; see Outer Iliasik.
- Big Koniuji;** island, one of the Shumagin group. Named by the Russians Boleboi Koniuzhi, a word derived from Koniuzhka, the *crested auk*. Also written Konioujii, Koniugi, etc. See Koniuji.
- Big Lake.** A region of flat country abounding in lakes, between the lower Yukon and the Kuskokwim rivers, was, as early as 1878 and probably earlier, known to the fur traders as the Big Lake country.
- Big Rose;** island, one of the Opasni islands in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Coghlan, in 1884, doubtless after the little steamer *Rose*.
- Big Whitefish;** island, in the Yukon river, at the Palisades. Called Big White Fish island by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Bill;** point, the north point of Whitney island, Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Billy;** creek, tributary to Hicks creek, from the north, near longitude 147° 30'. Local name from Glenn in 1898.
- Bingham;** the northwestern point of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794. Tebenkof calls it Takhanis, while Cook and La Perouse call it Cape Cross. Vancouver located Cape Cross seven miles from this.
- Bingo;** mountain, in northern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Biorka;** cape, the northeasternmost point of Biorka island near Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called Burka by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Biorka;** island, near the east end of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Its Aleut name is Siginak (braided, curled), which Sauer wrote Sithanak. Sarichef, in 1792, called it Spirkin; Veniaminof has Borka or Spirkin, while Lutke says Spirkine, otherwise called Borka. Now commonly written and pronounced Biórka. Erroneously Burka. It is from the Norwegian Bjerk Ö, or Swedish Björk Ö, meaning *Birch island*.
- Biorka;** island, the northwesternmost of the Necker islands, at entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. It is South island of Lisianski in 1805.

- Biorka**; sunken reef, in Sitka sound, westward from Biorka island. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883. Has also been called Biorka rock.
- Biorka**; village (population in 1890, 58), on the eastern end of Biorka island, eastern Aleutians. Has been written Borka and Burka. Its native name, according to Veniaminof, is Ugiú-ug, but Sauer, 1790, says it is called Sidankin, while Sarichef, in the same party with Sauer, has Sedanka and Sedanki.
- Biougam**, island; see Bushy.
- Birch**; cove, east of Pyramid island, Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. Named Berezovaia (birch) bay by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.
- Birch**; creek, tributary to Big Four creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Birch**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 15 miles below the mouth of Tozi river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Birch**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, a little below Fort Yukon. Named by traders of the Hudson Bay Company. Its Indian name is reported to be Tohwun-nukakat. Either this creek, or the one next below it, is Nocotocargut of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1867.
- Birch**; lake, near Tetling river, between the Copper and Tanana rivers. So named by Lowe, in 1898, after Stephen Birch, a member of his party.
- Birch Creek**; trail, from the Tanana river, near longitude 147°, to the headwaters of Birch creek. Local usage. Apparently identical with Circle City trail of some maps.
- Bird**; cape (1,008 feet high), at western end of Amchitka island, western Aleutians. Lutke says the Aleuts call it Satanna, i. e., des oiseaux (of birds). The Russians called it Ptichie (bird) cape.
- Bird**; cape, on southern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Ptichie (bird) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Bird**; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm, Cook inlet, from the north, opposite the mouth of Sixmile creek. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1900.
- Bird**; island, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.
- Bird**; island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak island. Named Ptichie (bird) by the Russians in 1809.
- Bird**; island, in southern part of the Shumagin group. Named Ptichnie or Ptichnoi (bird) by the early Russians. Has also been written Petitski and Ptitchny.
- Bird**; island, off south shore of Ikatan island, near east end of Unimak island. Named Ptichie (bird) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Bird**; rock, in eastern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name from the Coast Survey, 1899.
- Bird**; rock, in Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bishop**; point, the western point of entrance to Taku inlet, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Originally named Salisbury by Vancouver, in 1794, after the Bishop of Salisbury. The name Salisbury having been accidentally transferred to a point about 3 miles farther west, the name Bishop was given to the point by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 171).
- Bissell**; lake, tributary to Chuitna river, near the head of Cook inlet. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Bituk**, creek; see Baituk.
- Bitzla**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 157° 30'. Part of a native name reported in 1885 by Allen, who has Bitzlatoilocta on his map and Bitzlatoilócta in his text.

- Black**; bluffs, east of St. Paul village, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Apparently a local descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Black**; cape, forming the eastern head of Driftwood bay on the southern shore of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Named Chornoi (black) by Kuritzien in 1849.
- Black**; cape, on northern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Chernoi or Chornoi (black) by the Russians as early as 1848. Has also been written erroneously Torno. Presumably a descriptive name.
- Black**; cape, on southeastern coast of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Chernie (black) by Murashev, 1839-40.
- Black*, cape; see Newenham.
- Black**; glacier, in the Mt. St. Elias region near Disenchantment bay. Descriptive name, given by Russell in 1890.
- Black**; island, in Behm canal, northwest of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Black**; islet, in Revillagigedo channel, north of the southern entrance to Behm canal. So named by Nichols in 1883. Descriptive term.
- Black**; lake, near Black peak on Alaska peninsula. So called by Petrof in 1880.
- Black**; mountain (5,130 feet high), in the Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Muir in 1882.
- Black**; mountain (1,883 feet high), in the southern part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Black**; mountain (5,000 feet high), northeast of Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Black**; peak on Alaska peninsula, northwest of Chignik bay. Named Chornaia (black) by Tebenkof in 1849. Also called Black volcano.
- Black**; point, on northern shore of Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- Black**; point, the southwesternmost point of Sitkalidak island, Kodiak group. Descriptive name, given by Tanner in 1888. It is Miesofski or Miesof of Tebenkof and Mizofek of Archimandritof, 1849.
- Black**; reef, in Port Frederick west of Green island, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Black**; river, in the Yukon delta, called by Dall Kipniuk or Black. Russian Hydrographic chart 1455 (edition of 1852) calls it Kipnaiak and late Coast Survey charts Kripniyuk. Nelson says the native name is Kipniaguk, spelled Kipniuk on most maps, and shows it as a river distinct from and to the north of Black river. It is Naulchi river of Tebenkof, 1849.
- Black**; rock (150 feet high), east of Crooked island, in the Walrus island group, Bristol bay. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Black**; rock (25 feet high), in Revillagigedo channel, south of entrance to Boca de Quadra, Alexander archipelago. Presumably a descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883.
- Black**; rock, in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago, less than a mile westerly from Sentinel rock. This may be the Makhnak or the *golia kamennaya ostroki* (bare rocky islets) of Vasilief in 1809. The early and later representation and nomenclature here is confused.
- Blackbird**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Drozdof (blackbird) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Blackburn**; mountain (16,140 feet high), near the Copper river. Named by Allen, in 1885, after Hon. Joseph Clay Styles Blackburn, of Kentucky.
- Blackburn**; river, tributary to the Copper, from the east, a little south of latitude 62°. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

- Black Crag**; peak (5,895 feet high), on the mainland, about 8 miles south of the Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Black Crook**; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Black Diamond**; creek, tributary to headwaters of Mission creek, in the Eagle Mining region. Local name, published in 1899.
- Black Head**; point, on the eastern shore of Dease inlet, Arctic coast. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.
- Black River**; settlements. The Eleventh Census, 1890, speaks of the Black River settlements in the Yukon district. I suppose this refers to Eskimo villages along the Black river in the Yukon delta.
- Blackstone**; bay and glacier, in Prince William sound, opposite Port Wells. Named in 1899 after a miner who lost his life there "a few years ago."
- Blackthorn**; peak (4,010 feet high), on the western shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Black Thorn by Reid in 1896.
- Blaine**; bay, a small bight in Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Hon. James Gillespie Blaine.
- Blaine**; point, on the mainland, near north end of Pearse canal, southeastern Alaska. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after Hon. James G. Blaine.
- Blaine**; point, the western point of entrance to Blaine bay in Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Hon. James G. Blaine.
- Blake**; channel, separating southern part of Wrangell island from the mainland, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, after Prof. William Phipps Blake, of New Haven, Conn., who made explorations in this region in 1863.
- Blake**; island, at junction of Blake channel and Bradfield canal. Named Ham by Snow in 1886, and Blake by Nichols in 1891.
- Blaker*, point; see *Blaquiere*.
- Blanche**; white rock (10 feet high), in Ernest sound, between Etolin and Deer islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Blank**; inlet, indenting southeastern coast of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Blank**; two islets, at entrance to Blank inlet, above.
- Blanquizal**; point, on west coast of Prince of Wales island. Named by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779, and first published by La Perouse, in 1798, as Pta. del Blanquizal. Also has been written *Blanquisal*. *Blanquizal* is Spanish for *piperlay*.
- Blaquiere**; point, the southeastern point of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. By the Russians written *Blaker*.
- Blashke**; island, one of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, after Dr. Edward Leontief 'Blashke, surgeon on the ship *Nikolai*, Capt. A. K. Etolin, commanding, 1839-1841. Has also been written *Blaschke* and *Bloskhe*.
- Blossom*, point; see *Blossom*.
- Blatchford**; creek, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in National Geographic Magazine in 1900.
- Bligh**; island, in Prince William sound. Named Bligh's island, by Vancouver, in 1794. Has also been written *Blighs*.
- Blind**; island, near mouth of Blind river, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- Blind**; passage, between Black island and Hasler island, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Blind*, inlet or passage; see *Tenakee*.
- Blind**; point, near mouth of Blind river, Mitkof island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Called *Blind Passage* point by Nichols in 1881.

Blind; river, in Mitkof island, tributary to Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Before this region was explored it was supposed that a choked or obstructed passage existed here and connected with Blind slough, on the south shore of Mitkof island. Lindenberg, in 1838, calls it *Sukhoi pralif* (dry strait). Meade, in 1868, has Blind passage, said to lead to Clarence strait. This supposed channel which has been variously called Dry or Blind passage or channel does not exist.

Blind Slough. An indentation of the southern shore of Mitkof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago, was, prior to the surveys by the Coast Survey, supposed to connect with Blind passage in Wrangell strait. The western part of this supposed (but non-existent) Blind passage is now known as Blind river and its southern end, Blind slough.

Blizhni; point, on northern shore of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Blizhnie (near) by Tebenkof in 1849. Has also been called Blitzhni and Nearer.

Block; island, in Tlevak narrows, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.

Blosheke, island; see Blashke.

Blossom; cape, on eastern shore of Kotzebue sound, opposite Cape Eapenberg. So named by Beechey, in 1827, after his ship *Blossom*.

Blossom; island, a rocky mass, protruding through the Malaspina glacier in the St. Elias region, was found by the National Geographic Society exploring party, of 1890, to be covered with flowers and accordingly named Blossom island.

Blossom; point, the end of a sandy shoal on southwestern shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881. Erroneously Blossom point.

Blossom; shoals, off Icy cape, Arctic ocean. Described by Beechey, in 1826, and named by him after his ship. In September, 1889, Commander C. H. Stockton, of the U. S. S. *Thetis*, erected a beacon on Icy cape to mark the beginning of Blossoms shoals.

Blue, island; see Crow.

Blue; point, on eastern shore of Portland canal. Descriptive name given by Pender in 1868.

Blue Fox; bay, indenting the northern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians.
• Named Pestsovaia (blue fox) by Ingenstrem about 1830.

Bluestone; river, tributary to Tuksuk channel, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Bluff; cape, on the eastern shore of Kizhuyak bay, Kodiak island. Named Otrubistoi (bluff) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Bluff; cape, the northernmost point of Dolgoi island, near Belkofski. Named by Dall in 1880.

Bluff; cape, the southwestern head of Afognak bay, Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Otrubistoi (cut around, i. e., abrupt, perpendicular, bluff) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Bluff; creek, tributary to American creek from the east in the Eagle mining region. Local name obtained by Barnard in 1898.

Bluff; island, in entrance to Shipley bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Dall in 1879.

Bluff; island, one of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.

Bluff, island; see Buyan.

Bluff; islet, on the southeastern edge of the Sandman reefs northeast of Sannak. So called by Dall in 1880.

Bluff; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So called by Pender in 1868.

- Bluff**; point, on the northern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Descriptive name given by Dall in 1880.
- Bluff**; point, on the northern shore of Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Bluff**; point, on the right bank of the Yukon, about 20 miles below Nulato. So called on recent maps.
- Bluff**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Bluff**; point, the northeastern head of Kootznahoo roads, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Name published, in 1881, on United States Hydrographic chart 882.
- Bluff**; point, the northern point of entrance to Wachusett cove, Freshwater bay, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- Bluff**; point, the western point of entrance to Yes bay, Cleveland peninsula, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bluff**; settlement, at mouth of Daniels creek, Seward peninsula. Locally called Bluff City.
- Blume**; creek, tributary to Johnston creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Blunt**; mountain, on eastern shore of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Blunt**; point, in Wrangell strait, near its northern end. Named by Lindenberg, in 1838, Zhila (vein or lode), and a place about 1 mile farther north was named, also by Lindenberg, Tupoi (blunt) point. This Blunt point of Lindenberg was, in 1869, called Cone point by Meade and, in 1881, Turn point by Nichols, by which name it is now known. This name Blunt is now applied to Lindenberg's Zhila point.
- Blunt**; point, on the western shore of Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by Dall in 1880.
- Blunt**; point, the northern point of entrance to Letnikof cove, Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Tupoi (blunt) by Lindenberg in 1838. Name obsolete.
- Blying**; sound, or open bay, on the southeastern shore of Kenai peninsula. According to Vancouver, it was so called by the Russians, before 1794, and called by Portlock, in 1787, Port Andrews. Also written Blyings and Blying's and canal Blyings.
- Boat**; channel, in Red bay between Danger island and Prince of Wales island. So called by the Coast Survey in 1888. May not be intended for a name, but only designed to indicate that here exists a channel for boats.
- Boat**; harbor, a little west of Golofnin bay on northern shore of Norton sound. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Boat**; harbor, in Peninsula ridge at south end of Revillagigedo channel. Visited but not named by Vancouver, in 1793, who describes it as "a very commodious well-sheltered little cove about half a league to the westward of Cape Fox."
- Boat**; harbor, on western coast of Lynn canal, just north of St. James bay. Described in Coast Pilot as "a boat harbor" and on Coast Survey chart 8300 (edition of 1893) called Boat harbor.
- Boat**; rock, in Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Boat**; rock, in entrance to Nakat inlet, near Cape Fox, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Boat Extreme**. This name was given by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, to the westernmost point reached by them, by boat, in their journey from the McKenzie river mouth to Point Barrow.

- of the head of Barataria. Named by Maurelle in 1791.
- Barataria and Tanager were later.
- Barataria.
- Barataria.
- Barataria. Barataria island, the southern
- Barataria. Named Bohrov.
- Barataria.
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- Barataria. Alexander archipelago.
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- Barataria. part of Bucareli bay, where t
- Barataria. appears to have intended the commem
- Barataria. inlets would seem to be the meani
- Barataria.
- Barataria. explored inlets on the north shore of Bucar
- Barataria. were so designated by Maurelle and
- Barataria.
- Barataria. east of Frederick sound. Alexander and
- Barataria. Thomas in 1887.
- Barataria. Three Island bay, on south shore of Unala
- Barataria. by the Fish Commission in 1888. It
- Barataria. Tolstokof, 1849, and Alexander of the Ca
- Barataria.
- Barataria. Port Snettisham. Stephens passage. Alexander
- Barataria. named by Thomas in 1888.
- Barataria. St. Paul Island. Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called
- Barataria. by the Coast Survey. H. W. Elliott calls it Bogaslov
- Barataria. Bogaslov or Bogaslov, indefinite in its application to the
- Barataria. perhaps, due to the fact that the pious Russians, immediately
- Barataria. at Zapadni, in 1787, ascended the hill and erected a huge
- Barataria. cross thereon.
- Bogoslov: volcanic island, in Bering sea, about 25 miles north of the western end
- Bogoslov: of Unalaska. This island rose from the sea May 18, 1796. St. Johns Day,
- Bogoslov: and received from the Russians the name Joanna Bogoslova, or John the
- Bogoslov: Theologian's island. It has been called Bogoslov, Johann Bogoslov, St.
- Bogoslov: Jean Bogosloff, etc. Its native name, according to Grewingk, is Agas-
- Bogoslov: chagoch, or, as it may be written, Agashagok. In 1883 a new volcanic
- Bogoslov: island rose near this one, which is accordingly now called Old Bogoslov.

- hemian**; range of mountains (2,000 to 2,500 feet high), on the north shore of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- idarkin**; island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Boidarka and Hawley. It is a corruption of *bidarka*, the Aleut name of their skin canoe.
- il**, cape; see Mohican.
- oil**; creek, tributary to Skookum river, near its source, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- oise**; creek, tributary to Coal creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- lok**, island; see Ban.
- told**; cape, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. Named Stolb (pillar) by the Russians, and usage divided between Pillar and Bold. Descriptive name.
- Bold**; cliff, on northeastern shore of Hood bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, said to have been given by Meade in 1869.
- Bold**; island, in Revillagigedo channel, northeast of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Boldrin**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bolimo**, rocks; see Surf.
- Bolles**; inlet, indenting western shore of Long island, Kaigani strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, U. S. N.
- Bolles**; ledge in Ward cove, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named after Lieut. Timothy Dix Bolles, U. S. N., in about 1882.
- Bolshoj**, island, Peril strait; see Big.
- Bolshoi**, point; see Manby.
- Bolshoi Krieposti**, islet; see Big Fort.
- Bolshoi Malinof**, island; see Raspberry.
- Bolshoi rukar** or Great sleeve; see Great.
- Bolshoi Rukar**, bay; see Big Branch.
- Bolshoi Strelki** or Big Arrow bay; see Big Branch.
- Bolshoiger**. Petrof, on his census map of 1880, gives this as the name of a village on the right bank of the Yukon, about 25 miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. Name not found in his text nor anywhere else that I have discovered.
- Bomb**; point, Cordova bay, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Bonchoi**, island; see Large.
- Bonanza**; bar, on Fortymile creek, near the international boundary line. Prospectors' name, reported by Barnard in 1898.
- Bonanza**; creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bonanza**; creek, tributary to Salmon lake, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bonanza**; creek or river, tributary to Port Safety, in the Bonanza mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name published in 1900. Also called Bonanza Cal. A late map makes California creek a principal tributary of this stream.
- Bonnet**, creek; see Slate.
- Bonnie**; point, on southern shore of Whitewater bay, Chatham strait, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Glass in 1881.
- Bophor**, cape; see Beaufort.
- Border**; two rocks, forming part of the Gavanski (harbor) group of islands, Starri-gavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named ~~Galada~~ (border) by Vasilief in 1809.

Boat Harbor; point, being one of the heads of Boat harbor, near Cape Fox, Alexander archipelago. So called by Meade in 1869.

Bobrof, bank, etc.; see Sea Otter.

Bobrof, island, between Kanaga and Tanaga; see Sea Otter.

Bobrof, island; see Beaver.

Bobrovie, point, Kruzof island; see Beaver.

Bobrovoi, bay; see Otter.

Bobrovoi, bay, cove, etc.; see Beaver.

Bobrovoy; point, near south end of Baranof island, the southern point of entrance to Larch bay, Alexander archipelago. Named Bobrovoy (sea otter) by the Russians.

Bobrovskoi, mountain; see Beaver.

Boca de Quadra; canal or fiord, indenting the mainland coast of southeastern Alaska, east of Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Caamaño in 1792. Has also been called Quadra bay and Quadra channel. Boca de Quadra is Spanish for channel or passage of Quadra, i. e., Quadra's channel.

Boca Fina; see Bocas de Finas.

Bocas; point, in Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de las Bocas (point of the mouths) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Bocas de Arriaga; see Arriaga.

Bocas de Finas; a name applied by early Spanish explorers to the unexplored inlets or bays at the extreme northern part of Bucareli bay, where their explorations ended. The name appears to have intended the commemoration of the fact. Termination bays or inlets would seem to be the meaning. Has also been called Boca Fina.

Bocas del Almirante. Some unexplored inlets on the north shore of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, were so designated by Maurelle and Quadra 1775-1779.

Bocharoff, lake; see Becharof.

Bochonoff, lake; see Becharof.

Bock; bight, in Thomas bay, eastern coast of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Bog; cape, between Protection bay and Three Island bay, on south shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. It is Ianaliun or Yanaliun of Tebenkof, 1849, and Alexander of the Coast Survey in 1900.

Boga Slov, hill; see Bogoslof.

Bogert; point, on eastern shore of Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.

Bogoslof; hill (591 feet high), on St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called Bogosloff mountain by the Coast Survey. H. W. Elliott calls it Boga slov and adds Boga slov or *word of God*, indefinite in its application to "the place, but is, perhaps, due to the fact that the pious Russians, immediately after landing at Zapadni, in 1787, ascended the hill and erected a huge cross thereon."

Bogoslof; volcanic island, in Bering sea, about 25 miles north of the western end of Unalaska. This island rose from the sea May 18, 1796, St. Johns Day, and received from the Russians the name Joanna Bogoslova, or John the Theologian's island. It has been called Bogoslov, Johann Bogoslov, St. Jean Bogosloff, etc. Its native name, according to Grewingk, is Agachagoch, or, as it may be written, Agashagok. In 1883 a new volcanic island rose near this one, which is accordingly now called Old Bogoslof.

- Bohemian**; range of mountains (2,000 to 2,500 feet high), on the north shore of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Boidarkin**; island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Boidarka and Hawley. It is a corruption of *bidarka*, the Aleut name of their skin canoe.
- Boil**, cape; see Mohican.
- Boil**; creek, tributary to Skookum river, near its source, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Boise**; creek, tributary to Coal creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bok**, island; see Bân.
- Bold**; cape, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. Named Stolb (pillar) by the Russians, and usage divided between Pillar and Bold. Descriptive name.
- Bold**; cliff, on northeastern shore of Hood bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, said to have been given by Meade in 1869.
- Bold**; island, in Revillagigedo channel, northeast of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Boldrin**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bolienoi**, rocks; see Surf.
- Bolles**; inlet, indenting western shore of Long island, Kaigani strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, U. S. N.
- Bolles**; ledge in Ward cove, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named after Lieut. Timothy Dix Bolles, U. S. N., in about 1882.
- Bolshoj**, island, Peril strait; see Big.
- Bolshoi**, point; see Manby.
- Bolshoi Krieposti**, islet; see Big Fort.
- Bolshoi Malinof**, island; see Raspberry.
- Bolshoi rukav** or Great sleeve; see Great.
- Bolshoi Rukav**, bay; see Big Branch.
- Bolshoi Strelki** or Big Arrow bay; see Big Branch.
- Bolshoiger**. Petrof, on his census map of 1880, gives this as the name of a village on the right bank of the Yu'kon, about 25 miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. Name not found in his text nor anywhere else that I have discovered.
- Bomb**; point, Cordova bay, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Bonchoi**, island; see Large.
- Bonanza**; bar, on Fortymile creek, near the international boundary line. Prospectors' name, reported by Barnard in 1898.
- Bonanza**; creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bonanza**; creek, tributary to Salmon lake, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Bonanza**; creek or river, tributary to Port Safety, in the Bonanza mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name published in 1900. Also called Bonanza Cal. A late map makes California creek a principal tributary of this stream.
- Bonnet**, creek; see Slate.
- Bonnie**; point, on southern shore of Whitewater bay, Chatham strait, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Glass in 1881.
- Bophor**, cape; see Beaufort.
- Border**; two rocks, forming part of the Gavanski (harbor) group of islands, Starri-gavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Griada (border) by Vasilief in 1809.

- Bore**; rock, in entrance to Duncan canal, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas in 1887.
- Boreas**; point, the north point of entrance to Breezy bay, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall in 1882.
- Borka**, island; see Biorka.
- Borka**, village; see Biorka.
- Borlase**; point, on the northwestern shore of Warren island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Capt. Sir John Borlase Warren.
- Boroshki**, bay; see No Thorofare.
- Boston**; islands, near the southwestern shore of Wales island, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Bostwick**; inlet, indenting the southeastern shore of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, presumably after Lieut. Frank Matteson Bostwick, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Bostwick**; sunken reef, in Felice strait, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Botcharoff**, lake; see Becharof.
- Botinski**; island, not identified, near Unimak pass; mentioned by Langsdorf (*Voyage*, II, 54).
- Bottomless**; lake, near Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Russians Bezdonnoi (without bottom).
- Botuk**, creek; see Baituk.
- Boulder**; bay, indenting eastern shore of Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by Dall in 1880.
- Boulder**; cape, on north coast of Kodiak. Named by the Russians *Mies pokalago utesu* (cape of the rolling rock). Descriptive term.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, north of Mount Sanford. Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to Kanata river, from the west. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to the Klehini river, in the Porcupine mining region. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900 and spelled Bowlder and Boulder.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to Stewart river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to Vulcan creek, from the west, southeast of Omalik mountain, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Peters, 1900.
- Boulder**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, near Eagle on the Yukon. Prospectors' name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Boulder**; extensive flat of mud and boulders near Vexation point, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- Boulder**; island, in Camden bay, Arctic coast. So named by Franklin, in 1826, because it appeared "to be a collection of boulder stones" (p. 148).
- Boulder**, island; see Karpa.
- Boulder**; mountain (3,790 feet high), on the mainland, near junction of Katete and Stikine rivers. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Boulder**; point, in Tlevak narrows, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- Boulder**, point, on the eastern shore of Kuiu island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Boulder; point, the eastern point of entrance to Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

Bouldyr, island; see Buldir.

Boundary; butte or peak (about 2,500 feet high), near junction of Seventymile creek and the Yukon at the international boundary. Named Boundary Butte by Schwatka, in 1883, who says its native name is Ta-tôt-lee.

Boundary; creek, tributary to the White river, from the south, near the international boundary line. Descriptive name, published by the Geological Survey in 1900.

Boundary; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, at the international boundary, in latitude 64° 40'. Local name, published in 1898.

Boundary; mountain, on south bank of Porcupine river, at the international boundary. So named by the Coast Survey about 1890. Erroneously Boundry.

Boundary; mountain (4,805 feet high), on west bank of the Stikine river, near international boundary line. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Boundary; rock, on the international boundary, about 15 miles north of Porcupine river. So called by the Coast Survey about 1890.

Boundary, strait; see Dixon entrance.

Bourbon; creek, tributary to Dry creek, very near Nome, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

Boussole, Point de la; see Manby.

Bove, lake; see Tagish.

Bow; cape, on north coast of Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Bowhead; creek, tributary to Cripple Creek, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900. Has been written Bowheads and Bowherd.

Boulder, creek; see Boulder.

Bozman, mountain; see Seattle.

Bradfield; canal, penetrating the mainland north of Cleveland peninsula, Alexander archipelago. Called Bradfield channel by Vancouver in 1793.

Bradford. The Eleventh Census, 1890, reports a village of this name in the Nushagak enumerating district, with a population of 166. Location not shown on any map I have seen.

Bradley; river, tributary to the Tanana river, from the south, near longitude 149°. So named by Allen in 1885.

Brady; glacier, in Taylor bay, Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, after Rev. (afterward Governor) John G. Brady, a missionary and teacher who went to Sitka and began work in 1878.

Branch; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near latitude 68°. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Breakers, cape; see Burunof.

Breast; island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Breed, island; see Tanginak.

Breezy; bay, in Tlevak strait, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1881, on account of the strong winds encountered there.

Breezy; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.

Bremner; river, tributary, from the east, to the lower part of the Copper river. So named by Allen, in 1885, after John Bremner, a miner who, in 1884, ascended the Copper as far as Taral and wintered there 1884-85. Allen reports its native name to be Tetahena, i. e., Teta river. Often miscalled Brenner.

Brian, islands; see *Inian*.

Brickyard; harbor, in Long island, near St. Paul, Kodiak. Name not before published so far as known. Old Russian charts indicate the existence of a brickyard on the shores of this unnamed harbor.

Bride; point, in Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, on the mainland, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas in 1888.

Bridge; point, on northern shore of Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after Midshipman (afterwards Lieutenant) Edward W. Bridge, U. S. N., one of his officers.

Bridget; cove, in Lynn canal, near Bridget point. Named by the Coast Survey in 1893.

Bridget; point, the south point of entrance to Berner's bay, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Brightman; point, the south point of entrance to Herring bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1899. This point may be identical with Townshend of Vancouver.

Bristol; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Bering sea. So named by Cook, in 1778, "in honour of the admiral Earl of Bristol." Grewingk has Bristol or Kwitschak.

Bristol, river; see *Nushagak*.

Bristolaki, point; see *Etolin*.

British; chain of mountains, on northern coast of Alaska, near international boundary. So named by Franklin in 1826.

British; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal, near its head. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Broad; bay, on western shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called *Shirokaia* (broad) by Veniaminof. Descriptive name.

Broad, cape, in Sitka sound; see *Burunof*.

Broad; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Pavlof bay, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Russians *Tolstoi* (broad), and variously called *Broad* or *Tolstoi*. Descriptive term.

Broad; island, near junction of Hooniah sound and Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named *Poperechnoi* (across on the other side, crosswise, transverse, lying across, "thwart-ship," etc.) by Vasilief in 1833. Has been translated *Broad* and has appeared as *Poperetch* or *Broad* island.

Broad, pass; see *Caribou*.

Broad; point, between Kalsin and Middle bays, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named *Tolstoi* (broad) by Russian naval officers in 1809.

Broad, point; see *Tolstoi*.

Bronaugh; islands, off Dall Head, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, after Lieut. William Venable Bronaugh, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Bronson; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150° 30'. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

Brooks, harbor; see *Nuchek*.

Brothers (The); group of islands and rocks off Point Pybus, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1882.

Brothers (The); islets, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *Los Hermagos* by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. *Los Hermagos* is here assumed to be an error for *Los Hermanos* (the brothers).

Brothers (The); islets, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *Los Hermanos* (the brothers) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Brothers (The); see *Lynn Brothers*.

Brow; point, in Behm canal, the south point of entrance to Gedney passage. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Nose and Chin points are near by.

Brown; cove, in mainland, northeast of north end of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Brown; glacier, at head of Fords Terror, Endicott arm, Holkham bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Brown; mountain, in western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Clover in 1885.

Brown; mountain (5,800 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

Brownlow; point, the western head of Camden bay, Arctic coast. So named by Franklin in 1826.

Brownson; bay, indenting the southern shore of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago, about 8 miles west of Cape Chacon, Dixon entrance. Named by the Coast Survey after Commander Willard Herbert Brownson, U. S. N.

Brownson; island, separated from Etolin island by Canoe passage, in Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after Commander Brownson.

Bruch; spit, off northeastern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881.

Brumeux, cape; see Foggy.

Brumez, point; see Foggy.

Brundige; reef or ledge, in south end of Clarence strait, designated in the Coast Pilot (1883) after Capt. J. C. Brundige, R. N., who reported it. This reef or one near it has since been located and named, by the Coast Survey, Hassler reef. It is now established that these are different names of the same thing. See Hassler.

Brush; hill, on Revillagigedo island, near Ward cove, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Bush hill.

Bryant; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the south, north of the Forty-mile mining region. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.

Bryant; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, after Mr. Charles Bryant, for several years United States Treasury Department agent on the Pribilof islands.

Bryant; point, the south head of McLeod harbor, Montague island, Prince William sound. Was so named by Portlock in 1787.

Bryn Mawr; glacier, tributary from the west, to College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, 1899, after Bryn Mawr College.

Bubb; creek, tributary to Tazlina river, from the north, near latitude 62°. Proper name, given by Glenn in 1898, who gives its native name as Taiklano.

Bucareli; bay, on the western side of Prince of Wales archipelago. Discovered by Maurelle, in 1775, and surveyed and named by him Puerto del Baylio Bucareli, in honor of Don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua, viceroy of Mexico. Various called a bay, gulf, harbor, port, or sound and its name variously written Bucarelli, Buccarelli, Bukarelli, etc.

Buccleugh; sound. The eastern part of Dixon entrance was named Buccleugh's by Meares in 1789. Spelled, erroneously, on his charts Bucclugh. Name obsolete.

Buck; mountain, on Revillagigedo island, near Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883. Doe and Fawn mountains are near by.

Bucks; house and store, on the lower Stikine, of which the name is Choquette's or Choquette's, but is commonly called Buck's. Was so called, in 1877, and presumably earlier.

- Buckeye**; creek, tributary to the Yukon from the west, near Eagle, eastern Alaska. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.
- Buckland**; mountains, on the Arctic coast, near the international boundary. named by Franklin, in 1826, "in honour of Professor Buckland."
- Buckland**; river, in the Seward peninsula, tributary to Feshscholtz bay. So named by Beechey in September, 1826, "in compliment to Dr. Buckland, professor of geology at Oxford." Its Eskimo name, according to the Russians is Kaniek or Kotsokotana; according to Dall, 1869, Kúng-uk, according to Petrof, 1880, Konguk.
- Buckskin**; creek, tributary to South fork of Fortymile creek, from the west. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Budd**; creek, tributary to American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Named from Brooks, 1900.
- Buen-tiempo*, cape and mountain; see Fairweather.
- Buffalo**; creek, at headwaters of Nome river, Seward peninsula. Name from Lillard, 1900.
- Bug**; island, in Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Bug**; islet, in Neets bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Buhner**; creek, tributary to Anikovik river, near Cape Prince of Wales, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Bukarelli*, bay; see Bucareli.
- Bukti*, point; see Cove.
- Buldir**; island (1,145 feet high), between Kiska and Attu, western Aleutians. called by the early Russian explorers. Langsdorf calls it Buldir, or round island. Various written Bouldir, Bouldyr, etc. Buldier is Russian word for hut or house.
- Bull**; island, near head of George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Bullen**; point, on the Arctic coast, near Point Barrow. Named by Franklin in 1826.
- Bullion**; creek, on northeastern shore of Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Presumably a miner's name in use prior to 1890.
- Bulshaia*, mountain; see McKinley.
- Bunker**; hill, on north bank of the Kuzitrin river, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Burg**; creek, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Name published National Geographic Magazine in January, 1900.
- Burka*, cape; see Biorka.
- Burlow*, cove; see Barlow.
- Burnett**; inlet, in Etolin island, opening into Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- Burniston**; range of mountains, east of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1883.
- Burnt**; islet, near Keene island, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Obgorielie (burnt off) by Lindenberg in 1838. It is Captain's island Meade in 1869.
- Burnt*; point, just south of Anchorage point, Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. Named Obgorielie (burnt off) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name obsolete.
- Burnt Islet**; reef, near Burnt islet, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. called in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- Burroughs**; bay, in the mainland north of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named Burrough's bay by Vancouver in 1793. Rendered Burong (burrower) on one Russian chart.

Burroughs Bay; cannery and village, at junction of Unuk river with Burroughs bay, southeastern Alaska. Population in 1890, 134. A saltery was operated here by James Miller in 1886 or 1887. Cannery built here, in 1888, by Andrew and Benjamin Young, of Astoria, known as the Cape Lees Packing Company. It was dismantled and abandoned in 1894.

Burun, rocks; see Surf.

Burunof; cape, on eastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Burunof (breakers) by Vasilief in 1809, and variously written Bouronov, Burunoff, Breakers, etc. Tebenkof calls it Tolstoi (broad) cape.

Bush, hill; see Brush.

Bush; islets, near Kell bay, on western shore of Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.

Bush; island, in Tlevak narrows, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.

Bush; mountain (1,805 feet high), in northern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883.

Bush; rock, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moser in 1897.

Bush Top; islet, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. It is Goloi (bare) of Lindenberg in 1838.

Bushy; island, in Tlevak strait, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. It is "small and covered with bushes."

Bushy; island, the northernmost of the large islands of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Erroneously Biugam on some charts.

Bushy; islets, in Endicott arm of Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Bushy; point, between Neets bay and Traitors cove, on Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Buskin; river and village, near St. Paul, Kodiak. Named Sapozhkova (little boat) by Russian naval officers in 1808-10.

Buster; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

Butler; peak (1,163 feet high), on the mainland near Slocum inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.

Butte; creek, tributary to South fork of Fortymile creek, from the west. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

Buyan; island, south of the Iliasik islands, in the Sandman reefs. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. Perhaps this is Bluff island of others. Buyan is a Russian *feminine* noun meaning a turbulent, noisy fellow; also a *masculine* noun meaning wharf or landing place.

Caamaño; point, the southernmost point of Cleveland peninsula, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Don Jacinto Caamaño, who had made a chart of this region prior to Vancouver's survey.

Cabras; islets or rocks, in Bucareli bay, Alexander archipelago. This name does not appear on La Perouse's chart of Bucareli bay, which was the first publication of the Spanish surveys, of 1775 and 1779. On all the later charts it appears as here written, being variously called islands, island, and rock. In the late Coast Pilot erroneously Cabas. Cabras is Spanish for *goats*.

- Cache;** creek, tributary to north shore of Norton sound, between the mouths of Solomon and Topkok rivers. Prospectors' name. Its Eskimo name is reported by Barnard to be Orobuktulák. Near it the Davidson-Blakeslee map of 1900 locates an Eskimo village called Opiktulik.
- Cache;** island, in the Koyukuk river, a little below the mouth of Batza river. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Cache;** island, in Naha bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Cactus;** point, on Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, opposite entrance to Ryderd bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Cadiack,** island; see Kodiak.
- Castani,** lake; see Castani.
- Caiganer,** cape; see Muzon.
- Gain,** island; see Gain.
- Cairn;** point, in Albatross anchorage, Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1893.
- Cairn;** island, near entrance to Snag cove, Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1880.
- Calder;** bay, near Mount Calder, in Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Helm in 1886.
- Calder;** mountain (3,371 feet high), in the northwestern part of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Captain Calder, of the British navy.
- Calder;** rocks, westerly from Mount Calder, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall in 1879.
- Caldera;** port, in Malaespina island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto de la Caldera by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779, presumably on account of the rough or *boiling* water in its vicinity. Has also been called a harbor and the name spelled, erroneously, Caldero and Coldera.
- California;** bay, indenting north end of Prince of Wales island, near Point Colpoys, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883 (p. 90), after the steamer *California*.
- California;** boulder or boulder patch, near Blind point, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by Nichols, in 1881, after the steamer *California*.
- California;** creek, tributary to Bonanza river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- California;** gulch and creek, tributary to Glacier creek, just north of Turnagain arm, Cook inlet. Local name, published in 1899.
- California;** head, a bluff point on southwest shore of Revillagigedo island, separating George inlet from Carroll inlet. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1880, presumably after the steamer *California*.
- California;** ridge or range of mountains, in eastern part of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, presumably after the steamer *California*.
- California;** rock, near southern end of Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1885 after the steamer *California*, which touched upon it. Has also been called Wayanda (misspelled Wyanda), from the U. S. revenue cutter *Wayanda* having touched upon it.
- Calm;** a high point somewhere on the north shore of Bristol bay was so named by Cook, July 13, 1778, who had calm weather when off it. Tebenkof, 1848, identifies it with the south point of Hagemeister island, which he calls Shtilia (calm), and this usage is followed by the Fish Commission and Coast Survey. Possibly identical with Peirce. See Peirce.

Calming; islet, in southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by Nichols in the Coast Pilot, 1891. It is Utichi (escape) island of Vasilief, 1809, or perhaps this is intended for some derivative of Utikat (to grow calm).

Calton, point; see Catton.

Cam; islet, in Port Camden, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.

Camoon; cape, on northwestern coast of San Juan Bautista island, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.

Camden; bay, on the Arctic coast, about 4° west of the international boundary. So named by Franklin, in 1826, “in honour of Marquess Camden.”

Camden; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Camden, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.

Camden; port, indenting the northeastern shore of Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Cameron; point, near Halkett point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.

Camp; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the east, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898.

Camp; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Camp; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Camp; island, in Dry strait, near entrance to Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Camp; mountain (5,300 feet high), northeast of Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Sawmill camp was at the foot of this mountain.

Camp; point, near the Indian village Kutkwutlu, on left bank of the Chilkat river, a few miles above its mouth. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Camp; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Camp Coogan; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named after Michael Coogan, of Battery I, Second United States Artillery, who, in August, 1871, was reported “on extra duty in Quartermaster’s Department in charge of wood party.” Coogan had a wood-cutting camp here and the bay was named after him. Erroneously published as Camp Kogan and Camp Cogan. From the description, it is not certain what bay is intended. It may be either Kadiak bay of Tebenkof, 1849 (Nachlezhnaia of Vasilief, 1809), or Lisefskaia bay of Tebenkof, 1849 (Aleutkina of Vasilief, 1809). See Aleutkina.

Campbell; point, at head of Cook inlet. Named by Vancouver in 1794.

Campbell; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the south, near the international boundary line. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Camp Kogan, bay; see Camp Coogan.

Canal (The). About 15 miles below Bethel in the lower Kuskokwim is a large island. The slough or channel which separates it from the river’s south bank is known locally as *The Canal*.

Canal; point, at western entrance to St. Michael canal, Norton sound. Named by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Canal; point, behind St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Canal by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.

Canal de Portillo; see Portillo and similarly for this kind of names.

Canas; islet, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de Canas by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.

Canas, Punta de; see St. Elias.

Candle; island, between Smeaton and Rudyerd bays, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

Cane, mountain; see Cone.

Cangrejo; point, the western point of entrance to Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Cangrejo (crab point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779. Has been called, erroneously, Greg.

Canning; river, in extreme northern Alaska, debouching into Camden bay. Named by Franklin, in 1826, after "the late Mr. Canning."

Cannon; island, at entrance to Jamestown bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Pushki (cannon) by Vasilief in 1809.

Canoe; bay, at the head of Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 188.

Canoe; cove, on the southwestern coast of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. It is a stopping place for the natives when waiting for good weather and affords excellent shelter for their canoes; hence the name.

Canoe, island, in Peril strait; see Povorotni.

Canoe; passage, separating Brownson island from Etolin island, in Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886. Descriptive term.

Canoe; point, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, named Punta de la Canoa (canoe point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.

Canoe; point, near south point of entrance to Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1889.

Canon, creek; see Canyon.

Canoskie, island; see Koniuji.

Cantwell; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 149. Named by Allen, in 1885, presumably after Lieut. John C. Cantwell, U. S. R. M., who explored the Kowak river in 1884 and 1885. According to Peters and Brooks, the native name is Tutlut. According to Lieutenant Gastner, it is Nanana.

Canwell; glacier, tributary to Delta river, from the east, near latitude 63° 30'. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after Private Canwell, of the Hospital Corps, a member of his party.

Canyon; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the south, at Deadman rift. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898. Has also been written Canon.

Canyon; creek, tributary to Imuruk basin, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Canyon; creek, tributary to Iron creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Canyon; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Canyon; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm, Cook inlet, from the south, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Becker, 1895. Has also been shown as a tributary of Sixmile creek.

Canyon Creek; glacier, on north shore of Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Has also been called Shoup glacier.

Cape, bay, indenting southwestern shore of Sitkalidak island, near Kodiak. So named by Lisianski in 1804. Name apparently now obsolete.

Cape, island, in Sitka sound; see Lazaria.

Cape; mountain, at Cape Prince of Wales, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Cape Douglas, village; see Kaguyak.

Cape Fox; Indian village at Kirk point, Foggy bay, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1880. Peter in the Tenth Census, 1880, has a Cape Fox village on Cape Fox.

Cape of the Straits; see Strait.

Cape Seppings; Eskimo village, at Cape Seppings, of which the Eskimo name is given by Tikhmenief, 1861, as Kivalinag-miut, and by U. S. Hydrographic chart No. 68 as Kechemudluk.

Capones; point, near St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Capones by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Captains; bay, indenting northeastern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Capt. Lieut. Michael Levashef wintered in the arm or branch at the head of this bay, September 18, 1768, to June 6, 1769, and named that arm St. Paul harbor after his vessel. The large bay was, however, nameless till Veniaminof, in 1840, applied the name Captains to the whole bay, in memory of Levashef's visit. It was called Unalashka bay by the Fish Commission in 1888 and afterwards Unalaska by the Coast Survey.

Captains, harbor; see Levashef, port.

Captains, island, in Wrangell strait; see Burnt.

Car; point, on eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Caracol; point; see Snail.

Caribou; creek, the chief tributary of Matanuska river, northeast of Cook inlet. Local name, published in 1899.

Caribou; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Caribou; mountain, on west bank of White river, near latitude 63°. Named by Peters and Brooks, who ascended it in 1898.

Caribou; pass, between the Chulitna and Cantwell rivers. So named by Glenn in 1898. Muldrow calls it Broad pass and applies the name Caribou to another pass immediately east of this.

Caribou, river; see Cutler.

Carl; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Carlile; bay, shown on United States Hydrographic chart No. 225, made by Commander Meade in 1869, in Dry strait. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, after Carlile P. Patterson, the superintendent. Later surveys disprove the existence of the bay indicated.

Carlisle; rapids, in the Tanana river, between the mouths of Johnson and Gerstle rivers. So named by Allen, in 1885, presumably after Hon. John Griffin Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Carlisle; volcanic island (7,500 feet high), one of the group of islands of the Four Mountains. So named by officers of the U. S. S. *Concord*, in 1894, after Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury.

Carlook, village; see Karluk.

Carlton; island, in Dewey anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Carmel; Moravian mission and school, established in 1886, and village, near the mouth of Nushagak river. Population in 1890, 189.

Carmen, island; see Kayak.

Carol, inlet; see Carroll.

Caroline; shoal, in Muir inlet, Glacier bay, Alaska. Origin of name not known. First appears on British Admiralty chart 2431, corrected to February, 1890.

Carolus; point, the western point of entrance to Glacier bay, Cross sound. So named by Dall in 1879.

Carolyn; island, in Golofnin bay, Norton sound. Named by the Coast Survey in 1900.

Carp; island, in entrance to Smeaton bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Carr, hills; see Karr.

Carr; range of mountains (4,000 to 4,500 feet high), on eastern shore of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

Carrew; point, the south point of entrance to DeMonti bay, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dixon in 1787. There has been confusion in the application of the name Phipps, Carrew, and Ocean. See Phipps.

Carrizales, Punta de; see Reed Grass.

Carroll; anchorage, on north shore of Prince of Wales island, at entrance to Red bay, with which it connects by a narrow passage, dry at low water. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, after Capt. James Carroll, of the steamer *California*, who had anchored here and found the anchorage good.

Carroll; glacier, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1892, after Capt. James Carroll, who in that year was the first to take a ship into the upper part of Glacier bay. Erroneously Woods.

Carroll; inlet, indenting southern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1880, after Capt. James Carroll, long in command of steamships in these waters. It was then called a channel, being unexplored. It has since been shown to terminate and constitute a canal or inlet. Erroneously Carrol and Carol.

Carroll; island, about 3 miles east of Murder cove, at south end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named after Capt. James Carroll and published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Carroll, point; see Walker.

Carroll; point, at entrance to Carroll inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1880, after Capt. James Carroll.

Carroll, straits; see Gastineau channel.

Carry; inlet, off the northern end of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named by the Russians Carry (*perevalnoi*; from *pereval*, a dragging over or across, a *portage*). Has been called, erroneously, Perewamno and Perevainoy.

Carter; lake, and creek tributary to Trail creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name published in 1899.

Carter; mountain (4,700 feet high), near the outlet of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Casaan, bay; see Kasaan.

Casa-de-Parga, creek; see Koksuktapaga.

Cascade; bay, in Baranof island, west of Point Gardner, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

Cascade; creek, about two miles northwest of Sitka, on Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Cascade; glacier, at head of Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Cascade; glacier, in the St. Elias region. So named by Prof. I. C. Russell in 1890, "on account of its splendid ice fall."

Cascade; glacier, near Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.

Cascade; inlet, on eastern coast of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Local descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1883. There is a large cascade near its southern point of entrance.

Cascade; point, the southeasternmost point of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called Iuzhnie (south) by Tebenkof, 1849, and generally Southeast point. On a recent Coast Survey map it is called Cascade. There is a waterfall near it.

Cascade, point; see Waterfall Head.

Case; mountain (5,509 feet high), near the head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Reid, in 1890, after the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

- Casement**; glacier, tributary to Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. Reid, in 1890, called this the *First North Tributary* (of Muir glacier) and later Casement, after R. L. Casement, a member of his party in 1890.
- Castalia**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, near Eagle. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898.
- Castani**; lake, in the St. Elias region. "Named Lake Caetani" by Prof. William Libbey, of Princeton College, in 1886, "in honor of the Duke of Sermonea, president of the Italian Geographical Society." (Am. Geog. Soc. Jour. 1886, XVIII, 149.) All references except this one here cited have the name Castani.
- Castigo*, Punta de; see Punishment.
- Castilla**; a supposed bay on the mainland coast a few miles north of Lituya bay; was called Ent^e de Castilla, by Malaspina, in 1792. In this place Tebenkof shows no bay, but has a river called Katagini.
- Castle**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Local name. Tuliunmit point is turreted like a castle, and this bay near it takes its name from this circumstance.
- Castle**; islands, in Duncan canal, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Castle**; mountain, on the mainland west of the Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Castle**; mountain peak, in the Talkeetna range, about 40 miles from Knik arm of Cook inlet. Local and descriptive name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Castle**; peak (10,314 feet high), about 12 miles south of Mount Blackburn, near Kuskulana pass. Prospectors' name, reported by Gerdine in 1900.
- Castle**; rock, off the north end of Big Koniuji island, Shumagin group. So called by the fishermen. Descriptive name, reported by Dall in 1872.
- Castle Island**; slough, one of the passes through the delta of the Copper river. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Castner**; glacier, tributary to Delta river, from the east, near latitude 63° 30'. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, U. S. A., a member of his party.
- Cat**; island, between Duke and Mary islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Catalina**; island, in San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla Catalina (Catalina island) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Cataract**; bight, in Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by United States naval officers in 1893.
- Cataract**; glacier, tributary to Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Cathedral**; bluff and rapids, on the Tanana river, near longitude 144°. Descriptive name, given by Allen in 1885.
- Cathedral**; mountain, in the Tordrillo range, between the headwaters of the Skwentna and Kuskokwim rivers. So named by Spurr in 1898.
- Catherina*. "That great series of islands extending from the mouth of Cook's inlet to the end of the Aleutian chain, and perhaps properly including the Commander's islands, was named by Forster, in 1786, the Catherina archipelago, in honor of Catherine the Great, Empress of all the Russias." Name obsolete.
- Caton**; island, the easternmost of the Sannak group. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Caton**; shoal, in Popof strait, Shumagin islands. Reported to the Coast Survey, in 1890, by Mr. Caton and named after him.

- Catton;** point, on the Arctic coast, near Herschel island. So named by Franklin in 1826. Erroneously Calton.
- Caution;** island, on the northern shore of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Berezhnoi (cautious) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Caution;** point, the southern point of entrance to Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. This name is erroneously transferred to another point, farther south, on British Admiralty chart 2431.
- Cave;** point, the southwestern head of Oksenof bay, on western coast of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Named Shishkova (Shishkoff's) by Lutke in 1828, who wrote it in French Chichkoff. Veniaminof calls this Pogromnoi *second*, and the next one west from Sarichef he calls Pogromnoi *first*. Tebenkof gives Pogromnoi as an alternate name, the cape being near Pogromnoi volcano. The Fish Commission, in 1890, called it Cave point, taking the name from Samuel Applegate who reports it as local usage. "Cave point takes its name from a cave on its face."
- Cave;** rock, on Amaknak island, Captains bay, Unalaska. Under it is a burial cave which Dall investigated in 1872-73, and which he has called Amaknak cave.
- Cautaskakat*, river; see Kautas.
- Cayman;** point, in North bay, Tlevak strait, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1882, from its fancied resemblance to an alligator's head.
- Cedar;** bight, indenting the northern shore of Hawkins island, Prince William sound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Cedar;** bight, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade in 1869.
- Cedar;** cove, in Freshwater bay, Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Cedar;** island, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Cedar;** point, in Kootznahoo archipelago, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Cedar;** point, near the entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Cedar;** point, the northern head of Smuggler cove, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Celenic*, lake; see Selenic.
- Cenotaph;** island, in Lituya bay. So named by La Perouse in memory of 26 officers and men, constituting two of his boats' crews, who were caught in the bore or boiling ebb tide at the entrance to Lituya bay and drowned July 13, 1786. A cenotaph then erected on the southeastern end of this island to commemorate the event was sought for by a Coast Survey party, in 1874, and no trace of it found. The island has since been called Egg (Yaichnoi) by the Russians.
- Cenotaph;** point, the southeastern extreme of Cenotaph island above, where the cenotaph was erected. So named by Dall in 1874.
- Center;** creek, tributary to Snake river, from the north, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. Has also been called Wonder creek.
- Center;** island, in Dewey anchorage, Clarence strait, southwestern coast of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886. Descriptive term.
- Center;** island, in the southern entrance to Wales passage, Portland canal. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. The island lies in the middle of the entrance.

- Center;** island, on the southeastern shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- Central;** river, of eastern Alaska, which unites with South river to form the Chitina. First called by Allen, in 1885, "Central branch (of the Chittyna)."
- Chacktoole*, bay; see *Shaktolik*.
- Chacon;** breakers or reef, in Dixon entrance, off Cape Chacon. Reported by Captain Carroll, of the steamer *Idaho*, April 13, 1883. Called also Chacon reef and Chacon breaker.
- Chacon;** cape, the southeastern point of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named Cabo de Chacon by Caamaño in 1792. It is Cape Murray of Douglas, 1789, and Bald cape of Rowan (ship *Eliza*) in 1799. According to Rowan, the native name is Intankoon. Tebenkof has the name Shakon. "Sometimes known locally as Musatchie Nose." (Coast Pilot, 1891, p. 86.)
- Chagafka*, cove; see *Shahafka*.
- Chagak;** cape, on the northern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1848. It means *ditch* or *trench*.
- Chagak*, bay, Adak island; see *Shagak*.
- Chagamil*, island; see *Kagamil*.
- Chagavenapuk;** river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, near latitude 62°. Eskimo name obtained by Spurr and Post, of the United States Geological Survey, in 1898, from trader A. Lind.
- Chageliuk*, slough; see *Shageluk*.
- Chagulak*, island; see *Chugul*.
- Chaguliak*, island; see *Herbert*.
- Chagvan;** bay, indenting mainland coast just north of Cape Newenham, Bering sea. Native name, published by Sarichef, 1828. It is called Portage bay on a recent Coast Survey map. On its shores Petrof, 1880, locates a settlement which he calls Tzahavagamute, which has been copied on some maps as Tzaharagamute.
- Chaiagaguk;** river, tributary to the Togiak river. Not shown on any map. Name from Spurr, 1898, who wrote it Tshayagaguk. An Eskimo village, presumably at the junction of this river with the Togiak, is called by Spurr Tshayagagumut.
- Chaichei;** islands, south of Middle island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Chaichei (gull) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Chaichie*, islet, point, etc.; see *Gull*.
- Chaik;** bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1896, as Cha-ik. Supposed to be identical with Chaqua cove of Eliza, in 1799, and Chaque bay of Meade in 1869.
- Chaiki*, islet; see *Gull*.
- Chaitna*, river; see *Chuit*.
- Chaix;** hills, back of Icy bay, in the St. Elias region. Named, in 1886, by Prof. William Libbey of Princeton College, after Prof. Paul Chaix, president of the Geneva Geographical Society.
- Chakik;** cape, the northwest point of Umnak island, middle Aleutians. Native name, apparently from officers of the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855, by whom it was written Tchakhikh.
- Chakina;** river, tributary to the Chitina river, from the south. Native name, from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.
- Chakok;** small stream on Kenai peninsula, debouching near Anchor point, Cook inlet. Apparently a native name, reported by Wosnesenski, about 1840, and printed by Grewingk as Tchakoch.

- Chakwa;** bay, or cove in Hood bay, Chatham strait. Native name, first mentioned by Captain Rowan, of the ship *Eliza*, in 1799. Has been called Chaque bay and Chaque cove. See also Cha-ik.
- Chalit;** Eskimo village, of about 60 people in 1878, on left bank of the Kuguklik river, northwest of Kuskokwim bay. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him to be Chalitmiut, i. e., Chalit people.
- Chaliuknak.** An Aleut village bearing this name existed, in 1790, on the northern shore of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians.
- Chalichnikikaljalun.** Grewingk following Wosnesenski, 1840, gives this string of letters as the native name of a small stream on Kenai peninsula debouching a little south of the Kaknu river, Cook inlet. Perhaps it sounds like Kal-ik-nik-ik-al-is-lun.
- Chalmers;** port, in Montague island, Prince William sound. Named Chalmer's harbour by Portlock in 1787.
- Chalzekahin,** river; see Kicking Horse.
- Chamisso;** island (231 feet high), in Kotzebue sound, at entrance to Eschscholtz bay. So named by Kotzebue, in 1816, after Dr. Louis Adelbert von Chamisso, who accompanied him during his explorations here. The native name, according to Beechey, 1827, is E-ow-ick.
- Champion;** creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the east, near latitude 64° 30'. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.
- Chandik,** river; see Klondike.
- Chandler;** lake, and river tributary to the Yukon, from the north, near the Arctic circle. Locally known as the Chandlár and said to be named after John Chandler, a factor of the Hudson Bay Company. Has also been called Gens de Large. Apparently identical with Achenchik river of Raymond, 1869, and Petrof, 1880, and with Tadrandike of recent Coast Survey maps.
- Chandos;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Yarboro inlet, on the Arctic coast, east of Colville river. So named by Franklin in 1826.
- Chankliut;** island, near Chignik bay, south shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Has been written Chankluit.
- Channel;** island, in Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. They appear like two islands, but are connected by a sand spit. Rev. Sheldon Jackson has named the northern part Sheldon island and the southern Jackson island.
- Channel;** island, in Tongass narrows, near Ward cove, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by pilot Capt. W. E. George, about 1880. Descriptive term.
- Channel;** islands, in Behm canal, near Walker cove, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Channel;** rocks, in Kakul narrows, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884. Descriptive term. Have been called indiscriminately islets and rocks.
- Channel;** point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade in 1869. Descriptive term.
- Channel;** rock, in entrance to Hassler harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882. Descriptive term.
- Channel;** rock, in middle of the entrance to the western anchorage, Sitka harbor. So named by Beardslee in 1880. Descriptive term.
- Channel;** rock, in entrance to St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named by the Coast Survey in 1869. Descriptive name.
- Chapeau;** mountain (2,000 feet high), a spur of Davison mountain, east of Tangas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.

- Chapel;** cove, indenting eastern side of Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855.
- Chapel;** islet, near south point of entrance to Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Chapin;** bay, indenting the southern shore of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore, in 1892, after Ensign Frederick Lincoln Chapin, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Chapman;** creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 148°. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Chapman;** creek, tributary to Minook creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Chapman,* point; see Entrance.
- Chaqua,* bay; see Chakwa.
- Charcoal;** island, one of the Japonski group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Ugolnoi (stone coal) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Chariot (The).** A spur of the peak of Mount St. Elias was so named by Russell in 1890. This may be identical with *The Hump* of Topham in 1889.
- Charles;** point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837. Not found on any map and its exact location unknown.
- Charley;** creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Charm,* point; see Chasina.
- Charpentier;** glacier, on the western shore of Glacier bay. So named by Reid, in 1892, after a Swiss glacialist.
- Chasen,* point; see Chasina.
- Chasik,* island, in Cook inlet; see Chisik.
- Chasina;** anchorage, at entrance to Cholmondeley sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and named by Clover in 1885.
- Chasina,* bay; see Cholmondeley sound.
- Chasina;** point, in Clarence strait, near southern point of entrance to Cholmondeley sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name adopted from the Russians and in some cases erroneously transliterated Charm. It is Chasen of Tebenkof and Chasina of Russian Hydrographic chart 1493. Has also been written Tchaseeni. The settlement near it is Chasintsef of the Russians, written Chasintzeff on United States Hydrographic chart 225.
- Chastie.** Lutke, 1836, applied the name Tchastié (*serrées*) to a group of 13 rugged islets and 5 large isolated rocks lying between Atka and Adak, middle Aleutians. Also written Tschastiji. It means *crowded together, close-set*, etc.
- Chastie.** Tebenkof, 1849, applies this name Chastie (compact, crowded together) to some islets and rocks lying very near the south shore of Adak, while Lutke applies it to a group lying farther east between Atka and Great Sitkin.
- Chatham;** port, immediately behind Cape Elizabeth, at eastern point of entrance to Cook inlet. Surveyed by Vancouver, in 1794, and named after one of his vessels.
- Chatham;** strait, in Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, after Lord Chatham. "It was also called Menzies' strait by the fur traders as late as 1799." To its expanded southern end Colnett gave the name Christian sound in 1789. La Perouse had, in 1786, called this part Chirikof (Techirikow) bay, while the Spaniards, in 1791, called it Ensenada del Principe.
- Chatinak;** Eskimo village, on right bank of the Yukon, a little below Andreafski. Native name, from Nelson, 1878, who writes it Chatinakh.
- Chauik;** mountain (3,510 feet high), a little east of Mount Bendeleben, Seward peninsula. Native name, from Peters, 1900, who wrote it Chowik.

Chayagagak, river; see *Chaiagagak*.

Chechotkin, inlet; see *Linnet*.

Checkers; camp, on Kuzitrin river, Seward peninsula. So called by the prospectors, 1900, after one of their comrades, nicknamed *Checkers*.

Cheenik; village and mission at head of Golofnin bay, Norton sound. This is said to be a native name and has been written *Chee-nik*, *Chenik*, *Chinick*, *Chinik*, etc. Pronounced *Chée-nik*. *Tikhmenief*, 1861, shows an *Eekimo* village here called *Ikaligvig-miut*. It is also called *Dexter Post-Office*, though no post-office has been established there by the Government.

Cheerful; cape, the western head of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called *Veselofski* (cheerful) by *Kotzebue* in 1817. *Sarichef*, 1792, shows a village near here called *Veselofski*. *Lutke*, 1836, has *Vécélovskoi* cape and mountains. An unnamed *Cascade* near it is a landmark for Captains bay.

Cheerful. *Sarichef*, 1792, shows a native village, *Veselofski* (cheerful), near Cape *Cheerful*, Unalaska. *Veniaminof* says this village lies on the left side of Cape *Cheerful*, in the left corner of a bight of the same name, on a spit. Population about 1830 was 15.

Cheericoff, cape; see *Bartolome*.

Cheericoff, island; see *Chirikof*.

Chefoklak; Eskimo village of 4 huts in the Yukon delta, near *Kusilvak* mountain, visited by *Nelson* in December, 1878. He reports its name to be *Che-fokhlagamiut*, i. e., *Chefoklak* people.

Chegoula, island; see *Chugul*.

Chelekhoff, strait; see *Shelikof*.

Chena; river, tributary to the *Tanana*, from the east, near longitude $147^{\circ} 30'$. Native name, reported by *Schrader* in 1898 as *Che-na*, i. e., *Chee* river.

Chenango; mountain (2,987 feet high), in the northern part of *Annette* island, *Alexander* archipelago. So named by *Nichols* in 1883.

Chenega; island, on the western shore of *Prince William* sound. Apparently a native name. On *Petrof's* map of 1882 in the Tenth Census this name is given for an Indian village (population, 80) on *Knight* island. On late maps this village is shown on an island called *Chenega*, immediately west of *Knight* island. On one recent map written *Cheniga*.

Chenik, mission; see *Cheenik*.

Chenik, village; see *Chimekliak*.

Chentansitztan; village, on north bank of the *Yukon*, about 30 miles below the mouth of *Melozi* river. Native name, published by the *Coast Survey* in 1898.

Chapp, river; see *Chipp*.

Chernabura; island, the southernmost of the *Shumagin* group. Named *Chernoburie* (black-brown, whence also a priest thus clad) by the Russians. The native name is *Nunik* (porcupine). Has been variously written *Chernabour*, *Chernabur*, *Niunak*, *Niunyak*, *Niuniak*, *Nuniak*, etc. *Lutke* has an island *Tounak* in his list of the *Shumagins*, apparently a typographical error for *Nounak*.

Chernabura, island, *Cook* inlet; see *Augustine*.

Chernabura; islet (100 feet high) and surrounding rocks on the western edge of the *Sandman* reefs, northeast of *Sannak*. Called *Chernabura* (black-brown or a priest clad in black-brown garb) by the Russians. *Lutke* says *Tagmak*, called by the Russians *Tchernoboury*, while *Veniaminof* says the Aleut name is *Kagak Unimak*, i. e., *East Unimak*. *Sarichef* has *Taganak*. Various written, *Chernabour*, *Chernabur*, *Chernobura*, *Chernaboor*, *Tchernobour*, etc.

Chernieshef, mountains; see Devil's Prongs.

Chernof; cape, in Kupreanof strait, on northern shore of Kodiak. So named by Murashef, in 1839–40, presumably after Ivan Chernof, who made explorations and surveys in the Russian American colonies, 1832–1838.

Chernofski; harbor, indenting the northern coast of Unalaska, near its western end. Named Chernofski by Sarichef, in 1792, presumably from Chernof, a Russian family name. - Variouslly written Tchernovskaia, etc.

Chernofski; native village, in Chernofski harbor, Unalaska. So called by Sarichef in 1792. In 1831 it consisted of 4 huts (yourts) and 44 people. Population in 1880, 101; in 1890, 78.

Cherry; creek, in the Fortymile mining region, tributary to Walker fork. Local name, from Barnard in 1898.

Cheshni; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, near latitude 62°. Native name, from Abercrombie, 1898, who writes Cheshnena, i. e., Cheshni river.

Chesloknu, bay; see Seldovia.

Chesta; creek, tributary to Copper river, from the east, near latitude 62°. Native name, from Abercrombie, 1898, who wrote it Chetastena and later Chetaslena. Also written Chetaslena.

Chestakof, island; see Chistiakof.

Chester; lake, near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Chester; port, on the western coast of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, after Commander Colby Mitchell Chester, U. S. N.

Chestochina, river; see Chistochina.

Chesloknu, bay; see Seldovia.

Chetaslina; glacier, on the southern flank of Mount Wrangell and drained by the Chetaslina river. Native name, from Schrader, 1900.

Chetaslina; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the northeast and heading near Mount Wrangell. Native name, given by Abercrombie, in 1898, as Chetalena. Apparently this is Liebigstag river of Allen in 1885.

Chetaut; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, at the Lower Ramparts. Native name, given by Dall as Tseétoht and by Raymond as Chetaut. Schwatka has Che-taut and Petrof Chetaht.

Chetierek, mountain; see Fourpeaked.

Chetlechuk; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, a few miles below Dall river. Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Chetletchuk. Petrof, 1880, wrote it Chetlechuk.

Chettyna, river; see Chitina.

Chiachi; cape, on western shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Chaiachie (gull) by Murashef in 1839–40.

Chiachi; islands, northeast of the Shumagins, on south shore of Alaska peninsula. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Has been written Chiache (gull) and Chiacht.

Chiachi; islet, near the southeastern coast of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Called Chaiachie (gull) by Tebenkof, 1849.

Chibukak; the northwesternmost point of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Called Northwest by Tebenkof, 1849, who shows a settlement on the cape. In copying his map the name of the village was taken as the name of the cape. According to Kotzebue the native name of the island is Tschilockki, or, as it may be written, Chiboki.

Chicagos, island, see Chichagof.

Chican, village; see Shakan.

Chic Cloon, bay and river; see Chickaloon.

Chichagof; bay, in Clarence strait, on southeastern coast of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians and variously spelled Chichagoff, Chitchagoff, and erroneously Tehitchagoff. It is not an uncommon Russian proper name. Admiral Vasili Iakob Chichagof, with a fleet of three ships, made explorations in the Arctic regions in 1765-1766. One of the vessels of the Russian American Company, an armed brig, was named *Chichagof*. The name of this bay has been misplaced on some charts. On Tebenkof's map it is very obscurely printed, making it difficult to say whether it is Chichagof or Chigatz. Also called a harbor.

Chichagof; cape, on the northern coast of Alaska peninsula, at mouth of Ugaguk river. Named Chichagova (Chichagof's) by Lutke, in 1828, after Admiral Chichagof, of the Russian navy. Variouslly written Chichagov, Chichagow, Tchitchagow, etc.

Chichagof; harbor, indenting north shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. Surveyed and presumably named by Etolin, in 1827, after one of the early Russian Arctic explorers. Sometimes written Tschitschagoff.

Chichagof; island, or group of islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by Lisianski, in 1805, after Admiral Chichagof. First known to the Russians as Yakobi or Jakobi, a name restricted by Lisianski, in 1805, to an island at the northwestern angle of the group, and the name Chichagof applied to the remainder. It forms the northern part of King George the III's archipelago of Vancouver. The native name is Khuna or Hooniah. Variouslly called Chichagov, Chichagoff's, etc., and erroneously Chicagos.

Chichagof; passage, between Etolin and Woronkofski islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians and variously spelled as above. Called also pass and strait.

Chichagof; peak (2,600 feet high), in the northwestern part of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886. Erroneously Chichagoff on Coast Survey chart 706.

Chichaldinskoi, volcano; see Shishaldin.

Chichinak; Eskimo village on the mainland, east of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him as Chichinagamint, i. e., Chichinak people.

Chichmareff, inlet; see Shishmaref.

Chickaloon; bay, at head of Cook inlet. Presumably a local name. A stream tributary to this bay, from the south, is called by Becker, 1895, *Chic Cloon*.

Chickaloon, creek, tributary to the Matanuska river, from the west. Said by Mendenhall to be a proper name in local use and the spelling as above well established. Reported by Mendenhall, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

Chickamin; river, of southeastern Alaska, flowing into Behm canal. Native name, reported by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Chicken; creek, in the Fortymile mining district, tributary to Mosquito fork, from the north. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

Chicken; creek, tributary to Cache creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Chidak, cape; see Aguliuk.

Chief, island, Sitka sound; see Nachlezhnoi.

Chief, mountain; see Tyee.

Chief Stephen; Indian village, on right bank of the Copper river, near latitude 62°. Name from Abercrombie, 1898, who wrote it Chief Stephan. Is also written Stiphan and Stiphan or Stick. Apparently it is the English name Stephen, derived through Russian pronunciation and spelling.

; bay; see Chichagof.

agak; bay and mountain, on southern coast of Alaska peninsula, north of the Semidia. Native name, reported by Vasilief in 1831-32. Usually spelled as above. Has been written Tchighinagak and, erroneously, Tiginagak.

it. Grewingk, 1849, applies the name Tschigmit to the high range of mountains between Cook inlet and the Kuskokwim river. Dall, 1869, calls this the Alaskan range, and says the portion of them immediately northwest of Cook inlet has been termed Chigmit mountains on some maps. A map made by the United States Land Office in 1869 calls the southwestern part of the Alaskan range Chigmit mountains and the northeastern part Beaver mountains. Eldridge, 1898, adopts the name Chigmit for a range west of Cook inlet, in which are the volcanoes Iliamna and Redoubt. See also Alaska, range of mountains.

ik; bay, on the south shore of Alaska peninsula. Probably a native name. From the Russians. Also, erroneously, Tiznik.

ik; lagoon, at head of Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Local name, published by the Fish Commission in 1899.

ik; river (about 6 miles long), tributary to Chignik lagoon, Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Local name, published by the Fish Commission in 1899.

ik Bay; fishing station on Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Population in 1890, 193.

island; see Chugul.

n. Grewingk, following Wosnesenski, 1840, gives Tschichkalänsk or Tschichkän Tan as the native name of a point on the eastern shore of Cook inlet just south of Kenai. Name apparently obsolete.

see Chilkat.

t; see Chilkoot.

; glacier, tributary to Copper river, from the west, opposite Miles glacier. So named by Abercrombie, in 1884, after George Washington Childs, of Philadelphia.

u. An island of this name between Adak and Great Sitkin, middle Aleutians, is mentioned by Lutke. Not identified.

ut; group of islands near entrance to Chilkat inlet. So named by Beardslee in 1880. According to Dr. Arthur Krause, the native names of the four islands constituting the group are Alžane, Katagüne, Nechrajé, and Schikosseán.

ut; inlet, at head of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Name of a native tribe obtained by the Russians and first applied to the inlet by United States naval officers in 1880. It has had various spellings, Chilcat being most common. Also written Chilkaht, Tchillkat, T'silkat, etc. The native word is a difficult one for an American to spell or pronounce. Perhaps Tsl-kaht pronounced explosively is as near as it can be rendered.

ut; lake, near the head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska, draining through the Tisku river into the Chilkat river. So called by U. S. naval officers in 1880. It is Tschilkat of the Krause brothers.

, mountains; see Chilkoot.

ut; pass (3,100 feet high) about 60 miles northwest from the head of Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Local name.

ut; peak, near west bank of the Chilkat river. So called by Beardslee in 1880. It is Tschilkat (Chilcat Pik) of the Krause brothers, 1882. See also High point.

ut; point, near the Chilkat Indian village, Klukwan, Chilkat river. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Chilkat; river, flowing into Chilkat inlet at the head of Lynn canal. Named Chilkat by the Russians, after the Indian tribe inhabiting its banks. Spelled variously Chileat, Chilkaht, Tchillkat, T'silkat, etc., and Tschilkathin by Krause.

Chilkat, village; see Klukwan.

Chilkoot; inlet, at head of Lynn canal. So named from a tribe of Indians which has a village near its head. Also written Chilcoot and called by Meade False Chilkaht or Tschillkat inlet. See also Dyea and Taiya.

Chilkoot; lake, near the head of Chilkoot inlet. Named from the Chilkoot Indian village on its shores. Also written Chilcoot and Tschilkut. Has also been called Akha lake.

Chilkoot; mountains or range of mountains near the head of Lynn canal. Variously called Chilkat, Chilkoot, and Tschil-kut. Called Kotusk mountains on a recent map.

Chilkoot; pass (3,500 feet high), 20 miles from Skagway, between the drainage into Lynn canal and the Yukon basin. Variously spelled. Has also been called Perrier and Dejäh. Possibly also identical with Shasheki of Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 200).

Chilkoot; river, tributary to head of Chilkoot inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name, variously spelled. Its lower part, between Chilkoot lake and Chilkoot inlet, has been called Deyea, and the upper part, above the lake, Krause calls Katschkahin; also written Kachkahin.

Chilkoot; village, or settlement of Chilkoot Indians, at outlet of Chilkoot lake. Has been called Tschilkut and Tananei or Chilcoot.

Chimekliak; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, near mouth of Kuskokwim river. This may be identical with Chenik of a Russian Admiralty chart of 1802. Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, calls it Chimiagamute, i. e., Chimiak people, while the Eleventh Census, 1890, has Chimingyangamute. Spurr and Post, in 1898, obtained from Missionary Kilbuck the name Chim-e-kliäg-a-mut.

Chimiagamute, village; see Chimekliak.

Chimingyangamute, village; see Chimekliak.

Chimiudi, islands; see Kudiakof.

Chin; point, the northern point of entrance to Neets bay, in Behm canal, on north-western shore of Revillagigedo island. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Brow and Nose points are near by.

China, river; see Tsina.

Chinaldna, creek; see Chunilna.

Chinchan, bay; see Akutan harbor.

Chiniak; bay, indenting the eastern end of Kodiak. Native name, obtained by the early Russian explorers and variously written Chiniak, Chiniatekoi, and even, by error, Tuniak. Chiniak is Aleut for a *rocky, impassable, wretched sea*.

Chiniak; cape, on the mainland coast, northwest of Afognak island. Native name from early Russian explorers. Written Chiniakskie, Chiniatskoy, Tchinyak, and even Tuniak.

Chiniak; cape, the easternmost extremity of Kodiak. Named Greville by Cook in 1778. Langsdorf identifies it with Cape Hermogenes of Bering in 1741. The Russians usually called it Tolstoi (broad). It has also been called Elovoi (spruce) and Chiniatskoy. According to Tanner, 1888, it is locally known as Chiniak.

Chiniak, cape; see Shakmanof.

Chiniak; islet, off Cape Chiniak, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Langsdorf, who accompanied Krusenstern in his voyage round the world, 1803-1806, says (II, 56) Cape Chiniak "is bounded to the north by two small islands, one of which, in the language of the country, is called Giniak, the other Ugak."

Chiniak; islet, near the northern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Native name, published by the Russian American Company, in 1849, as Chiniak-skoi.

Chiniak, settlement; see Aleksashkina.

Chinick, village; see Cheenik.

Chiniklik; peak, in the Ilivit mountains, south of Anvik. Native name, from the Russians.

Chinitua; bay, indenting the western shore of Cook inlet, south of Iliamna peak. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Chiokuk, village; see Chiukak.

Chipp; peak (2,532 feet high), in the northeastern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Lieut. Charles Winans Chipp, U. S. N., who perished in the Lena delta in November, 1881.

Chipp; river, in northernmost Alaska, tributary to Admiralty bay, at the head of Dease inlet. Its supposed Eskimo name Ik-pik-pung was published by the Coast Survey in 1884. Has also been written Ik-pik-pung. Is also called the Chepp or Ik-pik-puk on United States Hydrographic chart 1189, published in 1890. I have assumed that it was named, about 1890, by the Hydrographic Office after Lieut. Charles W. Chipp, U. S. N., who perished in the ill-fated De Long expedition in the Lena delta, November, 1881.

Chirikof; bay, the south end of Chatham strait (Christian sound of Colnett in 1789), was named "Baie Tschirikow" by La Perouse, in 1786, in honor of the distinguished Russian navigator, who visited this part of the coast in 1741. Name obsolete. See Chatham strait.

Chirikof, cape; see Bartolome and Omsanay.

Chirikof; island, southwest of Kodiak. Usually called Ukamok or Chirikof island and spelled most diversely. Ukámok is said to be a native name of the marmot, but this is not verified. The island appears to be the Tumanoi (foggy) island of Bering in 1741. Cook so identified it in 1778. Sarichef, according to Sauer, called it Elkamok and Vancouver, in 1794, in honor of Bering's companion, Capt. Alexie Chirikof, called it Tscherikow's island. It is variously written Akamok, Ookamok, Oukamok, Ukamok, and Ugamok, while Chirikof appears variously as Chirikoff, Chirikov, Tschirikoff, Tscherikow, Tschirikow, etc.

Chisana; mountain (3,200 feet high), on left bank of the Tanana, near Tetling river. Name from Peters and Brooks, 1898, who report it to be an Indian word. It is near the Chisana, i. e., Chisa, river of Allen, 1885.

Chisana; river, tributary to the Tanana, near its headwaters. Native name, from Allen, who wrote it Chisana, i. e., Chisa river. Has since been written Chusana. Identity of this river is doubtful.

Chishelnoi, islet; see Sushilnoi.

Chisik; island, on western shore of Cook inlet, near Iliamna volcano. Native word, given by Tebenkof, in 1849, as Khazik and in Eichwald's German text Chasik. Commonly now called Chisik. Has been printed Chisick.

Chislechina, river; see Chistochina.

Chistiakof; island, in Heiden bay, on north shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Chestakof by the Fish Commission, in 1890, presumably after Peter Egorovich Chistiakof, who was director of the Russian American Colonies, 1826-1831.

Chistochina; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the north, near latitude 63°. Native name, obtained, in 1885, by Allen, who has Chistotchiná on his map and Chitslétchiná in his text (pp. 65, 66). Has also been written Chestochina, Chislechina, Chitslétchina, Tieschenni, etc. According to Spencer, of the Geological Survey, Chistochina represents local usage.

Chiswell; islands, off the southern coast of Kenai peninsula. Named Chiswell's islands by Portlock in 1786. Also, erroneously, Chisswell's. They are the Aialiki islands of Tebenkof, which may be a native name. Has also been written Ajaliki.

Chichagoff, bay; see Chichagof.

Chitina; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, near latitude 62°. Native name, reported, in 1885, by Allen, who spells it Chittyna, from *chitty*, copper, and *na*, river. Hayes wrote it Chittinah; Brooks, Chittena, and Abercrombie, Chettyna.

Chitistone; river, tributary to the Chitina. Named Chittystone by Allen in 1885; from *chitty*, copper and stone, the English word, i. e., Copperstone river, on account of copper discolorations on the bowlders and rocks of the river's bed.

Chititu; creek, tributary to the Nizina, from the south. Called Chitty Too (copper water) by Allen in 1885. Hayes, 1891, says *too* means river and *dek* means creek, and that he has usually omitted these generic endings. The water of this stream is reported to be of a dark copper color.

Chitnak; native village, on the southern shore of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Native name, from Tebenkof, who wrote it Shitnak. Has also been written Chitnak, Sshitnak, and Tchitnak.

Chitnashuak, village; see Sitnazuak.

Chitsetchina; see Chistochina.

Chittinah; see Chitina.

Chittyna, river; see Chitina.

Chittystone; see Chitistone.

Chitty Too, creek; see Chititu.

Chiukak; Eskimo village near Golofnin bay, on north shore of Norton sound, Bering sea. Eskimo name called Chiukak-miüt by the Russians and Chiokuk by Petrof in 1880. This appears to be the same as that called Kneektakimut by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1867, and Seokuk on a late Coast Survey chart. See also Akpaliut.

Chkazehin, river; see Katzehin.

Chlachatach, island; see Pyramid.

Chlanak; cape, on the southeastern coast of Kanaga island, middle Aleutians. Probably a native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Erroneously Ulanach.

Chlebnikoff, cape; see Khlebnikof.

Chnikchak, creek or river; see Ninilechik.

Chock; island, near entrance to Snug cove, Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Chokfoktoleghagamiut, lake and village; see Shokfaktolik.

Chokosna; river, tributary to the Kuskulana river, from the south. Native name, from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.

Chokoyik; island, in the Yukon river, about 15 miles above the mouth of the Nowi river. Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who shows a fishery on the island.

Cholmondeley; sound, indenting the eastern shore of Prince of Wales island, opposite Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Erroneously Colmondeley. It is Chasina bay of Tebenkof. Pronounced Chum-ly.

Chomly; post-office, on the north shore of Cholmondeley sound. Established in July, 1900.

Choris; peninsula, partly separating Kotzebue sound from Eschscholtz bay, Arctic ocean. Apparently so named by Beechey, in 1826, after Louis Choris, who accompanied Kotzebue on his voyage round the world.

Chornoi, cape; see Black.

Chortof, island; see Devil.

Chouyak, island; see Shuyak.

Chowiet; island (1,200 feet high), one of the largest of the Semidi group. Native name, obtained by Dall, in 1874, and spelled at first Chowee-et. This and Aghiyuk are of about equal size and are the two largest islands of the group. Billings speaks of "Evdokeeff, the largest Simedan," and Lutke also says "Semidin, the largest of the Evdokeevskies." This name, applicable to either, probably refers to Aghiyuk.

Chraalch. The Krause brothers, 1882, show on their map a supposed river, draining from a glacier southward to the Tahini river (of their map), which in turn debouches into the Chilkat river. They write it Chraálch.

Christian; sound, the southern end of Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Capt. James Colnett of the *Argonaut*, an English fur trader on this coast in 1789. Also called Christians, Christian's, and, erroneously, Christiana.

Christie; point, the western point of entrance to Dease inlet, on the Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Chief Factor Christie, of the Hudson Bay Company. Erroneously Christy.

Christina, islet; see Cristina.

Christmas; island, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.

Christoval, channel; see San Christoval.

Chuarlitilik; a deserted Eskimo village on the Kanektok river, north bank, about 55 miles from the Kanektok's mouth. Is called by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed by it September 3, 1898, Chwarlitilgamut, i. e., Chu-ar-li-til-ik people.

Chuck; mining camp, on a small stream, flowing into the head of Windham bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1891. Perhaps Shuck, across the bay, may refer to the same camp.

Chudnoi, island; see Queer.

Chudoekow, islands; see Kudiako..

Chugach; islands, near eastern entrance to Cook inlet. Native name, from the Russians, who wrote it Chugatekie or Chugatzkiia. Has also been written Chugatz.

Chugach; mountains (5,000 to 6,000 feet high), near the head of Cook inlet. A native name, obtained by early Russian traders and by them written Chugatz and Tchougatskoi. Now usually Chugach or Chugatch.

Chugach, gulf; see Prince William sound.

Chugachik, bay; see Kachemak.

Chugachik; island at head of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1848.

Chugatch, mountains; see Chugach.

Chugatz, islands; see Chugach.

Chugininak; rock (123 feet high) between Amukta and Yunaska, in the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Veniaminof, 1840.

Chuginadak; island, the largest of the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Discovered by Stepan Glottof in 1764. Called by the natives Tanak-angunak (land-big), and variously called Tana, Tano, Tana-unok, Tanakh-Angounakh, etc. In 1849 Tebenkof called it Chuginadak, variously written Tchoughinadokh, Chuginok, etc. Tradition has it that there were formerly two islands which were united by a volcanic eruption filling the strait which separated them.

- Chuginok*, island; see Chuginidak and also Herbert.
- Chugul**; island (2,696 feet high), east of Kiska, Rat island group, western Aleutians. Apparently a native name, from early Russian explorers. Various written Chugal, Segula, Sigoola, Tschechovla; also Tchougoule or Iron island of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855.
- Chugul**; island, southeast of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from the early Russians. Billings, 1790, wrote it Tahugulla. Has also been written Chigul, Tchigul, Tchougoul, Tchougoulak, etc.
- Chugul**; volcanic island (4,300 feet high), one of the group of islands of Four Mountains, as classified by Veniaminof. It is between Amukta and Yunaska. Native name, from Sarichef, about 1790, who wrote it Chugula. Various written Chegoula, Chagulak, Tchougoulok, etc.
- Chuit**; river, tributary to Cook inlet, from the northwest, near its head. Native name reported as Shuitna and Chuitna, i. e., Chuit river. Also has been written Chaitna, Chuitan and Shuitna. Called Chuitan by the Coast Survey, in 1898, i. e., Chui cape.
- Chuiu**; river, tributary to south shore of Kamishak bay, Cook inlet. Native name, published by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Chukajak**; creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Peters, 1900.
- Chukchuk**; Eskimo village on right bank of the lower Yukon, called Chukchukamute, i. e., Chukchuk people, by Raymond, 1869. Perhaps identical with Takshak. See Takshak.
- Chuligmuit*, villages; see Upper Chulik.
- Chulik**. The Eleventh Census, 1890 (p. 114), speaks of two Eskimo villages on the eastern shore of Nunivak, together containing 62 people, and called Upper Chuligmuit and Chuligmuit, i. e., Chulik people. Not found on any map.
- Chulitna**; pass, between the Sushitna and Chulitna rivers. So called by Eldridge in 1898.
- Chulitna**; river, one of the principal western tributaries of the Sushitna river. Native name, from Eldridge, 1898, who says it is often pronounced Chulitno. Chulitna or Chulitno means Chulit river.
- Chulitna**; river, the principal southern tributary of the Kuskokwim. The first white man to visit it was the Russian creole Lukeen, who descended it in 1832. Its native name appears to be Holitno, Holiknuk, Hulitna, Hulitnak or Hulitno. By transliteration from the Russian this has been written Chulitna, Hoolitna, Khulitno, etc. The name first appears on sheet 3 of Sarichef's atlas, corrected to 1829, as Hulitna. According to Spurr, 1898, deriving his information from A. Lind, a trader, it is Chulitna, i. e., Chulit river of the Indians and Holiknuk of the Eskimo.
- Chulitna**; lake, south of Nushagak lake. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Chunak**; cape, on the northeastern coast of Unimak island, at entrance to Isanotski strait. Native name, reported by Lutke, who wrote it Tchounok. Tebenkof, 1849, wrote Chunak and Dall, Chunnok. Veniaminof in his notes (I, 214) writes it Chunnak.
- Chuniksak**; cape, on the southwest coast of Attu island, western Aleutians. Native name, published by Tebenkof in 1848.
- Chunilna**; creek, tributary of the Talkeetna, from the north, in longitude 150°. Name from Eldridge and Muldrow, 1898. On one map they have Chunilna on another Chinaldna.
- Chunnok*, cape; see Chunak.
- Chunu**; cape, the southwesternmost point of Kanaga island, middle Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Has also been written Tchuna.
- Church**; peak, on mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas in 1887.

Church; point, on the southern coast of Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Chusana, river; see Chisana.

Chustielena, lake; see Tustumena.

Chuyak, island and strait; see Shuyak.

Chvilnuk; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, a little above Andreafski. Called Chvilnuk by the Russians and Milavánoff (a Russian proper name) by Dall. Possibly identical with Clear river. See Clear.

Chuarlitiligamut, village; see Chuarlitilik.

Cypres, Punta de; see Cypress.

Circle; islet, in or near Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in Coast Pilot, 1883. Not found on any map.

Circle; point, the south point of entrance to Slocum inlet, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Thomas in 1888.

Circle; trail and mining camp, on west bank of the Yukon, near latitude 66°. Called Circle City by the miners from its supposed location on the Arctic circle. See also Birch Creek trail.

Clahona, river; see Klahini.

Clam; island, in Neets bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Clam; island, in northeastern part of Prince William sound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

Clara; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Clarence; port, indenting western end of Seward peninsula, Bering strait. Long known to the Russians under the name of Kaviaiak bay. First described by Beechey, who visited it in September, 1827, and named it Clarence, after the Duke of Clarence. According to Sauer its native name is Imagru.

Clarence; strait, in Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and named by Vancouver in 1793, "in honour of His Royal Highness Prince William Henry * * * The Duke of Clarence's Strait." Also written Clarence sound and Clarence strait.

Clark; island, the westernmost large island of the Siginaka group in extreme northern part of Sitka sound. Named Kliarkof (Clark) by Vasilief in 1809.

Clark; lake, west of and near Cook inlet. Supposed to have been discovered by John W. Clark, chief of the Nushagak trading post, in 1891, and in late charts named after him. It is, however, shown on a Russian government map, of 1802, with the name Ilima, while Iliamna lake is called Shelikof.

Clark; point, near mouth of Nushagak river. Named Clark's point by the Fish Commission, in 1890, perhaps after Prof. Samuel Fessenden Clark, of Williams College. See also Ekuk cape.

Clashmore; mountain (5,502 feet high), east of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

Claude; point, on the northern shore of Revillagigedo island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Clear; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the north. Prospectors' name, reported by Gerdine, 1900.

Clear; creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Peters, 1900.

Clear, islets; see Battery.

Clear; point, the north point of entrance to Funter bay, near south end of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

Clear; river, tributary to the Yukon, right bank, at Andreafski, near head of the Yukon delta. Called Andreafski by the Coast Survey in 1898. Raymond, 1869, calls it Konnekova or Clear river. On several maps called Clear river. Its native name as used by the Russians is Niegieklik.

Clear, river; see Chvilnuk.

Cleare; cape, the southern end of Montague island, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock in 1789. Also called Cape Clear and Southwest cape.

Cleave; creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, near latitude 61°. Local name, from Schrader in 1898.

Cleft; island, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.

Clerke's, island; see St. Lawrence.

Cleveland. A mountain near Mount St. Elias was so named by the New York Times expedition of 1886, after President Grover Cleveland.

Cleveland; passage, between Whitney island and the mainland, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after President Grover Cleveland.

Cleveland; peninsula, a projection of the mainland between Behm canal and Ernest sound. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, after President Grover Cleveland.

Cleveland; volcanic peak (8,150 feet high), on Chuginadak island, one of the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. So named by officers of the U. S. S. *Concord*, in 1894, after President Grover Cleveland.

Cliff; islet, in entrance to Womens bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Utesistoi (cliff) by Russian naval officers 1808–10.

Cliff; point, between Middle and Womens bays, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Utesof (cliff) by Russian naval officers in 1808–10.

Cliff; point, on the eastern shore of Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Cliff; point, on the southeastern shore of Pearse island, Portland inlet, Alexander archipelago. So called by Pender in 1868. Has also been called Base point and Rose point.

Clifford; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the southwest, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, published in 1899.

Clifford; island, off the south shore of and near to Sannak. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.

Clinker; plateau, in western part of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.

Clondyke, river; see Klondike.

Close; bay, on outer coast of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Close (dushnaia) by the Russians before 1850. Has been called Close or Dushnaia, Close, and Doushnai.

Close, island; see Near.

Closed, bay; see Banks harbor.

Cloudman; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Bligh island, Prince William sound. Local name from Schrader, 1900.

Clover; bay, indenting eastern shore of Prince of Wales island, just north of Cholmondeley sound, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and named Thomas by Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. N., in 1885. Afterwards the name was changed to Clover by direction of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to prevent confusion with another Thomas bay in the Alexander archipelago.

Clover; passage, in northern entrance to Behm canal, separating Betton and other islands from Revillagigedo island. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, after Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. N.

Club; point, on Liesnoi island, Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1889.

Club; rocks, two in number (15 feet high), 3 miles south of Cape Northumberland, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Clubokoi, lake; see Deep.

Coal; bay, on the northern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Called Ugolnoi (stone coal) by Tebenkof, 1849. Coal abounds here and mines are in operation.

Coal; bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest from the Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1880. Near it is Ugolnoi (stone coal) island of the Russians.

Coal; bay, on the southern shore of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Nichols, in 1891, who reports outcrops of coal here.

Coal; cape, on southern coast of Alaska peninsula near the Chiachi islands. So named by the Coast Survey in 1882.

Coal; cove or harbor, in Port Graham, Cook inlet. Named Coal harbor by Dixon, in 1786, who found "a vein of coals" there. Also called Coal bay.

Coal; creek, tributary to Matanuska river, from the south, opposite the mouth of Chickaloon creek, near longitude 148° 30'. Local descriptive name, from Mendenhall, 1898.

Coal; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Coal; glacier, tributary to Tyndall glacier near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. So named by Topham in 1888.

Coal; harbor, at the head of Zachary bay, Unga island, Shumagin group. Probably so named by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1885. The name has also been applied to Zachary bay. Also called North harbor of Unga.

Coal; point, the end of a long spit projecting from the northern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Called Ugolnoi (stone coal) by Tebenkof, in 1849, from the presence of coal upon and near it.

Coarse Gold; creek, tributary to the Kugruk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Cobb; island, near Silver point in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Cobblestone; river, tributary to Imuruk basin, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Coblura. This word Coblura appears on British Admiralty chart of Point Barrow No. 2164, published in 1854, near a small sand spit in the northern part of Elson bay, Arctic coast.

Cochrane; point, opposite Port Wells, on the northwestern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Erroneously Cochran.

Cocos; point, on south end of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Cocos (cocoa point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Kodiak, island; see Kodiak.

Coffee, creek; see Slate.

Coffee; point, near the mouth of the Nushagak river. Traders' name, published by the Fish Commission in 1891.

Coffman; cove, indenting the northeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, at southern entrance to Kashevarof passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Lieut. Dewitt Coffman, U. S. N., a member of his

- Coffman**; island, near Coffman cove, at southern entrance to Kashevarof passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- Coghlan**; island (436 feet high), near the western entrance to Gastineau channel, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1885, after Commander Joseph Bullock Coghlan, U. S. N. Erroneously Coglán.
- Cogrua*, river; see Kugrua.
- Cogtua*, river; see Meade.
- Cohen**; island, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1893.
- Cohen**; island, on southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall, in 1880, after a trader of that name stationed in Cook inlet at that time.
- Cohen**; reef, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Cohoes**; creek, in the southern part of the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.
- Coke**; point, the northern point of entrance to Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Cold**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, just west of Belkofski. Named Morozovskie or Morozova (cold, frozen) by the Russians. Has been called Cold, Frozen, Morozoffski, etc.
- Cold**; bay, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of Kodiak. Named Studenaiá (cold, freezing) by the Russians on account of the cold winds which draw through a deep ravine or gorge from Becharof lake. The native name appears to be Puale. Variouslly called Studenaja, Puale, Pouale, and, erroneously, Stulchena.
- Coldera*, port; see Caldera.
- Coleen**; mountain, on north bank of the Yukon, near mouth of the Coleen river. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Coleen**; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the north, between the upper and lower Ramparts of the Porcupine. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Coleman*, point; see Thatcher.
- Coleman**; reef or shoal in Chatham strait, off Thatcher point, near the eastern end of Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot in 1883. The name Coleman had been given by Homfray, in 1867, to the adjacent point, now called Thatcher.
- College**; fiord, in Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Collie**; point, on the Arctic coast, at entrance to Wainwright inlet. Named by Beechey, in 1826, after his surgeon, Alex. Collie. Called Kalidge on Russian Hydrographic chart 1495. Perhaps this comes from an erroneous transliteration of Collie into Russian.
- Colling**; mountains (3,000 to 4,000 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Called Colling range by Pender in 1868.
- Collinson**; point, near Camden bay, on the Arctic coast, about 4° west of the international boundary. Capt. Richard Collinson, R. N., of Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, wintered here in 1853-4, whence the name.
- Colmondeley*, sound; see Cholmondeley.
- Colorado**; creek, tributary to Cripple creek, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name published in 1900. Identical with Dog creek or Ryan creek of the Davidson-Blakeslee map of 1900.
- Colorado**; creek, tributary to Klookerblok river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Colorado**; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the south, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, published in 1899.

- Colpoys**; point, at northeast angle of Prince of Wales island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Admiral Colpoys, R. N.
- Colt**; island, west of Douglas island, in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Columbia**; bay, immediately west of Port Valdes, indenting northern shore of Prince William sound. So called by the Harriman Expedition in 1899. It is Glacier bay of Abercrombie, 1898.
- Columbia**; creek, tributary to O'Brien creek, from the west, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898.
- Columbia**; glacier, discharging into Columbia bay, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Columbia**; peak (7,500 feet high), in the Tordrillo range. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Columbia**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Column**; point, the northeast headland of Lisianski strait, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Dall in 1880. Vancouver's name Lucan has been accidentally applied to this point.
- Colville**; river, draining to the Arctic ocean near longitude 151°. Named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Andrew Colville, esq., of the Hudson Bay Company. On Dease and Simpson's map it was spelled Colville. The Eskimo name is reported to be Or-kim-ya-nook. Ray (Report, 1885, p. 55) says: "The Colville river was always spoken of as 'Neg-a-len-mi-ku,' 'the river at Negalek,' and we did not obtain the name."
- Colwell**; bend, in the Koyukuk river, near longitude 157°. So named by Allen in 1885, "in honor of Mr. Colwell, of the Adjutant General's Office, who gave me such conscientious work in working up my observations and making my maps."
- Comet**; creek, an affluent of Fortymile creek. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898. It is Count creek of Abercrombie's map.
- Comfort**; point, near Cape Halkett, on the Arctic coast east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, "in gratitude for seasonable comforts."
- Composite**; island, near the head of Glacier bay. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1892.
- Conclusion**; island, in southern part of Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, who concluded his season's work of 1793 at this point.
- Conclusion**; port, near the south end of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named, in 1794, by Vancouver, who here concluded his survey of the northwest coast of America.
- Concord**; point, the southeastern point of Chuginidak island, islands of the Four Mountains group, eastern Aleutians. So named, in 1894, by officers of the U. S. S. *Concord*, who made surveys here at that time.
- Cone**; hill (551 feet high), in the western part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Cone**; island (300 feet high), in Revillagigedo channel, at entrance to Thorne arm, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883.
- Cone**; mountain (2,718 feet high), in the northern central part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Cone**; mountain (1,395 feet high), near the mouth of Cripple river, Seward peninsula. So called by the prospectors in 1898.
- Cone**; mountain, on north bank of the Koyukuk river, near longitude 156°. Descriptive name, given by Schrader in 1899.

- Cone;** mountain (3,800 feet high), on the mainland, about 14 miles northeast of Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Cone;** mountain, on the mainland, about 10 miles south of the Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Cone;** mountain (6,100 feet high), on the mainland, on east bank of the Stikine and near Scud river. Erroneously Cane mountain. Name published by the Coast Survey, in 1891, as Cane and, in 1899, as Cone.
- Cone;** point, the southern head of Thorne arm, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883. Also called Cone Island point. Descriptive term.
- Cone*, point, in Clarence strait; see Grindall.
- Cone*, point, in Wrangell strait; see Blunt and Turn.
- Cone Hill*, river; see Fortymile creek.
- Cone Island*, point; see Ape.
- Coney;** island, near the junction of Dry strait and Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Conical*, hill; see Potato.
- Conical;** volcano, on the northwestern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Called Konfcheskaia by Ingenstrem, 1829, and Chernof, 1832.
- Constantine;** anchorage, near Ilin bay, on western shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russian pilot Ilin near the beginning of the century.
- Constantine;** bay, indenting eastern shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof, 1830. Said to derive its name from the Russian American Company's ship *Constantine*, which was wrecked in attempting to enter it.
- Constantine;** cape, the western point of entrance to the estuary at mouth of the Nushagak river, Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by Ustiugof in 1818. Also written Constantin and Konstantina.
- Constantine;** harbor, indenting north shore of Amchitka island, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So named, apparently, by Klinkofstrem prior to 1849. Also written Constantin and Konstantina.
- Constantine and Helena*, Fort; see Nuchek.
- Convenient;** cove, in Hassler island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Controller;** bay, near the mouth of the Copper river. Named Comptroller's bay by Cook in 1778. Has also been called Bering haven.
- Cook;** bend, in Klutina river about 12 miles above its mouth. Name from Abercrombie, 1898.
- Cook;** inlet, on south coast of the Alaskan mainland. First explored and mapped by Capt. James Cook in 1778. Not having in his journal applied any name to it "Lord Sandwich directed that it should be called Cook's River." Vancouver calls it Cook's inlet, and also refers to it as Grooeginclooe or Cook's inlet. The Russians call it Kenai bay. It has been called an arm, bay, gulf, inlet, and river, and the name Kenai has been rendered Kenaiskoi, Kenaiskaia, Kenaiskischer. According to Grewingk, quoting Zagoskin, the correct name is "Ttunaiskysch" bay.
- Cook;** mountain (13,758 feet high), in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall, in 1874, after the great English navigator, Capt. James Cook.
- Cook*, strait; see Etolin.
- Cook's rock*; see Signals (The).
- Cool*, bay; see Graham harbor.
- Coon;** island, in George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

- Cooper**; creek, tributary to Kenai lake, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.
- Cooper**; island, near entrance to Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named, in 1855, by Gibson, of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, after the U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper*.
- Cooper**; island, near Dease inlet, just east of Point Barrow, Arctic ocean. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in 1855.
- Cooper**; lake, drained by Cooper creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.
- Cooper**; pass, between the Nabesna and Tanana rivers, near latitude 62°. So named by Peters in 1899.
- Cooper**; point, on the mainland, on western shore of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Coot**; cove, on the northern shore of Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Copleston**; mountain, near Camden bay, on the Arctic coast. So named by Franklin, in 1826, "in honour of Dr. Copleston, provost of Oriel College, now Bishop Landaff." Erroneously Coplestone and Coppleston.
- Coply**; reef, near Keene island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Coposo**; island, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla Coposo (tufted) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Copper**; bay, in the northeastern part of Prince William sound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Copper**; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the south. Prospectors' name, from Gerdine, 1900.
- Copper**; creek, tributary to Nugget creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Copper**; lake, on Unalaska island, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof, getting his information from the natives, says (I, 171): "Near Makushin bay, between a long isthmus and Tarasof bay, in the mountain, is a lake on whose shores native copper occurs." Name not heretofore used.
- Copper**; mountain peak (5,000 feet high), and range on eastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Copper**; point, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Copper**; river, in central Alaska. Discovered by Nagaief, in 1781, and named Copper (miednaia), on account of the reported existence of copper in its vicinity. The native name is Atna, i. e., At river. Often called the Atná or Copper.
- Copper Center**; mining camp or village, on the Copper river. Prospectors' name, first published in 1898. About 300 miners and prospectors wintered here in 1898-99.
- Copper City*; see Valdes.
- Copper Mountain**; point, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Copper River**; plateau between Copper and Sushitna rivers, about latitude 62°. Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Cora**; creek, debouching between capes Douglas and Woolley, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Cora**; point, the northeastern point of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Coral**; rocks off the southwest end of Montague island, Prince William sound. This name appears to have been first applied by the Coast Survey in 1868.

- Corbin**; glacier and pass, near Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Adj. Gen. Henry Clark Corbin, U. S. A.
- Cordova**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Prince William sound. The first publication of the name appears to be on chart 11 of Vancouver's atlas (1798), where it is called Pto. Cordova, a name either given by Vancouver or adopted by him from the Spaniards.
- Cordova**; bay, on the northern shore of Dixon entrance in Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. The name Puerto Cordova y Cordova appears to have been first applied by Caamaño, in 1792, and published by Vancouver in 1798.
- Cork**; islet, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- Corlies**; group of two islets, on eastern shore of Tlevak strait, opposite View cove, in Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Rev. W. H. R. Corlies, of Philadelphia, a missionary who began work in Alaska in 1879. Sheldon Jackson has named the north one Rankin and the south one Young.
- Corlies**; point, the north point of entrance to Sawmill cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Sheldon Jackson, after Rev. William Henry Richards Corlies.
- Cormorant**; rock, near the entrance to Lituya bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Cormorants by La Perouse in 1786.
- Corner**; mountain, on south side of Silver bay, at the corner or angle where the bay turns to the southeast, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Uglovaia (corner) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Cornwall**; ridge, on east side of Copper river, north of Mount Sanford. Named by Lowe, in 1898, after John Cornwall, a member of his party. Erroneously Corwells and Cornwell.
- Cornwallis**; point, the north head of Liscome bay, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Hydrographic Office in 1882 and perhaps earlier.
- Cornwallis**; point, the north point of entrance to Saginaw bay, Kuiu island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Coronados**; group of islands, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Los Coronados (tensured priests), by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Coronation**; island, at junction of Sumner and Chatham straits, southeast of Cape Ommaney, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in September, 1793, "the day of our passing it having been the anniversary of that happy event" (II, 423). Koronatsie of the Russians.
- Coronation*, islands; see Spanish.
- Corwells*, ridge; see Cornwall.
- Corwin**; cape, the southeasternmost point of Nunivak island, Bering sea. So called by Tebenkof, in 1849, after Capt. Mikhail Nikolaevich Vasilief, I. N., of the *Otkrietié* (discovery), who, in 1821, discovered Nunivak island. The Russian Hydrographic office, 1852, called it Etolin and the Coast Survey has recently called it Corwin.
- Corwin**; cliffs, in the St. Elias region. So named by I. C. Russell, in 1890, after the U. S. R. M. steamer *Corwin*.
- Corwin**; coal mine, on Arctic coast, east of Cape Lisburne. Definitely located and used by Captain Hooper, of the U. S. revenue cutter *Corwin*, in July, 1880, and named after his vessel.
- Corwin**; lagoon, on the Arctic coast, between Cape Seppings and Cape Krusenstern. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1884, after the U. S. revenue cutter *Corwin*.

- Corwin**; rock, in the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. So named, in 1894, by officers of the U. S. S. *Concord*, after the U. S. revenue cutter *Corwin*.
- Cosinas**; point, on the southern shore of Port Asuncion, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Cosinas by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Cosmos**; cove, on the northeastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after the surveying steamer *Patterson's* steam launch *Cosmos*.
- Cosmos**; point, on the northeastern shore of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after the steam launch of the Coast Survey steamer *Patterson*.
- Cosmos**; range of mountains (3,900 feet high), on the mainland near Thomas bay, Frederick sound. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after the steam launch *Cosmos* attached to the Coast Survey steamer *Patterson*.
- Cottonwood**; group of low wooded islands, at mouth of the Stikine river. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Cottonwood*, point; see Martin.
- Council**; mining camp and post-office, on the Niukluk river, at mouth of Ophir creek, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Called Council City by the prospectors. A post-office was established here in September, 1899, and named Council.
- Count*, creek; see Comet.
- Countess**; point, on the western shore of Prince William sound. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, "after Captain Countess, of the navy."
- Course**; point, in Narrow strait, on northern shore of Kodiak. Named Kursa (course, of a ship) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Course*, point; see Turn.
- Couverden**; island, at junction of Lynn canal and Chatham and Icy straits, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Meade in 1869.
- Couverden**; point, the southwestern point of entrance to Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, after the seat of his ancestors (III, 245).
- Cove (The)**; cove, in San Antonio bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Called "The Cove" (El Puertezuelo) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Cove**; hill (619 feet high), on the mainland, nearly east of Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Cove**; islet, near Applegate cove, in Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Cove**; mountain, near Ward cove, in the western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Cove**; point, on Raspberry island, on the northern shore of Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Bukti (bight or cove) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Cove**; point, on the northeastern shore of Glass peninsula, Admiralty island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1893. Descriptive term.
- Cove*, point, the southern point of entrance to Kah Shakes cove, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1883. Name not found on any map and presumably obsolete.
- Cove*, point, Wrangell strait; see Mountain.
- Covearak*, tract and river; see Kaviuk.
- Cor-ree-arak*, tract and river; see Kaviuk.
- Cow**; island, between Annette and Percy islands, Gravina group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

- Cowpen**; bay and river, on the northern shore of Prince William sound. Local name, reported by Glass in 1898.
- Cox**; landing, on Klutina river, at or near foot of "The Gorge." Name from Abercrombie, 1898.
- Coyote**; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Coyukuk**, river; see Koyukuk.
- Cozian**; reef, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named after Anton George Cozian, a native of Dalmatia, and long a pilot in the employment of the Russian American Company. This reef was discovered by him and named after him by naval officers in 1880. Said also to have been called *Nikolas* rock, after the steamer *Nikolas*, which touched upon it in 1854. The name has also been erroneously written Cozain and Kozian.
- Crab**; cove, at the head of Funter bay, near the junction of Lynn canal and Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Crab**; point, on the western shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Crafton**; island, northwest of Knight island, in western part of Prince William sound. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Craig**; point, on the northeastern coast of Zarembo island, the northwestern point of entrance to Stikine strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1793 (II, 400).
- Craig**; sunken rock, in entrance to Nakat inlet. Named by Nichols, in 1888, presumably after Commander Joseph Edgar Craig, U. S. N.
- Cranberry**; peak (5,200 feet high), near Cranberry marsh, on the northern shore of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Cranberry Marsh**; name used by the prospectors to designate the flat marshy mouth of the valley northwest of Klutina lake. Name published in 1899.
- Crane**; cove, near Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Zhuravlina (crane) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Crater**; creek, tributary to Kruzgamepa river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Crater**; hill, an extinct volcanic crater, in western part of St. Paul island, Pribilof islands, Bering sea. Name published, in 1875, by the Coast Survey.
- Crater**; lake, near Chaix hills, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Prof. William Libbey, of Princeton College, in 1886. Descriptive term.
- Crater**; mountain or hill (633 feet high), about 7 miles south of St. Michael, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Crater**; peak, near head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell in 1890.
- Crater**; point, the southeastern point of Otter island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. So named by Elliott, in 1874, who, in his notes accompanying his map of St. Paul, in his *Seal Fisheries of Alaska*, 1881, says: "A slight mistake of the engraver causes Crater point to appear as a bifurcated tongue. It is not so; but there is a funnel-shaped cavity here plainly emarginated from the sea, and on that extreme point constituting and giving to it this name."
- Craven**; point, the southeastern extreme of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after Admiral Thomas Tingey Craven, U. S. N. Erroneously Graven. Has also been called Point Williams by Homfray and Tliakinikut by Tebenkof. The correct native name is said to be T'liankhini.
- Crawfish**; inlet, indenting the outer coast of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians Rakof or Rakovoi, from Rak (crawfish). Has also been called Rokovoy.

Creadon; river, tributary to Kluane lake, from the east, near latitude 62°. So called by Peters in 1899.

Creek; point, on the eastern shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891. It is at or near the mouth of a creek.

Creek; point, on the southwestern shore of Halleck island, Olga strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1885.

Creig, mountain; see Greig.

Crescent; low sandy island, in front of Elson bay, Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow. So named by the British Admiralty in 1853. Descriptive name.

Crete; creek, debouching between capes Douglas and Woolley, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Crib; point, on the mainland, near head of Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.

Crillon; glacier, near Mount Crillon, in the southern part of the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1874.

Crillon; mountain (15,900 feet high), in the southern part of the St. Elias region, southeastern Alaska. So named by La Perouse, in 1786, after the French minister of marine.

Cripple; creek or river, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Named by the prospectors, in 1898, after the famous Cripple Creek in Colorado.

Cripple; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the east, in the Eagle mining region. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.

Cripple; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

Cristina; islet, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has also been written Christina.

Crooked; creek, tributary to Birch creek, from the west, near Circle city. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Crooked; creek, tributary to headwaters of Ophir creek, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Crooked; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the north, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

Crooked; island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Krivoi (crooked) by the Russians in 1809.

Crooked; island, one of the Walrus island group, in northern part of Bristol bay, Bering sea. So called by the Fish Commission in 1890. Apparently identical with Nizkoi (low) of Sarichef, 1826, and Ugushtu of Tebenkof, 1849.

Crooked, island, Yakutat bay; see Kriwoi.

Crooked, river; see Igushik.

Crooze, island; see Kruzof.

Gross; cape, on the western coast of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. Described by Cook, in 1778, as "a high promontory" and named Cross from having passed it on Holy Cross day, May 3.

Cross; cape, the northeastern point of Unga island, Shumagin group. Named Krest (cross) by the Russians.

Cross, cape; see Bingham.

Cross, cape; see Theodore.

Cross; gulch, in Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Arroyo de la Cruz (gulch of the cross) by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779.

Cross, harbor, Kruzof island; see Krestof.

Cross; hill, on Northeast point, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. So called by Elliott in 1874. Perhaps this is the local name.

Cross; island and strait, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Canos y Ysla de la Cruz by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Cross, island, north of Sitka sound; see Krestof.

Cross; island, the westernmost of the Midway islands, on the Arctic coast, east of the mouth of the Colville river. So named by Lieut. Commander Charles Herbert Stockton, of the U. S. S. *Thetis*, in 1889, because a wooden cross has been erected on the island by the whalers.

Cross; islet, "small and wooded," in Portland canal, just north of Halibut bay. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot, 1891, p. 76. Not named on any chart.

Cross; mountain (2,597 feet high), near Sitka, on Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Davidson in 1869.

Cross, point, Krestof island; see Kresta.

Cross, port; see Krestof.

Cross; sound, between the mainland and Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Discovered by Cook, May 3, 1778, and named Cross sound, after this day, designated in the calendar as Holy Cross day. By the Russians this has been called Lohitianoi (icy) and Kresta (cross); by the Spaniards Puerto de la Cruz. Variouslly called Cross sound or Icy strait. Both names are now in use, Cross sound for the western and Icy strait for the eastern part.

Cross, strait, north of Sitka; see Krestof.

Cross Cape; rocks, off Cape Cross, Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in 1880.

Crosswise; island, in southern entrance to Nakwasina passage, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Poperechnoi (crosswise) by Vasilief in 1809.

Crow; creek, tributary to Glacier creek, near the head of Turnagain arm. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

Crow; island, in Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1898. On the old Russian chart of 1809 it is called Korga.

Crow; island, in Sawmill cove, Howkan strait, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. Sheldon Jackson has named it James.

Crow; island, one of the Middle island group, in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Voronie (the raven, *corvus corax*) by Vasilief in 1809. The Russian dictionaries give *voronie* as the adjective form of *vorón*, a raven or crow. Elliott gives Varrone as the Russian for raven, while Dall gives the form *Varonie*, translating it *crow*. Has been erroneously called *Blue* island, while one chart gives Crow, Voroni, or Blue island.

Crow; point, on San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Cuerdo (crow) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Croyère, *Isles de la;* see Hazy.

Crucifix; mountain, in the pass between the headwaters of the Skwentna and Kuskokwim rivers. So called by Spurr in 1898. Not shown on the map.

Cruz, *Puerto de la;* see Cross.

Cub; creek, tributary to Sixmile creek, from the west, at Sunrise, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Becker, 1895.

Cub; point, between Boulder and Fox bays in Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by Dall in 1880.

Cuban; gulch, on left bank of the Yukon, 6 miles above Eagle, eastern Alaska. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

Cube; point, the southern head of Square cove, near northern end of Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.

- Cudahy**; post, on the west bank of the Yukon, near mouth of Fortymile creek. Also called Fort Cudahy. The above form, Cudahy, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic names.
- Culebrina**; island, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Culebrina (culverin) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Culross**; point, near Port Wells, on the northwestern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Erroneously Cull Ross and Gulrass.
- Cupola**; peak, near the head of Silver bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kupolnaia (cupola) by the Russians.
- Curlew**; ledge, in Funter bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Curlew**; point, on the northwestern coast of Revillagigedo island, being the southwest point of entrance to Behm narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Current**; cape, on the northern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Strong currents flow between Shuyak and Afognak islands, and the cape on the Afognak shore of the narrow strait separating the islands was named by Murashev, in 1839–40, *Silnago techenia* (of strong current). Hence the name which on all the American charts is erroneously applied to a point farther east.
- Curtis**; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Curtis**; gulch, on the western shore of Klutina lake. Apparently a prospectors' name; reported by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Curve**; mountain, in California ridge, on Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Cushing**; glacier and plateau, at head of Glacier bay. So named by Reid, after Prof. Henry Platt Cushing, one of his companions, in 1890. In Reid's account, published in 1892 (*Nat. Geog. Mag.*, vol. iv), the plateau is called "Northwest tributary" of Muir glacier.
- Custom House**; cove, on the western shore of Mary island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. A custom-house which existed here for some years was moved to Ketchikan in 1900.
- Cutler**; river, tributary to the Noatak, from the south, near longitude 158°, northwestern Alaska. Origin of name not discovered. First applied by the Coast Survey in 1890. Has recently been called Caribou river.
- Cutter**; two rocks, awash, in Revillagigedo channel, at entrance to Carroll inlet, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Cyane**; peak, on the mainland, north of Frederick sound, near Farragut bay. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after a vessel of that name.
- Cygnet**; island, at mouth of Mink bay, Boca de Quadra, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Cypress**; point, on the eastern shore of Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Cipres (cypress point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Dachlazug**; cape, on Seduction tongue, northwest of Seduction point, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers in 1882 as Dachlazüg.
- Dagelet**; mountain (9,708 feet high), in the southern part of the St. Elias alps. So named by Dall, in 1874, after Lepaute Dagelet, the astronomer of La Perouse's expedition to this coast in 1786. Often written D'Agelet.
- Dagitli**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 157°. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Doggetlooscat and Doggetlooskat. Schrader writes it Doggetlikakat. See Kakat.

- Dagorashapka**; mountain, on the north bank of the Yukon, about 25 miles below Koeerefski. So called by Raymond in 1869. Not seen on any other map. Perhaps this is an error for Pogorashapka. Petrof, 1880, has a village Pogorashapka (burnt hat) near this mountain.
- Dahlgren**; peak (3,502 feet high), on the mainland north of Frederick sound and near Farragut bay. Named Dahlgren by Thomas, in 1887, after Rear Admiral John Adolf Dahlgren, U. S. N.
- Daisy**; glacier, tributary to the Tyndall glacier, near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. So named by Topham in 1888.
- Dakli**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 157°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. In his text Allen calls it Dakliakakat and on his map Daklikakat. The latter has been copied by the Coast Survey. See Kakat.
- Dall**; head, a promontory at the south end of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the pilots prior to 1879, after Capt. C. C. Dall, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service.
- Dall**; island, in the Koyukuk river, near the mouth of Huslia river. Named by Allen, in 1885, after William Healey Dall. Has also been written *Dolla* island.
- Dall**; island, on the northern side of the mouth of Dixon entrance. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1879, after W. H. Dall. Port Bazan indents the western shore of Dall island and (according to present information) nearly, but not quite, cuts it in two. Coast Survey chart 8050 calls the southern part of the island Dall and the northern part Quadra.
- Dall**; lake, in the delta coast region between the Yukon and Kuskokwin rivers, east of Cape Vancouver, drained by the Kiniak river. Named by Nelson, in 1878, after W. H. Dall.
- Dall**; point or cape, on the mainland coast, near Cape Romanzof, south of the Yukon mouth and north of Nunivak. So called, in 1869, after W. H. Dall.
- Dall**; ridge of mountains, on the western coast of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, after W. H. Dall.
- Dall**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, at the Lower Ramparts. It is Notokakat or Dall of the Coast Survey in 1869; Notochangut or Dall of Raymond, 1871, and Notochargut of Schwatka, 1883.
- Dalnie*, cape; see Far.
- Dalnie*, island, Yakutat bay; see Knight.
- Dalnoi**; point, the westernmost point of St. George island, Pribilof islands, Bering sea. Tebenkof and Tikhmenief call it West Konetz (west end). Otherwise known as Dalnoi (distant) point.
- Dalton*, glacier; see Turner.
- Dalton**; post, range of mountains and trail leading from head of Lynn canal to the interior. As applied to a range of mountains near Dezadeash lake this name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. Dalton trail is a well known local name. Named after John Dalton, a well known miner and frontiersman, "justly considered the pioneer explorer of the region."
- Dana**; peak (4,260 feet high), on the mainland near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Prof. James Dwight Dana, of Yale College.
- Danaaku*, lake; see Silver.
- Danger**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Opasnaia (dangerous) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Danger**; cape, on the northeastern coast of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Opasnie (dangerous) by Murashef in 1839-40.

- Danger;** island, in the entrance to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886. Erroneously Dead island on one chart.
- Danger;** island, near Ward cove, in Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Danger,* island; see Dead.
- Danger;** islet, "small and wooded" at the southern end of Mary island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 98). It is now called Danger.
- Danger;** passage, between Cat island and Mary island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Danger;** point, on the eastern or Mitkof island shore of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Danger;** point, the southern point of entrance to Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Meade in 1869.
- Danger;** reef, in Tongass narrows, near Ward cove, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1883. Name not found on any chart. Also called Danger Island reef.
- Danger;** rock, in Narrow strait, between Kodiak and Spruce islands, Kodiak group. Named Opasnie (dangerous) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Danger;** rock, near Danger point, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Dangerous;** cape, between Kiliuda and Ugak bays, on the southeastern shore of Kodiak. Named Opasnie (dangerous) by Lisianski in 1805. Has also been written Onatzno.
- Dangerous;** cape, the northern point of entrance to Graham harbor, Cook inlet. Named Opasnoi (dangerous) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Dangerous;* channel, separating Biorka from other islands in or near Sitka sound. So named by United States naval officers in 1879-80. Nichols, in the Coast Pilot, suggests that this name is premature.
- Dangerous;** passage, on the western shore of Prince William sound, separating Chenega island from the mainland. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Danger Point;** reef, off Danger point, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Daniels;** creek, west of Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Darby;** cape, between Golofnin bay and Norton bay, on northern shore of Norton sound. So named by Cook in 1778. Has also been written Derby.
- Dare,* creek; see Dora.
- Dark,* creek; see Dora.
- Dark;** island, off north coast of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Temnie (dark) by the Russian American Company in 1849.
- Dark;** point, the southernmost point of the mainland between Nakat and Willard inlets, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Dassar-dee-ash,* lake; see Dezadeash.
- David;** creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- David,* creek; see Sheep.
- David;** island, in Wrangell harbor, Alaska peninsula. So named by Vasilief in 1831-32. Also called Davidoff.
- Davidof;** island, one of the Rat islands, western Aleutians. So named in Krusenstern's atlas, 1827, after Gavriil Ivanovich Davidof, a Russian naval officer, who, with Khwestof, made explorations in Alaska in 1802-1804. The existence of this island, at least in the place it occupies on most charts, is doubtful.

- Davidson**; bank or fishing ground, near Unimak pass. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Prof. George Davidson, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Davidson**; glacier, on the mainland; near head of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1867, after Prof. George Davidson. According to Krause, 1882, the native name is Ssitkajé.
- Davidson**; inlet, south of Kosciusko island, on the western coast of Prince of Wales archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, after Prof. George Davidson.
- Davidson**; mountain, on the south side of Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, in 1872, after Prof. George Davidson.
- Davis**; creek, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, after General Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. A., then in command of the military division of Alaska.
- Davis**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the south. Local name obtained by the Geological Survey, in 1898, and published in 1899. It is Smith creek of Abercrombie's map. The Yukon map, sheet 10, published by Canada, in 1898, makes Davis creek tributary to Walker creek.
- Davis**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Davison**; mountain (2,652 feet high), in the southern part of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Davison**; point, the southernmost point of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Alexander Davison, esq., "owner of our storeship."
- Dawes**; glaciers, two in number, at the head of Endicott arm, Holkham bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after Hon. Henry Laurens Dawes, of Massachusetts.
- Dawson**; peak, near Teslin lake, Yukon;
range of mountains at the confluence of the Lewes, Pelly, and Yukon rivers, Yukon;
town, Government headquarters, and post-office on the Yukon river, at mouth of the Klondike river, Yukon. (Not Dawson City.)
The above entry for Dawson is taken from the first annual report of the Canadian Board of Geographic Names. Named after Dr. George Mercer Dawson, of the Canadian Geological Survey.
- Day**; harbor, on the southeastern shore of Kenai peninsula. Named Day's by Portlock in 1787.
- Dayay*, inlet; see Taiya.
- Dead**; islet, in the entrance to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886. See Danger.
- Deadman**; reach, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Deadman's bay by Meade, in 1869, in memory of the 150 Aleuts killed by eating poisonous mussels in this vicinity in 1799. Variouslly written Deadman's, Deadmans, and Deadman.
- Deadman**; rifle, on Fortymile creek, near the international boundary. Commemorative name given by the miners. Published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Dead Pine**; island, in Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1881.
- Dead Tree**; bluff, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.
- Dead Tree**; island, in Hlanus bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Moore in 1895.
- Dease**; creek, lake, and river of British Columbia. Named as early as 1867, and perhaps earlier, after Peter Warren Dease, of the Hudson Bay Company.

- Dease**; inlet, on the Arctic coast of Alaska, near Point Barrow. Named by Thomas Simpson, in 1837, after his "worthy colleague," Peter Warren Dease.
- Deceit**; cape, on the southern shore of Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. Named Betrug (deceit) by Kotzebue in August 1816. He writes: "I had double reason to call it cape Deceit." He was deceived by its appearance, indicating a bay, which he found not to exist, and he found the natives expert cheats.
- December**; point, on Mitkof island, in southern part of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. Lindenberg, in 1838, called it Zelonoï (green).
- Deception*, islands; see Near.
- Deception**; islet, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Deception**; point, on Woewodski island, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. The mariner may be deceived as to which is the main channel.
- Decision**; cape, the southernmost point of Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793 (II, 420), to commemorate his decision against the pretensions of De Fuca, De Fonte, and others to a prior knowledge of this region. In Russian called Rishénia and Razrishénia (decision).
- Deep**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Glubokoi (deep) by Vasilief in 1833.
- Deep**; bay, near Banner bay, on the northern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Glubokaia (deep) by Lutke about 1830. Not shown on any chart.
- Deep*, bay; see Kelp.
- Deep**; inlet, about 5 miles from Sitka, in Baranof island, opening into Sitka sound. Named Glubokaia (deep) by Vasilief in 1809, on account of its great depth. It is Dorokhova (fool's) bay of Tebenkof, 1849.
- Deep**; lake, about 10 miles from Sitka, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Gloubokoi (deep) by Vasilief in 1809. Tebenkof calls it Redoubt lake. A fishing station at the lake's outlet was called The Redoubt. Erroneously given also as Clubokoi. Grewingk also calls it Der tiefe see. Has also been erroneously called Kluchev (springs) bay.
- Deep*; point, on the western bank of the Chilkat river, near its mouth. Named Glubokie (deep) by Lindenberg in 1838. This name is obsolete.
- Deep*, river; see Klondike.
- Deepwater**; point, the northern point of entrance to Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. In 1838, Zarembo made a sketch of Woewodski harbor and named its *south* point of entrance Glubokoi (deep water). On late charts this name is applied to the *north* point of entrance.
- Deer**; creek, tributary to Anikovik river, near York, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Deer**; island, in Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Deer**; island, southwest from Belkofski, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Olenx (reindeer) by the Russians, who derived the name from the Aleuts, whose name for reindeer, says Veniaminof, is Itkaiak. Lutke has Animak, and Billings Animok, for the Aleut name.
- Deer**; islet, in Port Moller, northern coast of Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1882. Apparently this is Kudobin peninsula of Lutke in 1828.
- Deer**; mountain, near Tongass narrows, on Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Has also been called Deer mountains.
- Deer**; point, on the western shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

De Groff; bay, in Krestof island, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore, in 1897, after a prominent merchant of Sitka.

Deitrick, river; see Dietrich.

Dejah, inlet; see Chilkoot and Taiya.

Dejah, pass; see Chilkoot.

Dejahssanke, harbor; see Taiyasanka.

Dejahssankessit, glacier; see Ferebee.

Dek. Indian word for creek. Used in the Copper river region. It is appended to the name, thus: *Tatondek*, Taton creek.

Delarof; harbor, in Unga island, Shumagin group. Apparently named by Tebenkof, in 1848, after Eustrate Ivanovich Delarof, a native of Greece, who was chief director of the Russian American colonies from about 1784 to July, 1791. Also written Delaroff and Delarovskoi. Generally spoken of as Unga harbor, and the village on its shores called Unga. Lutke says the native name of the village is Ougnagok.

Delarof; islands, at western end of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. The two islets, Skagul and Ogliuga, are called Delaroff islands by Lutke, who says the group consists of seven islands. They were named after the former superintendent at Kodiak.

Delgada; point, in Portilla channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Delgada (narrow or sharp point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Del Monte; peak (2,482 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Delome; creek, tributary to Garfield creek, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

De Long; islands, in Foggy bay, at south end of Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1885, after Lieut. Commander George Washington De Long, U. S. N., of the exploring steamer *Jeannette*, who perished in the Lena delta in November, 1881.

De Long; islands, off the north coast of Siberia. Discovered by the *Jeannette* exploring expedition, in 1881, and named after its commander, De Long.

De Long; peak (3,737 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Lieut. Commander George W. De Long, U. S. N.

Delta, creek; see Silok.

Delta; river, tributary to the Tanana river, from the south, near longitude 146°. So named by Allen in 1885. This and Silok creek (Delta creek of Allen) are distinct streams, their mouths being about 22 miles apart. Erroneously Delt on one chart.

Demarcation; point, on the Arctic coast, at the international boundary line. So named by Sir John Franklin, in 1826, as marking the boundary between British and Russian possessions. Has also been written Demarkation.

De Monti; bay, between Khantaak island and a peninsula on the eastern side of the entrance to Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Bahia de Monti by Malaspina in 1791. La Perouse, in 1786, had called Yakutat bay or some part of it, not identifiable, Baie de Monti, after Lieutenant de Monti, first officer of the *Astrolabe*, who first landed and reconnoitered it. Malaspina applied La Perouse's name to the bay above described. The Coast Pilot says: "This modified application has the advantage of preserving an historic name, and also of naming a part of the bay which otherwise would have required a new name."

Denbigh; cape, the southern point of entrance to Norton bay, on eastern shore of Norton sound. So named by Cook in 1778. Erroneously Dembigh.

Dennison, fork, of South fork of Fortymile creek. Called Denison by Barnard (Fortymile sheet of Geological Survey) in 1898. Abercrombie has, also in 1898, Dennison fork of Fortymile creek. Apparently these are two spellings of one name.

Denslow; lake, tributary to the Chuitna river, near the head of Cook inlet. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Dent; mountain (5,057 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

Derbin; strait, separating Avatanak and Tigalda islands of the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Called Derbenskoi by Veniaminof. Lutke has Derbin and Derbinskoi. Perhaps the name is derived from Derábin or Deriabín or Derzhavin, who was massacred at Nulato in 1851.

Derby, cape; see Darby.

Desconocida; point, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Desconocida (point of the unknown) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779, whose surveys ended near this point.

Dese; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Dewengano, *Puerto de*; see Disenchantment.

Desert (*The*). For 12 miles above Point Rothsay, at the mouth of the Stikine river, "the river valley is sandy and almost destitute of vegetation. This tract * * * has received the name of the Desert," probably from the prospectors and miners. (*Coast Pilot*, p. 109.) According to Ogden this is a misnomer.

Desgraciada, islet; see Unlucky.

Deahka; river, tributary to the Sushitna river, from the north, about 35 miles above the mouth of the latter. Apparently a native name, from Muldrow, in 1898.

Deahu, village; see Haines.

Destruction; point, on the northeastern shore of Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, who in February, 1869, destroyed two Indian villages in Security bay.

Detached; rock, near Outer Spruce cape, near St. Paul, Kodiak. So named by the Coast Survey in 1869.

Devastation, volcano; see Pogromnoi.

Deviation; peak, on the mainland east of Kotzebue sound. So named by Beechey in 1827.

Devil; mountain, in northern part of Seward peninsula, southwest from Kotzebue sound. Named Teufelsberg by Kotzebue in August, 1816. It is Chortof (devil) mountain of Russian charts.

Devil; rocks, in Dixon entrance. Tebenkof, in 1848, shows a sunken danger called Devil bank. Later a United States Hydrographic Office chart shows similarly a danger called Devil ridge. The later charts abandon this name and show two sunken dangers, called, respectively, East Devil rock and West Devil rock. See East Devil and West Devil.

Devils Prongs. This appellation was applied by the Coast Survey, in 1869, to two mountain peaks near St. Paul, Kodiak. Elevation of the north peak, 2,057 feet. Also called Devil's mountains. Named by the Russians, in 1809, Chernieshef, a name not found in any Russian dictionary at my command, but which is very suggestive of the *Black One*.

Devils Thumb; a remarkable pinnacle, on the summit of a mountain on the mainland east of Frederick sound. So named by Meade, in 1869, according to whom it is 400 feet high. According to Nichols the shaft or thumb is 1,662 feet high; the elevation of the whole is 9,077 feet.

- Devine;** cape, the southeastern point of Korovin island, Shumagin group. Named by Dall in 1880.
- Dew;** point, on the mainland, in Behm canal, near north end of Revillagigedo island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Dewey;** anchorage, in the southern end of Etolin island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Ensign Theodore Gibbs Dewey, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Dewey;** creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, opposite the mouth of Tiekol river, near latitude $61^{\circ} 10'$. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.
- Dewey;** creek, tributary to Eureka creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dewey;** creek, tributary to Fox river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dewey;** creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dewey;** creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name published by the Coast Survey in 1900. Near by is Sampson creek and Schley creek.
- Dewey;** rock (30 feet high), in entrance to Cordova bay, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign T. G. Dewey, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Dexter;** creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Dexter;** point, on the southern shore of Norton bay, Norton sound, Bering sea. Local proper name, published in 1900.
- Dexter*, post-office; see Cheenik.
- Deyea*, river; see Chilkoot.
- Dezadeash;** lake, back of the St. Elias range of mountains. Native name reported by Davidson as Tots-an-tee-ash and by E. J. Glave, in 1892, as Dassar-Dee-ash. Various written Deza-de-ash, Dazadeash, etc. The above form, Dezadeash, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Dgak*, bay; see Ugak.
- Diamond;** island, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Diamond;** point, on the west end of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Diamante (diamond point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Diana;** mountain, near Ward cove, in the western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Diane*, roads; see Tianna.
- Dick;** port, on the outer coast of Kenai peninsula. Named Dick's harbor by Portlock in 1786. Port Dick of the Russians.
- Dickason;** mountain, on the southern bank of the Skwentna river, near longitude 152° . Named, in 1898, by Post, of the Geological Survey, after Col. L. T. Dickason. Erroneously Dickerson.
- Dickens;** creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dickens;** point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.
- Dierovatie*, point; see Holes.
- Dietrich;** river, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, near its source. Published, in 1899, by the Geological Survey with the spelling *Deitrick*; here changed to Dietrich.
- Digges's*, sound; see Disenchantment.

Dikoi, island; see Wild.

Diomede; a group of three islands, in Bering strait, known as the Big Diomede, Little Diomede, and Fairway rock. They, or one of them, appear to have been first discovered by Bering, August 16, 1728, and named by him the island of the holy martyr Diomede. August 16 is St. Diomede's day of the church calendar. It also bore on early maps the name of St. Demetrius. August 14 is St. Demetrius' day of the church calendar. It is possible that this name was applied by Bering, but usage has established Diomede. Michael Gvozdef, surveyor, also explored in Bering strait, in 1730, and after him the islands have been called by the Russians Gvozdef islands. Thus the islands have been called Diomede, St. Diamed, St. Diomede, St. Diomed, Diomedis, St. Deomid, S. Dimitre, Gwozdeff, and Gwozdeu; doubtless several other forms have also been used.

Dirt; glacier, near Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1892.

Dirt, glacier; see Mud.

Discovery; creek, tributary to Flambeau river, from the west, Seward peninsula. So called in the Cape Nome report of 1899, where it is shown as debouching in Port Safety. On a late map called Seattle or Discovery.

Discovery; creek, tributary to Birch creek, from the south, near latitude 66°. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Discovery; fork, of American creek, in the Eagle mining region. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

Discovery; rock, in Chiniak bay, near St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Atkritoi (discovery) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

Disenchantment; bay, at the head of Yakutat bay. Named Puerto del Desengaño by Malaspina in July, 1791, who, looking for a northeast passage, commemorated, by this name, his failure to find it here. This name was not published until 1802, and meanwhile Vancouver had named it Digges's sound. Malaspina's Spanish name has been rendered by Disenchantment in English and Razuvirenje in Russian. Recent additions to our knowledge of this region require some modification in the application of the names. This name appears to have been applied by Malaspina to the head of Yakutat bay, while to the ice encumbered arm stretching eastward and southeastward was given the name Bahia de las Bancas (bay of shoals). The water is, however, very deep, more than 120 fathoms, and hence the name may have been applied with reference to the floating ice as suggested by Dall. This name appears to have never come into use. Perhaps our improved knowledge will revive it. Vancouver's name Beerings Bay is, on his chart, applied to this part of Yakutat bay. Tebenkof has the name Ferrer applied to the entrance of this bay, and says it was given by Malaspina, in 1791, after his first mate Ferrer.

Disraeli; mountains (5,000 feet high), near the head of Portland canal. Named by Pender in 1868.

Distant, island, Peril strait; see Otstoia.

Distant, island, Yakutat bay; see Knight.

Distant, point, St. George island; see Dalnoi.

Distant; point, the southern point of entrance to Hood bay, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Distin; mountain (2,300 feet high), at head of Snake river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Distin; peak, on the north bank of Happy river, near latitude 62°. So named by Post in 1898.

Divide; creek, tributary to Sixmile creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

Divide; island, in Shakan bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886; it divides an unnamed bay into two parts.

Divide; peak, on the mainland, east of Frederick sound and near Patterson glacier. Named Divide (peak?) by the Coast Survey in 1888. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 705.)

Divide; point, separating Herendeen bay from Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.

Dix; point, the northern point of entrance to American bay, Kaigani strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Lieut. Timothy Dix Bolles, U. S. N. Also named Graham by Sheldon Jackson.

Dixon; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Dixon; harbor, on the mainland coast a little north of Cross sound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.

Dixon; mountain (4,800 feet high), near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890; presumably after Capt. George Dixon, who, in 1787, made the first sketch of Port Mulgrave.

Dixon Entrance; a broad open sound or strait, between the Columbian and Alexander archipelagoes, through which passes the southern boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. It has been variously called an inlet, channel, strait, sound, and entrance. Usage seems to have settled upon the above name. Dixon Entrance was discovered by the Spaniards, in 1774, and called Entrada de Perez. Dixon, in 1787, visited it and named it, after himself, Dixon's straits, the name being applied to the waters east and north of Queen Charlotte islands. Meares at about the same time named it Douglass entrance, after Capt. William Douglass (or Douglas) who commanded his consort ship the packet-boat *Iphigenia* (Nubiana). To its northeastern part he applied the name Buccleugh sound, which he also spelled Buccleugh. The Russians have called it Granitsa (boundary) strait, whence we find Dixon entrance or Granitsa channel and Graenz strasse. Tebenkof, using the native name, has Kaigani strait.

Dlinnaia, reef; see Long.

Dobriek Vestet, bay; see Goodnews.

Doctor; low sandy island, on the Arctic coast, near Point Barrow. Perhaps this is identical with Crescent island or Martin island or both (called Il-liut-kak by the Eskimos) of British Admiralty chart 2164, published in 1854. (See Martin.)

Doe; mountain (2,976 feet high), on Revillagigedo island, near Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Buck and Fawn mountains are near by.

Dog; cape, the southeasternmost point of Agattu island, western Aleutians. Called by Tebenkof Southwest or Sabak (dog).

Dog, creek; see Colorado.

Dog; island, on the northern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Dog; point, the south point of entrance to Nakwasina passage, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Sabachi (dog) by Vasilief in 1809.

Dogfish; bay, on the eastern shore of Portland canal, near its mouth. Named by Pender in 1868.

Doggetlooscut; see Dagitli.

Dolgay, island; see Long.

Dolgoi; cape, the south point of Dolgoi island, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall in 1880.

Dolgoi, cape; see Kukistan.

Dolgoi; harbor, indenting the western coast of Dolgoi island, near Belkofski. Probably a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1882.

Dolgoi, island, Cordova bay; see Long.

Dolgoi; island, in Port Bazan, Dall island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Dolgoi (long) by Zarembo in 1834.

Dolgoi; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Called Dolgoi (long) by Tebenkof in 1849.

Dolgoi; island, near Belkofski, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Dolgoi (long) by the Russians. Its Aleut name, according to Veniaminof (I, 252), is *Ananakeik*.

Dolgoi, island, Sitka sound; see Long.

Dolgoi, lake; see Lower.

Dolomi; post-office, between Moira and Cholmondeley sounds, on the eastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Established in August, 1900.

Dolores; port, in Suemez island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto de los Dolores (port of the sorrowing) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Dolls, island; see Dall.

Dome; creek, tributary to American creek, from the south, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.

Dome; creek, tributary to O'Brien creek, from the east, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.

Dome; creek, tributary to Tisuk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Dome; mountain (2,100 feet high), on the western side of Portland canal, in latitude 55° 04'. Named by Pender in 1868.

Dome; pass (4,300 feet high), in the St. Elias alps. Descriptive name given by Russell in 1890.

Dome; peak, near the head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name given by Thomas in 1887.

Dome; peak (4,420 feet high), on the mainland, west of Lincoln island, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Dome; peak (6,500 feet high), on the western side of Portland canal, in latitude 55° 25'. Descriptive name given by Pender in 1868.

Dome, peak; see Fortymile dome.

Dome; point, on the eastern shore of Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.

Dome; point, on the western shore of Long island, Port Frederick, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Dominion; creek, tributary to the headwaters of Mission creek, from the west, near latitude 64° 20' in the Eagle mining region. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

Donjek; river, tributary to White river, from the south, near latitude 62°. Native name; has also been written Donjeck. The above form, Donjek, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Dora; bay, in Cholmondeley sound, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, presumably after his wife, formerly Miss Dora Miller.

Dora; creek or river, tributary to the Chitina river, from the north, about 25 miles above junction of the Chitina and Copper rivers. Named Dora by Lieutenant Allen, April 14, 1885, after Miss Dora Johnson, of Chicago, afterwards his wife. On map 1 of Allen's report it is printed Dora, but on map 2 of same report it is printed Dare, and this form has been copied on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 3091. On a late map it is printed Dark.

- Dora;** harbor, indenting the southern shore of Ikatan island (or peninsula), near Isanotski strait, Unimak island. Named Loras by the Fish Commission in 1888. Called Lords by the Coast Survey and known locally as Dora harbor.
- Doran;** strait, separating the front of Washington glacier from the opposite mainland, Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, after Capt. P. Doran, of the steamer *George W. Elder*, which bore the expedition.
- Doris,** bay; see Mud.
- Dorn;** island, in Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Lieut. Edward J. Dorn, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Dornin;** sunken rock, off the western end of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1890, after J. B. Dornin, a member of his party.
- Dorokhova,** bay; see Deep.
- Doroshin;** glacier, on Kenai peninsula, near Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall, in 1880, after Peter P. Doroshin, a Russian mining engineer, who made investigations in Cook inlet in 1848.
- Dorothy;** creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dorozhnoi,** island; see Road.
- Double;** island, in Krestof sound, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Dvoinei (twin) by Vasilief in 1809. Called Dwinoi in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 155) and Double in late Coast Survey publications.
- Double;** island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Dvoinei (double, or twins) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Double;** island, near Dewey anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886. The island is double at high water.
- Double;** islands, between Cat and Dog islands, in Felice strait, southeast of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Double Point;** mountain, on the north bank of the Koyukuk, near Arctic city. Descriptive name, given by Allen in 1885.
- Doubtful;** harbor, on the southern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881. Possibly this is a synonym for Selfridge bay.
- Douglas;** bay, indenting the southern coast of Kupreanof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Helm, in 1866, and spelled on various charts Douglas and Douglass indiscriminately.
- Douglas;** cape, on the western shore of Seward peninsula, just south of Port Clarence. So named by Beechey in 1826.
- Douglas;** cape, the western head of Cook inlet. So named by Cook, in 1778 (II, 385), after Dr. Douglas, canon of Windsor. It is Kamieshatskoi of a Russian chart of 1802. The native name is given as Kukvak, Koukhat, and Kuchat.
- Douglas,* entrance; see Dixon.
- Douglas;** island, opposite Juneau, at the north end of Alexander archipelago. Named Douglas's by Vancouver, in 1794, after the Bishop of Salisbury. Has sometimes been written Douglass.
- Douglas;** post-office on Douglas island, southeastern Alaska. Established in January, 1888.
- Douglas City.* The mining town on Douglas island (population 402 in 1890) is often so called.
- Douglass;** peak, on the mainland, east of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

shnai, bay; see Close.

ve; islet, at entrance to Jamestown bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after a Mr. Dove, employed on the U. S. S. *Jamestown* in that year.

wling; peak, on the north shore of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

lake; island (about 1,000 feet high), in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Origin of name not discovered. First found on British Admiralty chart 2431, corrected to 1890.

unishnikof; mountain or peak, near Deep lake, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has been called Mount Dranish. Locally known as Redoubt mountain.

nishnikof. The settlement or fishing station at the outlet of Deep lake, in Sitka sound, was sometimes so called. More commonly it was, and still is, spoken of as The Redoubt.

uper; mountain (7,546 feet high), near the head of Disenchantment bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1891, after Prof. John William Draper.

ss; point, in Behm canal on the northwestern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

rw; point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. Named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Richard Drew, esq., of the Hudson Bay Company.

er; bay, indenting the western shore of Knight island, Prince William sound. Name from Schrader, 1900.

est; point, the north point of entrance to Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Dreist.

ftwood; small open bay, on the southern shore of Unnak island, eastern Aleutians. Named Drovanaia (firewood) by the Russians on account of the abundance of driftwood found here. On account of its shape the Russians sometimes called it Dvoinei (double or twin). Also it was known as Staraia gavan (old harbor), because one of the early Russian trading vessels anchored here. Has also been written Drovianaia.

venaia, bay; see Driftwood.

zdog, island; see Blackbird.

um; mountain (13,700 feet high), east of and near the Copper river, near longitude 144°. Named, in 1885, by Allen, after Adj. Gen. Richard Coulter Drum, U. S. A.

um Head; peak, on the northern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Named Drum Head, by Berry, in 1881. Also written Drumhead.

unkard; bay, on the southeastern coast of Kodiak. This name was given by Lisianski, in 1805, in his text. Name not found elsewhere and the place not identified.

r; bay, on the mainland coast, between Lituya bay and Yakutat. So called by Davidson in 1869. It appears to be a shallow lagoon where the waters from the melting glaciers contend with the ceaseless surges of the Pacific. Cook saw this place, in 1778, and under the supposition that it was the spot where Bering anchored July 20, 1741, named it Beerings's bay (II, 347). This name, variously spelled, was adopted by Malaspina, Dixon, and others. La Perouse called it Behring's river. Tebenkof represents this as the delta of the Alsek, debouching through five mouths or rivers, of which four bear the names Tlegan, Taaltsug, Vankahina, and Kakanhina, the fifth being unnamed; whence arose the name Five Rivers or Dry bay. In the Coast Pilot of 1869 Davidson also calls it Shallow bay.

r; cove, on the western shore of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Nichols in 1882.

- Dry**; creek, tributary to Camp creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Dry**; creek, tributary to Copper river, from the east, north of Sanford river. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Dry**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, near its mouth, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Dry**; island (2,461 feet high), in delta at mouth of the Stikine river, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Dry**; open bay, just north of Alitak bay, on southwestern shore of Kodiak. Named Sukhoi (dry) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Dry, passage*; see Blind.
- Dry, river*; see Blind.
- Dry**; strait, much obstructed by shoals, separating Mitkof island from the mainland, near Stikine river mouth, Alexander archipelago. Named Sukhoi (dry) by the Russians. Also written Suchoi channel and Soukhoi strait.
- Dry, strait*; see Hayward.
- Drying**; point, the western point of entrance to Dry Spruce bay, on the northern shore of Kodiak. Named Obsiekaiushie (drying up round about) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Dry Spruce**; bay, on the northern coast of Kodiak. Named Sukhoi Elnik (dry spruce) by Murashev in 1839-40. Written erroneously Sucho Ennik bay.
- Dry Spruce**; peninsula (at high water), in Kupreanof strait, on the northern shore of Kodiak. Named Sukhaho Elnika (of dry spruce) by Murashev in 1839-1840. Sucho Ennik on one chart by error of transliteration.
- Dschenuteche*; a ridge of mountains, near the head waters of Klehini river, southeastern Alaska. The Krause brothers report this name, Dschenutêche, to be the native name, and give its meaning as *Back of the mountain goat*.
- Dubuque**; mountain (2,145 feet high), in the eastern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Duck**; bay and settlement, on the southeastern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Selezneva (wild duck or drake) by the Russians. Selezni (Russian) is Kalágin (Aleut) for a lake bird. Kalágak, according to Veniaminof, is Aleut for Selezén (Russian for *duck*) and also for a marine fish, Kalaga. Elliott says the Aleuts call all the small cottoid fishes Kalog.
- Duck**; cape, on the northeastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Selezneva (wild duck) by the Russians in 1848.
- Duck**; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Duck**; island, near the head of Bradfield canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Duck**; islet, near Kukak bay, Shelikof strait, west of Afognak island. Named Utinói (of ducks) by the Russians. Lutke calls it l'îlot Outinói (des canards).
- Duck**; islet, southeast of Grave point, Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by local pilots. Name not found on any map.
- Duck**; point, the south point of Whitney island, Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Dude**; mountain, in the western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Duffield**; peninsula, forming the northern end of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore, in 1895, after Gen. William Ward Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Duffield, glacier*; see Turner.

gan; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 150°. Named, in 1885, by Allen, after Lieut. Thomas Buchanan Dugan, U. S. A.

ke; hill (540 feet high), on the eastern edge of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

ke; island, the southernmost of the Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879. The southernmost point of this island had been named Northumberland by Vancouver, in 1793, after the Duke of Northumberland.

ke; point, the easternmost point of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

ke of Clarence, strait; see Clarence.

ke of York, islands; see York.

lbi; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the east, in longitude 156° 30'. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Dulbikakat, i. e., Dulbi river. See Kakat.

nbar; inlet, opening into Tlevak strait, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Miss Margaret J. Dunbar, of Steubenville, Ohio, who began missionary work in Alaska in 1879.

nbar; point, the southern point of entrance to Young cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson, after Miss Margaret J. Dunbar.

ncan; canal, indenting the southern coast of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Admiral Duncan, R. N. Has also been called Duncan channel and Canal de Duncan.

ncan, passage; see Beecher.

ncan; peaks, two in number, east of Duncan canal, on Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

ndas; bay, indenting the mainland coast, on northern shore of Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879.

ndas; point, the eastern point of entrance to Dundas bay, Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Vancouver in 1794.

unak, village; see Tanunak.

pont; peak (5,794 feet high), on the mainland coast east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont, U. S. N.

relle; mountain (4,300 feet high), east of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Also has been written Du Relle.

rrant; creek, tributary to Stewart river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

histoi, islands; see Fragrant.

shkot; islet, near the head of Beaver bay, Unalaska. Probably so named by Sarichef, who made a sketch or reconnaissance of Beaver bay and Captains bay, Unalaska, June 3-10, 1790.

hnaiu, bay; see Close.

tch; creek, tributary to Ophir creek, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.

tch; harbor, on the eastern side of Amaknak island, in Captains bay, Unalaska. So named from the tradition that a Dutch vessel was the first to enter it. Veniaminof says that it is called, by old navigators, Dutch (Hollandish) harbor. Sarichef, 1792, calls it Udakta. According to Lutke, Tebenkof calls it Ougadakh. Davidson and Dall wrote Ulakhta harbor. It, and the village on its shores, is now universally known as Dutch harbor.

tch Camp; basin, on Lowe river, east of Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Now generally known as Dutch Flat.

Dvoini-bratef (twin brothers), Sitka sound; see *Twin*:

Dvoinoi, bay; see *Driftwood*.

Dvoinoi, island; see *Double*.

Dvinoi, islet, Krestof sound; see *Double*.

Dyca; port of entry and post-office (established in June, 1896) at the head of Lynn canal. The inlet was called Tyja by Meade, in 1869, Dejah by Krause, in 1882, Dayay by Schwatka, in 1883, and Chilkoot or Taiya by the miners.

Dyer; cape, on the Arctic coast between Point Hope and Cape Lisburne. So named by Beechey in 1827.

Dyer; cape, on the mainland coast, southwest from the mouth of the Yukon river. So named by Dall, in 1869, after Joseph Tarbell Dyer, now of Washington, D. C., who explored in this region, in 1865-66, for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Dying; glacier, near Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1892. "Dying glacier belongs to the past and is melting away."

Dyke; mountain (6,700 feet high), on the western shore of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Eads; peak (4,636 feet high), on the mainland, north of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after the distinguished engineer, James Buchanan Eads.

Eagle; bay, on the southern coast of Unalaska, immediately east of Kashega bay. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Eagle; cape, on the northwestern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Called Orlinie (eagle) by the Russians, who in turn seem to have taken it from the native name Amakaktuli, supposed to mean *eagle*.

Eagle; creek, tributary to the right fork of the Bluestone river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Eagle; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the east, near Eagle. Local name obtained by the Geological Survey in 1898.

Eagle; glacier (1,200 feet high), on the mainland, east of Lynn canal. Apparently so named by Meade, in 1869, from its fancied resemblance to an eagle with outstretched wings.

Eagle; harbor, indenting the western shore of Nagai island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872.

Eagle; harbor, on the southern [or (?) northern] shore of Ugak bay, on eastern shore of Kodiak. The Eagle Harbor Packing Company, of Kodiak, has an establishment at this harbor, which, on a late Fish Commission map, is located on the north shore of Ugak bay. According to some, Eagle harbor village or settlement is identical with Orlova of the Russians. A post-office was established here in November, 1898. The Kodiak Packing Company established a saltery here prior to 1890.

Eagle; island, east of Onslow island, near junction of Ernest sound and Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Eagle; mining camp, on left bank of the Yukon near the international boundary. A trading station, consisting of one log house, was built here, in 1881, and abandoned the next year. This was called Belle Isle. On its site was established the mining camp locally called Eagle City, about 1898. An United States post-office, called Eagle, was established here in November, 1898.

Eagle; mountain (about 1,500 feet high), at head of Eagle harbor, Nagai island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872.

Eagle; point, on the mainland, near head of Portland canal. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey in 1891. May possibly have been named by Pender in 1868.

Eagle; point, on the southern shore of Unalaska, separating Eagle and Kashega bays. Named by the Fish Commission in 1888. From a manuscript note on Sarichef's Chart XIV of 1792 it would appear that the native name of this point is Amtchik. It is East point of the Coast Survey in 1869.

Eagle; reef, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Eagle Crag; mountain (5,705 feet high), on the mainland, east of the Stikine river and near the international boundary. Has also been called Eagle.

Eaglek; bay, indenting the northern shore of Prince William sound. Apparently a native name, published by the War Department, in 1900, as Eagleck.

Eagle Nest; mountain, on north bank of the Lewes river, Yukon, a little above the mouth of Nordenskiöld river. According to Schwatka, 1883, the Chilkats call it by a name which means Eagles' Nest, the Tahk-heesh by a name which means Otter Tail. To settle the matter he named it Parkman, after the historian, Prof. Francis Parkman. It is Adler-Nest butte of one German publication.

Eananukhto, bluffs and hills; see Einahnuhto.

Ears; two peaks on the Arctic coast, between Point Hope and Cape Lisburne. Descriptive name given by Beechey in 1827.

Ears; two peaks, southwest of Shishmaref inlet, on Seward peninsula, northwestern Alaska. Descriptive name given by Beechey in 1827.

East; bay, immediately south of Pavlof volcano and near the entrance to Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. Presumably a local name, reported by Dall in 1880.

East, bay; see Nazan.

East; beacon, on the Middle Eckholm, Sitka sound. Erected and named by United States naval officers in 1880.

East; bight of Nagai, a bay or harbor indenting the eastern shore of Nagai island, Shumagin islands. So called by Dall in 1872.

East; cape, on the eastern end of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Called Vostochnoi (east) by Tebenkof, 1849.

East; cape, the easternmost point of Amchitka island, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So called by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855.

East; cape, the easternmost point of Attu island, western Aleutians. Named Vostochnie (east) by the Russians.

East; cape, the easternmost point of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Vostochnie (east) by Murashev in 1839-40. Tikhmenief calls it Ostrovskoi (islet) point.

East; fork of the Chandlar river, near longitude 147°. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.

East; fork of the Kusawa river, one of the tributaries of the upper Yukon. Little is known of it. Krause calls it Kusooáchrawathíni (Yukon).

East; island, near Duke island, in southern entrance to Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

East; island, near the entrance to Ward cove, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Probably so named by pilot W. E. George. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1883.

East; island, one of the Inian group, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

East; island, one of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.

- East**; ledge, east of Keene island, on Mitkof shore of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot, 1891.
- East**; peak (1,406 feet high), near Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.
- East**; peak (4,900 feet high), near Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- East**; point, between Freshwater bay and Tenakee passage, on the eastern coast of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. The name was applied by Meade in 1869 to the eastern point of entrance to Freshwater bay. Neither of these names, East and Freshwater, has its original application.
- East**; point, in the eastern part of Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Glass in 1881.
- East**; point, on the eastern shore of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1882.
- East**; point, on the eastern shore of Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- East**; point, on the southeastern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Vostochnie (east) by Murashev, 1839-40. It is Uskosti (narrow) of the Russian American Company map of 1849.
- East**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Chernofski harbor, Unalaska. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- East**; spit, at the south end of Cleveland passage, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Nichols in 1891.
- East*, cape; see Eagle.
- East Anchor**; cove indenting the eastern shore of Ikatan island (or peninsula), near southern entrance to Isanotski strait, Unimak island. Named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- East Clump**; "a small high-water islet" in Tongass narrows, "called by the pilots East Clump." Dall, in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 80), calls it Seat island, and says it is so named from a conspicuous and peculiar seat-shaped rock at its outer end.
- East Devil**; rock or reef, bare at low water, in Dixon entrance, 4 miles northwest of Zayas island. Named by Dall in 1883. Prior to that date a sunken rock of doubtful position had been called Devil rock, a name suggesting the sailor's state of mind as to sunken rocks. In 1883 Capt. James Carroll, in the *Idaho*, found another sunken reef farther west, and this was called by Dall West Devil rock.
- East Foreland**; "steep, cliffy point" near the head of Cook inlet, so named by Vancouver in 1794. Wosnesenski, about 1840, according to Grewingk, calls it East cape and gives its native name as Mikischkin or Tuchan Tan (*tan* meaning cape), and a nearby stream is called Kantütschike. Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (ed. of 1847) calls it East or Katiushkin cape.
- Eastern**; anchorage, between the Mission buildings and northern entrance to Middle channel, Sitka harbor, Sitka sound. Old descriptive name.
- Eastern**; channel, leading into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Vostochnie (eastern) by the Russians.
- Eastern*, ocean; see Bering sea and Pacific ocean.
- Eastern**; passage, between the northern part of Wrangell island and the mainland, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1877.
- Eastern*; passage, leading from Glacier bay to Muir inlet, southeastern Alaska. Has been called East pass. Origin of name not discovered.
- Eastern**; point, the easternmost point of Krestof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- Eastern*, shoal; see Southeast.

Eastern Sitkin, island; see Great Sitkin.

East Francis; sunken rock, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named by Coghlan, in 1884, after pilot E. H. Francis, the first person who succeeded in making soundings upon it.

East Head; promontory, between Porpoise and Sanborn harbors, on the western coast of Nagai island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872.

East Head; the northeastern point of entrance to Popof strait, Shumagin islands. Named by Dall in 1872.

East Kusawa; lake, near the headwaters of the Yukon river. Native name. Also spelled Kussua and Kussoá. The Canadian Board on Geographic Names has adopted the spelling Kusawa.

East Nagai; strait, separating Big Koninji and Nagai islands, Shumagin group. Named by Dall in 1872.

Eaton; mountain, between Corwin cliffs and Mount Augusta, in the St. Elias alpe, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1890.

Eaton; post-office, established in May, 1899, at the Eaton Reindeer station, on the Unalaklik river, about 10 miles above its mouth, northwestern Alaska. So named after Gen. John Eaton, formerly United States Commissioner of Education.

Eaton; river, tributary to Grantley harbor, Seward peninsula. So called in 1900. Formerly called Fish river, that name including what is here called Niukluk and Eaton.

Eckholms (The); group of islets, on the south side of Eastern channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Eckholm, Eckholmes, and, by error in transliteration, Ekgalit-tch. It has also been called Beacon group. Eckholm is a Swedish family name.

Eclipse; creek, tributary to Melsing creek, from the east, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.

Ecolik, point; see Ikolik.

Edgecumb, island; see Kruzof.

Edgecumbe; cape, at entrance to Sitka sound. Named Edgecumbe by Cook, in 1778, presumably after Mount Edgecumbe, at the mouth of Plymouth harbor, England. It has been variously spelled Edgcumbe, Edgcombe, Edgecombe, Edjecumbe, and Edgcomb. It was seen and named *Cabo del Engaño* (deceit or deception) by Maurelle in 1775. This name has been variously spelled Enganno, Engano, and Engario. By the early Russians it was called St. Lazaria or St. Lazarus, on the assumption that Mount Edgecumbe was the peak seen and named St. Lazaria by Chirikof in 1741. Also, it has been called Trubitsina. This name is said to have been given by Baranof, in honor of boatswain Trubitsin, one of Chirikof's officers. In the official list of Chirikof's officers and men, however, this name is absent. The name Sitka (spelled Sitkha, Sitcha, etc.) has also been applied to this cape, and on some charts both names are retained and applied to different parts of the same locality. This and adjacent land to the eastward has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order it is spelled Edgecombe.

Edgecumbe; lake, near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named Edgecomb by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Edgecumbe; mountain (3,467 feet high), an extinct volcano, on Kruzof island near the entrance to Sitka sound. Elevation given as 2,676, 2,800, 2,855, 3,467, and 8,000 feet, the last being an estimate by Lisianski, who climbed it in 1805. The elevation 2,855 is that determined by the Coast Survey in 1867, and 3,467 the determination by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Edgecumbe—Continued.

Named Edgecumbe by Cook, in 1778, presumably after Mount Edgecumbe, at the entrance to Plymouth harbor, England. It is Mount St. Lazarus or St. Lazaria of early Russian charts, this name, it is said, having been given by Chirikof in 1741. Maurelle, in 1775, called it Mount de S. Jacinto, which La Perouse, translating, writes Mount Saint-Hyacinte. Variant spellings of all these forms are found including the erroneous one San Vacinto.

Edgecumbe, island; see Kruzof.

Edith; lake, near the Tanana river in latitude 62° 40'. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Edward; cape, on the western coast of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Tebenkof calls it Elkugu, which is presumably the native name.

Edward; creek, tributary to Cripple river, from the east, near its mouth, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900 as Eduards and Edward.

Edward; passage, between Fillmore island and the mainland, southeastern Alaska. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Edward; point, the northern point of Deer island, Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall, in 1882, after Capt. Edward Perry Herendeen, to whom is due a considerable extension of our knowledge of the geography of Port Moller. This name has, on one chart, been transferred to an adjacent point on the mainland.

Edwards; island, in Port Beaulerc, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Eek; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, near its mouth. Eskimo name, published in Sarichef's atlas, 1826, where it is spelled Ik; on late maps it is Eek.

Eek; inlet and lake, in southwestern part of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Called Eeke by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Eenanukhto; see Einahnukto.

Egbert, fort; see Fort Egbert.

Egg; bay, west of Egg cape, on the northwestern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Called Iaitchnoi (egg) by Lutke in 1836.

Egg; cape, the south point of entrance to Korovin'ski bay, on northwestern coast of Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Iachnoi (egg) by Lutke or Ingenstrem about 1830. Has been written Iachnoi, Iaitchnoi, Jaichnoi, Yaichtni.

Egg; harbor, on the north shore of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886. "It is a rendezvous for the Indians, who here await favorable weather to go out to the Hazy islands to gather eggs."

Egg; island, between Kittiwake and Little Raspberry islands, Kodiak group. Named Iachnoi (egg) by Murashev, 1839-40.

Egg; island, in Disenchantment bay, Yakutat bay. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Not found on any chart.

Egg; island, in Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Egg, island; see Fish Egg.

Egg; island, northeast of St. Michael, in Norton sound. Named Iachnoi (egg) by the Russians. It is L'île des Oeufs of Lutke. Archimandritof calls it Zharot.

Egg; island or mud bank, in the Copper river delta. Name from manuscript Coast Survey map, 1900.

Egg, island, Lituya bay; see Cenotaph.

Egg, island, Sandman reefs; see Hunt.

Egg, island, Unalga pass; see Ugalgan.

Egg; islands, in Popof strait, Shumagin islands. So called by Dall in 1872.

Egg, islets, Necker bay; see Guibert.

Egg Shell; island, east of Cape Whithed, at mouth of the Copper river. So called by Moser in 1899. These are the Egg islands of Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 8500 (ed. of 1900).

Egashak, river; see Igushik.

Egichtalik, village; see Aiaktalik.

Egilka, island; see Igitkin.

Egoochshac. Cook gives this as the native name of a bay in Unalaska, which one I have not determined. He entered it October 2, 1778, and says (II, 492): "As all harbours are alike to me, provided they were equally safe and convenient, I hauled into a bay, that lies 10 miles to the westward of Samganoodha, known by the name of Egoochshac; but we found very deep water; so that we were glad to get out again."

Egorkorskoï, cape; see Tanak.

Egoushik, river; see Igushik.

Egowik, creek and village; see Iguik.

Egypt; mountain (2,500 feet high), on the west bank of the Kuskokwin river near latitude 62° 30'. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

Eidenu; Eskimo settlement, on Cape Prince of Wales. Various written Eidannou, Iden-noo, etc. It is not an Eskimo word. Can this be an Eskimo rendering of "I don't know"? Beechey, 1826, writes Ei-dan-noo and Iden-noo.

Eider; anchorage and point, on the western shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Sarichef, 1792, shows a village here called Pestriakovo (eider duck). Kotzebue, 1816, calls it Igognak or Pestriakovo. Thus it has been called Eider, Igognak, Pestriakof, etc.

Eider; native village, at Eider point, Captains bay, Unalaska, called by Sarichef, 1792, Pestriakof (eider duck). Veniaminof, about 1830, says it was composed of five huts (yourts) and 37 people.

Eighteenmile, arm, of Kasaan bay; see Twelvemile.

Eightmile; bend, in the Koyukuk river, near longitude 152° 30'. Descriptive name, given by Allen in 1885.

Einahnukhto; bluffs and hills (600 feet high), in the western part of St. Paul island, Pribilof islands, Bering sea. Also written Ein-ah-nuh-to and Eenanukhto. According to Elliott this is Aleut for the "mammas." Also, according to same, it means the "three mammas."

Eivoogiëna, island; see St. Lawrence.

Eivugen, island; see St. Lawrence.

Ekgalüt-tch, islets; see Eckholms (The).

Ekilik; Eskimo village, on the west bank of Togiak river, about 10 miles from its mouth. Eskimo name obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, who write it Ekilgamut, i. e., Ekilik people.

Ekogmute, village; see Ikogmute.

Ekuk; cape, on the eastern shore of Nushagak river, near its mouth. Native name, from Lutke, 1828, who wrote it Ekouk. Clark point of the Fish Commission, 1888, may be a synonym for this. In the Eleventh Census written Yekuk.

Ekuk; Eskimo settlement, near the mouth of the Nushagak river. Name from Lutke, 1828, who spelled it Ekouk. Has also been written Yekuk.

Elbow; mountain (4,111 feet high), at the first great bend or elbow of the Stikine river, on its northern bank. So named by the Coast Survey.

Eldorado; creek, tributary to headwaters of Budd creek, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

- Eldorado;** creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 147°. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.
- Eldorado;** creek, tributary to Tisuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Eldorado;** river, tributary to Port Safety, Seward peninsula. So called by Barnard in 1900. Previously called Eldorado creek.
- Eldred;** passage, in Kachemak bay, Cook inlet, separating Cohen, Hesketh, and Yukon islands from the mainland. Named by Dall, in 1880, after Sarah Eldred, wife of Marcus Baker.
- Eldred;** rock (50 feet high), in Lynn canal, east of Sullivan island. Visited, located, and named, in 1880, by Marcus Baker, after his wife, Sarah Eldred. Krause, in 1882, reported the native name to be Nechrajè. Reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order of January 4, 1901.
- Eleanor;** cove, in eastern part of Yakutat bay, behind Knight island. So named by Puget of Vancouver's party in 1794.
- Eleanor;** point, the north point of Knight island, Prince William sound. Named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Elephant;** point, in Eschscholtz bay, Kotzebue sound. So named by Beechey, in 1826, "from the bones of that animal being found near it."
- Elephants Head;** mountain peak, on the eastern shore of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Eliza;** harbor, indenting the southern coast of Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Discovered April 17, 1799, by Mr. Burnstead, of the ship *Eliza*, from Boston, Captain Rowan, and named "Eliza's Harbour, in compliment to our ship."
- Eliza;** point, the southern point of entrance to Port Armstrong, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Elizabeth;** cape, at the southwestern angle of Kenai peninsula. So named by Cook, in 1778, because "the discovery of it was connected with the Princess Elizabeth's birth-day" (II, 382). Sauer calls it, erroneously, cape St. Elizabeth.
- Elizabeth;** point, the northwest point of entrance to Rodman bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Elkamok*, island; see Chirikof.
- Elkhorn;** creek, tributary to the Niukluk, from the south, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. Also, erroneously, Elkorn.
- Elkugu*, cape; see Edward.
- Ellamar;** post-office, established September, 1900, at Virgin bay, between Ports Fidalgo and Valdés, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound.
- Ellice;** point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. Named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after the Right Hon. Edward Ellice. Erroneously Elice.
- Elliot;** creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the east. Name from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.
- Ellis;** point, the northwestern point of entrance to Tebenkof bay, Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. An Indian village here has been called Point Ellis village.
- Ellsworth Cut;** a narrow channel, in Sitka sound, separating Harris island from the Baranof shore. Named Ellsworths Cut by United States naval officers, in 1879, after Lieut. Henry G. Ellsworth, United States Marine Corps.
- Elma;** island, one of the Sannak group. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Elovoi*, cape; see Chiniak.
- Elovoi*, cape; see Spruce.

Elovoi; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Elovoi (spruce) by Vasilief in 1809. Variouslly called Spruce, Yelowoi, etc.

Elovoi; islet, opposite Hooniah sound, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Elovoi (spruce or fir) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Yelowoi, Firtree, or Spruce island. See also Spruce.

Elovoi, strait; see Narrow.

Elovoi vnutrennie, cape; see Inner Spruce.

Elrington; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Bainbridge, Prince William sound. Named by Vancouver in 1794.

Elsie; point, the easternmost point of Bell island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Elson; bay, near Point Barrow. So named by Beechey in September, 1826, "in compliment to Master Thomas Elson," R. N., a member of his party. Its Eskimo name, according to English naval officers, is Tasuk.

Emgeten; island, in northeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has been variously given as Emheleni, Emgayten, etc. It has also been called Luce island. Origin or meaning of name not discovered.

Emheleni, island; see Emgeten.

Emilie; canyon, on Sanford river, near latitude 62° 30'. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Emily; island, in Duncan canal, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Emily; peak, in eastern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Emma; cape, on the southern shore of Bennett island, Arctic ocean. At this point the shipwrecked crew of the United States arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette* landed, in 1881, and De Long named the cape after his wife.

Emmerich; mountain (6,940 feet high), about 6 miles west of Pyramid harbor, Lynn canal, southeast Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Emmons; island, in Hooniah sound, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1899, after Lieut. George Thornton Emmons, U. S. N.

Empalizada, Punta de la; see Palisade.

Empinado; cape, on the southeastern shore of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo Empinado (high cape) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Erroneously Etpinado.

Empty; island, one of the Kasiana group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Pustiia (empty) by Vasilief in 1809.

Emukpun. This Eskimo name appears on Ray's map of 1885 for some feature, perhaps a lagoon near western end of Elson bay at Point Barrow, Arctic coast. Possibly an error for Emukpuk.

Enchantment; cape, on the northwestern shore of Russell fiord, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.

Endicott; arm, of Holkham bay, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. Named by Mansfield, in 1889, after Hon. William Crowninshield Endicott, then Secretary of War.

Endicott; lake, on the eastern border of Muir glacier. Named by Reid in 1890-1892. The valley was named Main by Muir, and by Reid changed to Endicott on account of improved knowledge of its relation to Endicott river.

Endicott; river, on the mainland, tributary to Lynn canal, from the west, southeastern Alaska. Named by United States naval officers in 1880, after Hon. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Endicott; valley, southeast of Muir glacier. Named Main valley by Muir, and this name changed, by Reid, to Endicott valley on account of improved knowledge of its relations to Endicott river.

Endora, mountain; see Eudora.

Engaño, Cabo del; see Edgecumbe.

Engaylen, island; see Emgeten.

Engineers; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897.

English, bay, Cook inlet; see Graham harbor.

English, bay, Unalaska; see Samganuda.

English; shallow bay, indenting the southern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof islands, Bering sea. Local name derived, according to Elliott, from the circumstance that a large British vessel was wrecked here in 1847.

Ennis, point; see Bald Head.

Enright, creek; see Slate.

Ensenada del Principe; see Chatham.

Entrance; cape, forming the western point of entrance to a small bay on northern shore of Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Ustia (entrance) by Murashev, in 1839-40, a name which, in 1849, was applied by the Russian American Company to a point a little farther west.

Entrance; island, at entrance to St. John Baptist bay, in Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Entrance; island, at entrance to Swanson harbor, near southern end of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by United States naval officers in 1880.

Entrance; island (45 feet high), at mouth of Symonds bay, Biorka island, Sitka sound. So named by Symonds in 1879.

Entrance; island (458 feet high), in mouth of Hobart bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Entrance; island, near the north end of Winstanley island, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Entrance, island; see Twins (The).

Entrance; point, being the eastern point of Raspberry island, Kodiak group, and marking the beginning of Kupreanof strait. Named Nachalnie (beginning) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Entrance; point, on Douglas island, marking the western entrance to Gastineau channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1880.

Entrance; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.

Entrance; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Entrance; point, the eastern point of entrance to Sawmill cove, Dall island, Howkan strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882. Also named Chapman point by Sheldon Jackson, after James E. Chapman, commissioned as a teacher at Howkan village in August, 1881.

Entrance point, the northern point of entrance to Hooniah harbor, Port Frederick, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1880.

Entrance; point, the western point of entrance to Narrow strait (between Kodiak and Spruce islands). Named Nachalnie (entrance) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Entrance; point, the western point of entrance to Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Entrance; rock, in entrance to Hassler harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

Entry; peak (1,400 feet high), on the southern coast of Wales island, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Eolus; point, the southern point of entrance to Breezy bay, Tlevak strait. This name, given by Dall in 1882, was suggested by the strong winds encountered there.

E-oo-rogen, island; see St. Lawrence.

E-ow-ick, island; see Chamisso.

Ericsson; peak (4,296 feet high), on the mainland, northeast of Frederick sound. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after the distinguished Swedish engineer John Ericsson, inventor of the *Monitor*. Erroneously Ericson on some charts.

Ermine; island, on the southeastern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Gornostai (weasel or ermine) by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Ermoshkinskie, cape; see Kovrizhka.

Ernest; sound, east of Prince of Wales archipelago, Alexander archipelago. Named Prince Ernest's sound by Vancouver, in 1793, "after His Royal Highness Prince Ernest."

Ernestine; creek, tributary to the headwaters of Kanata river. Local name, reported by Schrader in 1900.

Error; island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Oshibki (error) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Oshinpi and Oshipki. Has also been called White island and Ship island.

Erskine; bay, at head of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Captain Melvin C. Erskine of the Alaska Commercial Company. Sarichef, 1792, calls it Kikukalen, apparently its native name. Veniamenof calls it Kikukalia.

Erskine; point, the eastern head of Kalekta bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Captain Erskine, of the Alaska Commercial Company.

Escape; cape, on Kruzof island, at junction of Hayward strait and Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Koloshskoi strechi (Koloshian escape) by Vasilief in 1809.

Escape; point, on the western shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, in commemoration of his escape from a hostile attack by the natives. Izbavlenia (deliverance) of the Russians.

Escarpment; cape, on the northern shore of Norton sound. Named Utes (cliff or bluff) by Tebenkof, in 1833, which is translated *escarpé* by Lutke. Descriptive name. Not found on recent maps.

Eschscholtz; bay, an arm of Kotzebue sound. Named by Kotzebue in August, 1816, after Dr. Frederick Eschscholtz, his physician and naturalist. Also has been written Eschholtz, Escholtz.

Esker; glacial stream, from the Malaspina glacier, debouching near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.

Eakimo; island, in Harrison bay, Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. Named Esquimaux by Dease and Simpson in 1837.

Espada, Punta de; see Sword.

Espenberg; cape, the southern point of entrance to Kotzebue sound. Named by Kotzebue, in 1816, after his friend, Dr. Karl Espenberg, who, as surgeon, accompanied Krusenstern on his voyage round the world 1803-06. Erroneously Espenburg and Spanberg.

Esperanza, point; see Latouche.

Esquibel; bay or gulf, on the western coast of Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle in 1779. Various denominations bay and gulf. Misspelled Esquible. The original name is given by Petrof as Bahía de Esquivel.

Esquimaux, island; see Eskimo.

Estelle; mountain, near headwaters of the Kuskokwim river, longitude 153° 15'. So named by Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

Esteriles, islas; see Barren.

Esther; island, in Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Estrella; port, in Malaspina island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto de la Estrella (port of the star) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.

Euktu, river; see Usuktu.

Eutkwa; small stream, in northernmost Alaska, near the United States refuge station Utkiavi. Eskimo name from Ray, 1885.

Etches; port, indenting the western shore of Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. Visited and named by Portlock, in 1787, after John and Camden Etches & Co., of London, early fur traders on the Northwest coast. Dixon, 1787, called it Port Rose. The Russians adopted the native name Nuchek, which has been variously written Noocheck, Nutschek, etc., and even Nooscha.

Etolin; cape, the northernmost point of Nunivak island, Bering sea. So named by the Russians after Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolin, Director of the Russian American colonies, 1841–1845 who, with Khromchenko, explored this region in 1821. It has also been called Khromchenko.

Etolin, cape; see Vasilief.

Etolin, harbor; see Wrangell.

Etolin; island, between Wrangell island and Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after Etolin, governor of the Russian American colonies, 1841–1845. Variouslly written Etholen (Bancroft's Hist., p. 559), Etholine, Etoline, etc.

Etolin; mountain (3,778 feet high), in the southern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after Director Etolin.

Etolin; point, in Bristol bay, the eastern point of entrance to Nushagak river. So called by Lutke, about 1830, after Director Etolin, who made surveys and explorations in this region in 1821. Variouslly spelled Etholin, Etoline, and also called Bristol and Bristolski.

Etolin; strait, separating Nunivak island from the mainland, Bering sea. Discovered, in 1821, by Etolin, afterwards governor of the Russian American colonies, who named it Cook strait, after Capt. James Cook. Krusenstern, however, proposed that it be called after its discoverer, Etolin, and accordingly it appears variouslly as Cook or Etolin strait.

Eudocia or *Eudokia*, islands; see Semidi.

Eudora; mountain (3,500 feet high), on Prince of Wales island, between Moira and Cholmondeley sounds, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885. Erroneously Endora.

Eudoria, islands; see Semidi.

Eugenia; point, on the northern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de [illegible] Eugenia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.

Eureka; creek, tributary to Skookum river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Eureka, ledge; see Wayanda.

Eva; islands, in the eastern part of Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

Eva; islet, near the entrance to Hamilton bay, Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore in 1895.

- a;** lake, on the north shore of Baranof island, near Hanus bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- a;** peak, in the divide between the headwaters of the Kuskokwim and Skwentna rivers, near longitude 153°. So named by Post in 1898.
- a;** point, on the mainland, the north point of entrance to Rudyerd bay, Behm canal. So called by the Coast Survey, in 1891; also called Slide point by the Coast Survey in 1894.
- ans;** mountain (5,400 feet high), between Valdes glacier and Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- ans;** point, on the northern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Named by Berry, in 1881, presumably after Commander (now Rear Admiral) Robley Dunglison Evans, U. S. N.
- dokeeff,** island; see Chowiet and Semidi.
- erett;** peak (3,645 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1888, after the distinguished orator Edward Everett.
- rashichichie,** cape; see Marmot.
- rashka,** bay; see Marmot.
- dokijefflian,** islands; see Semidi.
- ven Nass.** Vancouver gives this as the supposed Indian name of Portland inlet and connecting waters. Ewen was by him supposed to mean *great* while the meaning of Nass he did not discover.
- celsior;** creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the west, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.
- change;** cove, in Prince of Wales island, opening into Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- change;** island, in Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886.
- cursion;** inlet, on the northern shore of Icy strait, between Lynn canal and Glacier bay. It was entered by the excursion steamer *Idaho*, in 1883, and named Excursion inlet by pilot W. E. George. It is said to be known as Hudson Bay inlet, and appears on the charts as Hudson Bay inlet and Hudson Bay or Excursion inlet.
- pedition;** islet, in Iliuliuk harbor, Captains bay, Unalaska. So named by Dall in 1871.
- pedition;** point, on the northeastern shore of Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- tra Dry;** creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. The neighboring creek is named Dry.
- ak;** lake, native village, and river, at western edge of the Copper river delta. Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, wrote it Ikhiak. The Eleventh Census, 1890, has Ighiak or Odiak. Recent maps have Eyak. Moser, 1899, calls it Odiak. Pronounced Af-ak.
- e Opener;** a dangerous rock, covered at three-fourths tide, near the middle of Sumner strait, off Red bay, Alexander archipelago. Named Atkroiglaza (eye opener) by the Russians. Also known locally as Shoo Fly rock.
- e Opener;** islet, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Abre-el-ojo (open the eye) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- ir;** island, at junction of Beecher passage and Duncan canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- irmount;** island, on north shore of Prince William sound, near mouth of Unakwik bay. Name from Schrader, 1900.

- Fairs**; island, in Stockdale harbor, on western shore of Montague island, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock in 1787.
- Fairview**; creek, tributary to Bering sea near Cape Woolley, in western part of Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Barnard, 1900.
- Fairway**; island (100 feet high), and reef, in entrance to Affleck canal, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Fairway**; island, in the eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. It has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Fairway**; rock, forming part of the Diomede group of islands in Bering strait. So named by Beechey, in 1826, because, he says, "it is an excellent guide to the eastern channel." Its native name has been variously written Oki-vaki, Oo-ghe-e-ak, Ugiiak, etc.
- Fairway**; rock, south of Whale island, Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Farvaternoi (fairway) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Fairway*, rocks; see Green.
- Fairweather**; cape, on the mainland, in the St. Elias region. Named Fair Weather by Cook in May, 1778. It is Beautems of La Perouse in 1786; Buen-tiempo of Galiano, 1802; Cape de Beautemps of De Mofras in 1844; Gutwetter of Grewingk, 1849; Horoshi pogodi of the Russians, and L'tua of Tebenkof, 1849. The last is the native name.
- Fairweather**; mountain (15,292 feet high), in the St. Elias region. So named by Cook in May, 1778, doubtless on account of fine weather at the time of his visit; universally called Fairweather by English-speaking people. It is Beautems of La Perouse, 1786; Buen-tiempo of Galiano, 1802; Horoshi pogodi of the Russians; Phaier-veder of Tebenkof, 1849; Gutwetterberg of Grewingk, 1850, and Schönwetter Berg of Justus Perthes, 1882. This mountain with its neighboring peaks and crest constitute the Fairweather range.
- Fairweather Ground**. The waters of the north Pacific in the vicinity of the Fairweather range, was much frequented by the whalers fifty years ago, and by them called the Fairweather Ground.
- Falfan**; point, on the southern shore of Port Asumcion, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Falfan by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Fall**; creek, tributary to Imuruk basin, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Fall**; creek, tributary to the headwaters of Kanata river. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Fall**; creek, tributary to Klivesna creek, from the north. Prospectors' name, from Gerline, 1900.
- Falmouth**; harbor, indenting the western shore of Nagai island, Shumagins. So named by Dall, in 1872, after a vessel of that name driven into it by a gale, which is the first vessel known to have entered it.
- False**; bay or anchorage, on the eastern shore of Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name adopted by Meade, in 1869, from the fur traders.
- False**; cape, near Franklin point, Arctic coast. Perhaps it is the easternmost point of the Seashore islands. So called on British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882).
- False**; hill, at head of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey as early as 1891 and perhaps earlier.
- False**; island, on the northern shore of Peril strait, opposite Rodman bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- False**; point, on the eastern shore of Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

False, rock, Sitka sound; see *Liar*.

False Channel; bay, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.

False Chilkat, inlet; see *Chilkoot*.

False Ears; mountain, on Seward peninsula, south of Goodhope bay, Kotzebue sound. So called on British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882). Perhaps so called by some of the English naval officers engaged in the Franklin search expeditions 1849-1854.

False Green; point, on the mainland near the mouth of the Stikine river. Called by Durkin and Kadin, who made a survey here, in 1863, "Lower limit of Zelonoi (green) cape," whence the name *False* or *South Zelonoi* point, *False Green* point, and *False Zelonoi* point.

False Island; point, near to and resembling *Island* point, Lindenberg peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

False Lead; an opening leading from Tlevak strait to View cove, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Being liable to be mistaken for the main channel it was named *False Lead* by Nichols in 1881.

False Lindenberg; rocky bluff, on the northern shore of Peril strait, on the southeastern shore of Chichagof island. Name probably adopted by the Coast Survey from the pilots.

False Mount Calder; see *Red Bay* mountain.

False Pass, strait; see *Isanotski*.

False Point Pybus; point, the southeasternmost point of Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. It has been confused on some charts with the true point *Pybus*, which is about 5 miles southwest from it.

False Point Retreat; point, on the western shore of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago, about 5 miles south of the true *Point Retreat*. Named from fancied resemblance to *Point Retreat*.

False Zelonoi, point; see *False Green*.

Fankuda; island, on the southern shore of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.

Fannie; island, in Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.

Fanshaw; bay, indenting the mainland coast on the eastern side of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Fanshaw; cape, on the northeastern shore of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Fanshaw; peak (2,818 feet high), on the mainland, near Cape Fanshaw, northeast of Frederick sound. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Fanshaw; range of mountains, on the mainland, northeast of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Far; cape, on the northern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named *Dalnie* (far or distant) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Far; point, the easternmost of the Barrier islands, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Farallon; see *Kekur*.

Farewell, island, Lynn canal; see *Pyramid*.

Farewell; mountain, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim river, near longitude 154°. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

Farewell; point, the southern extreme of Chernabura island and the southernmost point of the Shumagin group. Name supposed to have been adopted by the Coast Survey from the fishermen or Russians. It is the last land seen by the fishermen when setting out from their fishing grounds for home.

Farm; island, in delta at mouth of the Stikine river. So named by Thomas in 1887. The island is low and flat.

- Farmer.** A cape in Dixon entrance was so named by Douglas in 1789. Identity doubtful and name obsolete.
- Farragut;** bay, on the northern shore of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Admiral David Glascoe Farragut, U. S. N.
- Fassett;** island, in Albatross anchorage, Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in September, 1893.
- Fassett;** islet, in Sitka sound, one of the Kutchuma group. Named by Beardslee, in 1880, presumably after sailmaker Thomas O. Fassett, U. S. N. Has been erroneously written *Fasseet* and *Fasset*.
- Fatigue;** bay, between Smith bay and Dease inlet, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, in memory of their tedious and fatiguing walk around it.
- Fault;** mountain, on headwaters of the Koyukuk river, near latitude 68°. So named by Schrader, in 1898.
- Faust;** island, in Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Ensign William H. Faust, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Faust;** sunken rock, in Saginaw channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Ensign William Harry Faust, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Faustino;** point, on the northwestern shore of San Juan Bantista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Faustino by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Favor;** peak, in extreme eastern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Favorite;** anchorage, in Deadman reach, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after the little steamer *Favorite*, belonging to the Northwest Trading Company.
- Favorite;** channel, at south end of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after the steamer *Favorite*, above. Also, erroneously, *Favourite*.
- Favorite;** glacier, on the western shore of Glacier bay. Named by Reid, in 1892, after "the little steamer *Favorite*, in which Captain Beardslee first entered Glacier bay in 1880."
- Favorite;** reef, in Saginaw channel, on the southwestern shore of Shelter island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1885, after the little trading steamer *Favorite*.
- Fawn;** mountain (2,112 feet high), near the southern end of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named, in 1883, by Nichols. Buck and Doe mountains are near by.
- Fawn;** point, the southernmost point of Deer island, near Belkofski. So named by Dall in 1880. Called South cape by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Fawn;** river, near Return reef, Arctic ocean. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.
- Feather;** river, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula, debouching a little north of Cape Woolley. Local name from Barnard, 1900.
- Fee.** One of the glacial streams emerging from the Malaspina glacier was called Fee river by the New York Times expedition of 1886. Seton Karr calls it Fee Springs.
- Felice;** strait, separating Annette island from other islands south and east of it, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, after the *Felice*, one of Meares' ships, which visited this coast in 1788. Is also called Felice passage.
- Felix;** cape, the southeastern point of entrance to Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de San Feliz by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779, and variously called Saint Felix point, Point Saint Felix, etc.

- Ferebee;** glacier, near the head of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Surg. Nelson Macpherson Ferebee, U. S. N., who visited the region that year. According to Dr. A. Krause, who visited the region in 1882, its native name is *Dejähssánkeessit*.
- Ferebee;** rocks, in the Galankin group of islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Surg. Nelson M. Ferebee, U. S. N. Erroneously *Ferabee*.
- Ferebee;** valley, in which Ferebee glacier heads. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Ferguson*, point; see *Rocky*.
- Ferrer;** passage, the entrance to Disenchantment bay, from Yakutat bay. Various called entrance, inlet, passage, and strait. According to Tebenkof it is said to have been so named by Malaspina, in 1791, after Ferrer Maldonado. The name is obsolete.
- Fetkina;** Eskimo village, in the Yukon delta. So called by Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878. Population 30, in 1880. Origin of name not discovered.
- Fickett;** river, of central Alaska, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150°. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Private Fred. W. Fickett, U. S. A., a member of his party. Its native name, according to Allen, is *Ascheeshna*, *i. e.*, *Ascheesh* river. On recent charts called *Oshesna* and *Ochesna*.
- Fidalgo;** mountain, on the northern shore of Prince William sound. Was called *Volcan de Fidalgo* by the Spaniards, probably in 1790, the name being published in 1802.
- Fidalgo;** port, indenting the eastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, in honor of Señor Don Salvador Fidalgo, who visited this region in 1790.
- Fighting John;** peak (5,078 feet high), on the mainland, east of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Figure Four;** mountain (about 2,000 feet high), near shore of Bering sea, a little north of Goodnews bay. Local name from missionary Romig and published by the Geological Survey in 1898.
- File;** point, the southeasternmost point of Liesnoi island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Fillmore;** inlet, separating Fillmore island from the mainland, Dixon entrance. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Has been erroneously called *Nakat* inlet.
- Fillmore;** island, west of Pearse island, Portland canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1885, presumably after Ensign John Hudson Fillmore, U. S. N.
- Fillmore;** peak (3,633 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1888, after President Millard Fillmore.
- Fillmore;** rock, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Finas*, *Bocas de*; see *Bocas de Finas*.
- Finger;** islets, in Sumner strait, off Ruins point, Kosciusko peninsula, Prince of Wales island. So called in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 101).
- Finger;** lake, a few miles from the head of Knik arm of Cook inlet. Descriptive name, given by Glenn in 1898.
- Finger;** mountain, in the Moore range, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Finger;** point, on the western shore of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1881.

- Fir**; island, between Ilput and Kanga islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Sosnovoi (fir) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Fire**; island, near Knik (fire) arm, at head of Cook inlet. Name published by the Geological Survey in 1895. It was named Turnagain, by Vancouver, in 1794. It is Mushukli of Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 and Fire island of late charts.
- Fire**; islet, in the northern end of Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Fire**; point, the northern point of entrance to Saks cove, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Fired**; point, on the southern shore of Norton sound, a few miles east of St. Michael. Called Palenoi (fired) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Fired*, point; see Palenoi.
- First*, glacier; see Popof.
- First**; islet, in Sitka sound, near Whale island. Named Nachalnie (beginning) by Vasilief in 1809. Descriptive term.
- First**; narrows, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Moser in 1897.
- First*, point, Sitka sound; see Shoals.
- First*, rapid, Peril strait; see Northern.
- First Kekur**; an isolated rock or rocky islet, on the western shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Russians. Also written Kekour. See Kekur.
- Firtree*, island; see Elovoi and Spruce.
- Fish**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Rieba (fish) by the Russians, and variously called Rubia, Ribnaia, Fisch and Fishing and designated as bay or gulf.
- Fish**; creek, on Revillagigedo island, flowing into Tongass narrows. Name probably adopted by the Coast Survey from the pilots and published in 1883.
- Fish**; creek, tributary to Chandler river, from the east, near latitude 68°. Local name from Schrader in 1899.
- Fish**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.
- Fish**; island, in the Koyukuk river, near longitude 151°. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Fish**; islet, in Felice strait, southeast of Annette island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Fish**; mountain, in the southwestern part of Revillagigedo island, near Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Fish**; point, on the mainland, on eastern shore of Behm canal, the northern point of entrance to Chickamin river. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Fish**; point, the northern point of entrance to Fish bay, in Peril strait, on the northwestern shore of Baranof island. Named Riebnie (fish) by the Russians.
- Fish**; river, in Seward peninsula, which late maps show as one of the eastern affluents of the Niukluk. What is here regarded as the Niukluk bore the name Fish on most maps from 1869 till quite recently. Named by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1865-1867. Its Eskimo name was reported by the Russians as Ikeutpak and by the Telegraph Expedition as Icahliuk. See also Eaton.
- Fish**; rock, in Iliuliuk harbor, Captains bay, Unalaska. So named by Dall in 1871.
- Fish Egg**; islets, in San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Alexander archipelago. Northeast of San Juan Bautista island about 1 mile, according to Nichols (Coast Pilot, 1891, p. 121); is a wooded rocky islet, named by Maurelle and Quadra, in 1779, La Balandra (the sloop). Somewhat more than a mile

Fish Egg—Continued.

farther, in the same direction, are two more rocky, woody islets, also named by Maurelle and Quadra, Los Mondragones, and called Balena by Moser in 1897. These three islets says Nichols (*Coast Pilot*, p. 121), "have received the local name of Fish Egg islets." Moser, 1897, uses the name Fish Egg for an island about a mile north of these. Moser's name is here adopted for the island and the islets near it.

Fishery; point, on the western coast of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1883. There is an Indian fishing station here.

Fish Ranch; bay, in Mitrofan bay, Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Fitzgibbon; cove, in the mainland debouching into Behm canal, near Burroughs bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Fitzgibbon; point, on the mainland, in Behm canal, at entrance to Burroughs bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

Five Fathom; rocky patch in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.

Five Fingers; group of islets and ledges, in Frederick sound, off Port Houghton, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive term given by Meade in 1869. This group, or the southeastern part of it, has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

Fivemile; islet, in Sumner strait, 5 miles from Wrangell, whence the name Piatimilni (five mile) given by the Russians in 1863. May be Scraggy island of Meade in 1869.

Five Rivers; See Dry bay.

Flag; hill (1,200 feet high), on the eastern bank of the Tanana river, near longitude 147°. Descriptive-name, given by Peters and Brooks in 1898.

Flag; point, in Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.

Flambeau; river, tributary to Port Safety, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Flat; bay, on the western shore of Chilkoot inlet, Lynn canal. Said to have been so named by Dr. Arthur Krause in 1882. He reports its native name to be Náchk, also written Nakh.

Flat; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the north, near longitude 148°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

Flat; island, in Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Flat; island, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.

Flat, island; See Wolf rock.

Flat; islet, in Wrangell harbor, Alaska peninsula, north of the Semidi group. Named Gladkie (flat) by Vasilief in 1832. Has also been called Platte.

Flat; islet, near Graham harbor, Cook inlet. Descriptive name, given, presumably, by Dall in 1880.

Flat; mountain (1,800 feet high), in California ridge, in the southeastern part of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Presumably a descriptive term, published by the Coast Survey in 1885.

Flat; point, on the eastern coast of Pearse island, Portland inlet. Named by Pender in 1868.

Flat; point, on the western shore of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

- Flaw**; point, in Mole harbor, Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Flaxman**; island, on the Arctic coast, near Camden bay, east of Point Barrow. So named by Franklin, in 1826 (p. 151), "in honour of the late eminent sculptor."
- Fleece**; rock, about 12 feet above high water, in Dixon entrance, near Cape Fox. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Flemming**; island, in the southwestern part of Prince William sound. So called by Schrader in 1900.
- Flock**; rock, in Farragut bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Flood**; glacier, on the western bank of the Stikine, near the international boundary. So called by the Coast Survey.
- Floral**; hills and pass, between Hayden and Lucia glaciers, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So called by Russell, in 1890, "on account of the luxuriance of the vegetation covering them."
- Florence**; bar, on the Koyukuk river, near longitude 154°. Prospectors' name, given in 1899.
- Florence**; cape, on the northwestern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881.
- Florence**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Flores**; Canal de; see Shelikof.
- Flores**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Port Refugio, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de Flores (cape of flowers) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Flusser**; peak, on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Foggy**; bay, indenting the mainland, in the southern part of Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, or earlier.
- Foggy**; cape, the eastern end of Sutwik island, Alaska peninsula, near the Semidis. Named by Cook in 1778. Exact locality of Cook's Foggy cape uncertain, as might be guessed from the weather conditions prevailing when it was named. Lutke identifies it with Cape Kumliun, which see. Lutke also calls it Brumeux.
- Foggy**; island, between Camden bay and Colville river, Arctic coast. So named by Franklin, in 1826, who describes (p. 155) "the propriety of designating this dreary place by the name of Foggy Island."
- Foggy*, island; see Andronica.
- Foggy*; islands; see Semidi islands. Vancouver thought Chirikof island was the "Foggy island of Beering." But Cook applied the name Foggy to the present Semidi group and Vancouver named Chirikof (Tscherikow), after Bering's companion.
- Foggy*, islet; see Poa.
- Foggy**; point, on the mainland, in Revillagigedo channel, the south point of entrance to Foggy bay. So named by Vancouver in 1793. The Russians called it Foggy or Brumez (Tumannie). On some charts it is Point Brumez.
- Foggy**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in 1890.
- Foggy Island**; bay, between Camden and Harrison bays, Arctic coast. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.
- Fogniak*, island; see Afognak.
- Fohlin**; creek, tributary to Lakina creek, from the north. So named by Rohn in 1899, after a member of his party.

Fontaine; island, in Shakan bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886; has also been written Fontain.

Food, bay; see Agamgik.

Fools; inlet, indenting the southern shore of Wrangell island, and opening into Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Fools; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Foot; island, in Steamboat bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Foot; island, Prince William sound. See Latouche.

Foots; peak (5,176 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, U. S. N.

Ford; cove, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Named Ford's by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after Harry L. Ford.

Fords Terror; narrow inlet, on the northern shore of Endicott arm, Alexander archipelago. It is very narrow at one point. Floating ice from glaciers, with falling tide, jamming in this contracted throat, make it a dangerous place. Named by Mansfield, in 1889, after Harry L. Ford, a member of his party.

Forest, cape; see Icy point.

Forrester; island, off the southwestern coast of Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dixon in July, 1787. Perez, in 1774, called it Santa Cristina, which is also written in the journal of his voyage Santa Christina and Santa Catalina (Banc. Hist., vol. 33, pp. 196, 201). Douglas in August, 1788, named it Douglas island (Meares, p. 327); Maurelle, 1775, called it San Carlos island. This name was published in Barrington's Miscellanies in 1781. La Perouse, 1786, called this island and Wolf Rock the San Carlos islands. Vancouver adopted Forrester, and this name has been adopted and used for a century, to the exclusion of all others.

Fort; point, on the northern shore of Tongass island, Tongass harbor, eastern part of Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1891.

Fort; point, the north point of entrance to Steamboat bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Fort Adams. An American trading station was established on the north bank of the Yukon, at the mouth of the Tozi river, in 1868 or 1869, and called Fort Adams. The place is still so called. St. James Mission is at this place.

Fort Alexander; see Nushagak.

Fortaleza; point, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Fortaleza (fortitude) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Fort Archangel Gabriel, Baranof island; see Sitka.

Fort Cosmos; trading post, on the Kowak river, near longitude 157°. Local name, published in 1900.

Fort Cudahy; see Cudahy.

Fort Davis; military post at mouth of Snake river, near Nome, Seward peninsula. Established in 1899.

Fort Egbert; military post, at Eagle, on the upper Yukon, near the international boundary. Established and so named by the War Department in 1889.

Fort Gibbon; military post and reservation, on north bank of the Yukon, at mouth of the Tanana river. Named after Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A.

Fort Hamilton; village, in the Yukon delta, on right bank of the Apoon pass, about 25 miles above its mouth. Called Nunapithlugak or Fort Hamilton by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Fort Hamlin; station or post, on the south bank of the Yukon, near longitude 149°. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Fort Liscum; military post, Port Valdes, Prince William sound.

Fort Morton; see Morton.

Fort Nicholas, Cook inlet; see Kenai.

Fort Reliance; post, an old trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, now in ruins, on the east bank of the Yukon, a few miles below Dawson, Canada.

Fort St. Michael; see St. Michael.

Fort Selkirk; Canadian military headquarters, at mouth of the Lewes river. The site of the old fort of the Hudson Bay Company is on the opposite bank of the river. This name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Fort Tongass. A military post of the United States known as Fort Tongass was maintained on Tongass island, from June 1868 to September 1870. Fort Tongass was the official spelling. Variouslly called Fort Tongas, Fort Tomgas, etc.

Fort Wrangell; post-office, established in October, 1895, at Wrangell.

Fort Wrangell; see Wrangell.

Fort Yukon; fort and trading post, established by McMurray, of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1847, on the supposition, it may be assumed, that it was in British territory. The boundary line between the British and Russian possessions had been agreed upon in 1825, but the line had not been marked on the ground. Shortly after Alaska had been acquired by the United States, Lieut. (now Col.) C. W. Raymond, United States Engineers, ascended the river and determined the longitude of this post, which was found to be on American territory.

Fortuna, island; see Klokachef.

Fortuna; strait, separating Chichagof island from Klokachef island, Alexander archipelago. Has also been called a passage or channel. Named by the Russians. The Spanish schooner *Fortuna*, with seven natives of the Hawaiian islands on board, was found ashore here and taken by the Russian American Company's vessels as a prize in 1819. The name has doubtless come from this circumstance.

Fortymile; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, near latitude 64° 30'. Prospectors' name, given, presumably, by prospectors, in 1886, when gold was first found here. It takes this name from being about 40 miles below old Fort Reliance. It was called Cone Hill river by Schwatka, in 1883, "from a conspicuous conical hill in its valley." The Canadian Board on Geographic Names has adopted the name Fortymile.

Fortymile; mining camp, at the mouth of Fortymile creek, near latitude 64° 30'. It was started in 1893.

Fortymile; trail, from Fortymile creek to the Tanana river. Local name.

Fortymile Dome; peak (3,900 feet high), in the Fortymile mining region, near the international boundary. It is Dome peak of some maps and Fortymile Dome of others.

Foster; creek, tributary to Camp creek, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Foster, creek; see Pine.

Foster; glacier, on the mainland, near the head of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. Named, in 1890, by the Coast Survey, after Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury.

Foul; passage, in Peril strait, near the Southern rapids. Descriptive name, given by Coghlan in 1884.

Found; island, in Ernest sound, at the mouth of Zimovia strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snc r in 1886.

Fountain; glacial stream, from Malaspina glacier, debouching between Sitkagi bluffs and Icy bay. So named by Russell in 1891.

Fountain; sunken rock, near Middleton island, Gulf of Alaska. Descriptive name, given by the Russians.

Four Mountains; a group of volcanic islands just west of Umnak, in the eastern Aleutians, was discovered by the Russians at an early day and called *ostrova chetierek sopochnie*, i. e., Islands of the Four Craters, or Islands of the Four Mountains, as they are usually called. The group consists of five principal islands, though on many charts only four are shown. Our knowledge of the group, still very imperfect, has been considerably improved by the work of the U. S. S. *Concord*, there in 1894. Their Aleut name, according to Veniaminof, is Unigun, or, according to Sauer, 1790, Oone-agun. Sarichef, who was the first to give any details, says (Phillips Voyages, vol. 6, pp. 4-5) on May 30, 1791, "we fell in with the four volcanic islands which take their names from the four craters which they contain. They lie contiguous to each other and bear distinct names. That to the southwest is called Ulaga; that northeast, Tschiginsk; that to the north, Tana; and that to the southeast, Chagamil." The names applied by different authorities are as shown below, but this correlation is to a considerable extent conjectural.

Authority.	Names of islands.				
	Carlisle.	Herbert.	Chuginadak.	Kagamil.	Kigalgin.
1768. Krenitzén and Lev- ashef.	Ulaga	Tchagulak ..	Kitalga.....	Kagamila...	.....
1791. Billings.....	Ollaga.....	Tshugidi ...	Tanaguni	Chamil .....	.....
1791. Sarichef	Ullaga.....	Chuginok ..	Tano	Kagamil .....	.....
1830. Veniaminof.....	Ullagan.....	Chuguliak ..	Tanak-anlunak ...	Kagamiliak ..	Kigalga.
1836. Lutke.....	Oullaghlin ..	Tchegoulak ..	Tanakh-angounakh	Kigamiliakh ..	Kigalga.
1847. Rus. Hyd. chart 1397	Ullaglin	Chegulak ..	Tanak-Angunak ...	Kigamiliak ..	Kigalga.
1849. Tebenkof	Ullaga .....	.....	Chuginadak	Kagamil	Kigalgin.
1893. Coast Survey.....	Ullaga .....	.....	Chuginadak	Kagamil	Kigalgin.
1895. Hyd. Office chart 8.	Carlisle.	Herbert	Chuginadak	Kagamil	Ullaga.

Fourpeaked; mountain, near the western entrance to Cook inlet. Descriptive term, given by the Russians, who called it *Gora chetierek glavaja*, i. e., mountains with four heads. On one chart Chetierek (four) has been written Tapirag and the peak called Mount Tapirag.

Fox; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall in 1880.

Fox; cape, on the mainland, at eastern end of Dixon entrance. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

Fox; cape, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. Named Leesy (fox) by the Russians.

Fox; cape, the northernmost point of Little Tanaga (or possibly Kagalaska) island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Apparently named (fox) by the Russians, though I have not found this in any Russian map or book. On United States Hydrographic chart No. 8, made from reports by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, of 1855, occurs the entry "C. Lises (Fox cape)."

Fox; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Fox;** creek, tributary to Salmon lake, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Fox;** hill, in the southwestern part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably a local name. Published by the Coast Survey in 1875. Elliott has this name Fox, and near it in quotation marks "Seethah." Perhaps this is the native name.
- Fox;** hill (563 feet high), on the mainland, near Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Fox;** island, near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. On this island Mr. Story, agent of the Alaska Packing Association, and some others, are engaged in raising foxes. Local name.
- Fox;** islands, the easternmost group of the Aleutian chain of islands. The limits of the application of the name are now rather vague. Veniaminof, the best authority of his time, writing in 1840, says the islands lying between Amukta and Alaska peninsula, together with the islands near the peninsula, are called the Fox islands. Cook, in 1778, calls them the Fox islands. Probably named Leesy (fox) by early Russian fur traders. They are Fox or Andreanof islands of Langsdorf, Iles aux Renards of Lutke, etc. The whole Aleutian chain is known to mariners and whalers as the Fox islands. The Coast Survey now restricts this name Fox to include only Unimak, Unalaska, and Umnak with their various associated islands. See also Aleutian islands.
- Fox;** islet, near the north shore of Deer island, between Sannak and Belkofski. Called Leesy (fox) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Fox;** lake, near Nome, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Fox;** point, on right bank of the Yukon river, a little above Hall rapids. So named by Raymond in 1869.
- Fox;** point, on the southeastern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Fox;** river, tributary to Fish river, from the west, between the Niukluk and Klerblok rivers, Seward peninsula. Local name.
- Fragrant;** island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Dushistoi (fragrant) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Français*, Port des; see Lituya.
- Francis;** anchorage, in Farragut bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after pilot E. H. Francis.
- Francis;** island, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in 1890.
- Francis;** mountain (4,800 feet high), near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Francis;** mountain (3,015 feet high), on the southern shore of Shipley bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after pilot E. H. Francis.
- Francis;** point, in Behm canal, on the eastern coast of Cleveland peninsula, opposite Traitor cove. It is the south point of entrance to Port Stewart. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, after pilot E. H. Francis.
- Francis*, river; see Stikine.
- Francis;** sunken rocks, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named by Coghlan, in 1884, after pilot E. H. Francis, the first person to secure soundings on them.
- Franklin;** creek, tributary, from the west, to South fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, from Barnard, 1898. Has also been called Franklin gulch.
- Franklin;** mountains, in northernmost Alaska, east of the Colville river. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Sir John Franklin.

Franklin; peaks (3,909 and 4,314 feet high), on the mainland, north of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Franklin; point, on the Arctic coast, between points Belcher and Barrow. So named by Beechey in September, 1826, after Sir John Franklin.

Frederick, harbor; see Hooniah.

Frederick; lake, east of and near Dezadeash lake, in longitude 137°. Name published by Canadian Board on Geographic Names in 1899.

Frederick; point, on the northeastern shore of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Frederick; port, in the northern end of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. According to Meade its native name is Komtok Hon.

Frederick; sound, separating the Admiralty island group from the Kupreanof island group, Alexander archipelago. Named Prince Frederick's sound by Vancouver, in 1794 (III, 285), after His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York, a name now shortened to Frederick.

Frederika; glacier, tributary to Skolai creek, from the north. So named by Hayes, in 1891, presumably after Frederick Schwatka, with whom he visited it.

Freemantle; point, the western point of entrance to Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, who on his chart has Freemantle and in his text Fremantle. In the 8^o edition of his voyage, in 1801, it is Freemantle in both text and chart.

Frenchman's, bay; see Lituya.

Freshwater; bay or inlet, on the eastern shore of Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Nichols says (Coast Pilot, 1891, p. 163): "Pavlof harbor was sketched by Meade, in 1869, and published as a subsketch on Hydrographic Office chart No. 225, under the name of Freshwater bay; this latter name is now applied to the whole inlet." It was called Novaia (new) by Vasilief, in 1848, and New harbor on British Admiralty chart 2431 (ed. of 1882). See also Pavlof.

Freshwater; creek, tributary to Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Fresno; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm, from the south, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Becker, 1895.

Prezas, Laguna de las; see Strawberry.

Fripo; islet, in Danger passage, between Duke and Mary islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Fritz; cove, in the western end of Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Named, in 1880, by Symonds, after his son Fritz.

Fritz; islet, in the Japonski group, Sitka sound. Named by naval officers, in 1880, after little Fritz, son of Lieut. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N.

Frocadero, strait; see Trocadero.

Frog, rocks; see Hog.

Frogs (The); group of rocks and islets in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Las Ranas (the frogs) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Frosty; peak, west of Cold bay, near the western end of Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1882.

Frozen, bay; see Cold.

Fruit; small group of islets in the Japonski group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Fugitive. Lisianski, 1805 (Voyage, p. 178), mentions a "thriving village" of this name on Sitkalidak island, Kodiak group. It appears to have been on or near the Port Hobron of recent maps.

- Fula**; point, on Suemez island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Fula by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Full**; creek, tributary, from the north, to Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Fulton**; peak (3,252 feet high), on the mainland, northeast of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after the distinguished engineer, Robert Fulton.
- Funter**; bay, in Admiralty island, near the south end of Lynn canal. Named by Dall, in 1883, after Capt. Robert Funter, one of the very early explorers and surveyors of the northwest coast of America.
- Fur Seal*, islands; see Pribilof.
- Gable**; mountain (4,490 feet high), at the head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid in 1892.
- Gagalgin*, island; see Ugalgan.
- Gagara*, rocks; see Arre.
- Gagarin*, island; see Loon.
- Gain**; island, in Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889. Erroneously Cain.
- Gako**; river, tributary to the Copper river from the west, near latitude 62° 30'. Native name from Allen, 1885, who writes it Gakona, i. e., Gako river.
- Galankin**; group of islands, between Eastern channel and Middle channel, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name apparently first applied by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883. About a dozen islands in the group have been named, the largest of which are Galankin, Whale and Bamdoroshni.
- Galankin**; island, the principal island in the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Tebenkof in 1850. Was also called Peschani (sandy) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Thompson island by Beardslee, in 1880, after the then Secretary of the Navy. The name is derived from Galanka, the Russian name of their *brick store*.
- Galena**; bay, near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Local name. "Supposed to be named from the occurrence of galena on its shores."
- Galera**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Galera (the gallery) by Maurelle and Quadra, in 1775-1779.
- Galiano**; glacier, near the head of Yakutat bay. So named by Russell, in 1891, after Don Dionisio Alcala Galiano, the reputed writer of the report on Malaspina's voyage.
- Gambier**; bay, in Admiralty island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Gambier**; island, at entrance to Gambier bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Gambier**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Gambier bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Game**; cove, near Marsden point, Admiralty island, near the north end of Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Baker, in 1880, on account of the abundance of game there.
- Gannet**; island, in Boca de Quadra, at the mouth of Vixen bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Gan-te-gas-tak-heh*; Indian village, consisting, in 1867, of 12 large houses and, in 1880, of 16 houses and 171 people, at mouth of the Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Variouslly called Tondustek, Yendestaka, etc. The name obtained by Baker, in 1880, from an Indian interpreter, was Gan-te-gas-tak-heh, meaning *village on right bank of river*. Beardslee, in 1880, has Tondustek; Krause, 1882, Jendestaka, and the Eleventh Census, 1890, Hindasetukee.
- Gap**; mountain (3,400 feet high), on the mainland, west of the mouth of Portland canal. Presumably so named by Powder in 1868.

- Garcia**; island and point, on the northwestern coast of San Fernando island, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla y Punta de Garcia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Garden**; cove, near the head of Port Etches, Prince William sound. So named by Davidson in 1869.
- Garden**; cove, on the eastern shore of St. George island, Pribilof islands, Bering sea. Local name. Origin not discovered. Published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Garden**; island, in Garden cove, Port Etches, Prince William sound. So named, in 1787, by Portlock, who, in that year, made a garden upon it.
- Garden*, island; see Kutkan.
- Garden**; point, at the mouth of Indian river, Sitka harbor. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Gardiner**; creek, tributary to the Tanana river, from the north, near longitude 141° 30'. So named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after L. D. Gardiner, a member of their party. Erroneously Gardner on the maps.
- Gardner**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Kupreanof in 1848. Also called Port Gardner.
- Gardner**; point, the southernmost point of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Gareloi**; volcanic island and peak thereon (5,334 feet high), near the western end of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Named Gareloi (variously written Goreloi, Gorely, Gorelloi, etc., i. e., *burnt*, or *burning*) by early Russian explorers. Its Aleut name, according to Tebenkof, is Anangusik.
- Garfield**; bay, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after President James Abram Garfield.
- Garfield**; creek, tributary to the Kuzitrin river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Garfield**; peak (3,929 feet high), on the mainland, north of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after President Garfield.
- Garfield*, point; see Lieskof.
- Garforth**; island, in Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in or about 1890.
- Garnet**; point, the southernmost point of Kannaghunut island, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Garnot.
- Garnet**; point, the southwesternmost point of Choris peninsula, Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. So called by Beechey in September, 1827.
- Garns*, point; see Harris.
- Garrett**; peak (5,700 feet high), between Valdes glacier and Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after private Garrett, a member of his party.
- Garrison**; glaciers, at head of Kicking Horse river, near the head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.
- Garry**; river, emptying into the Arctic ocean near Cape Halkett. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Nicholas Garry, esq.
- Gassman**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Gastineau**; channel, between Douglas island and the mainland, southeastern Alaska. So named on Homfray's manuscript map of 1867, furnished to the Western Union Telegraph Company, the name being derived from one of the Hudson Bay Company's steamers, which in turn took its name from the Gastineau or Gatineau river of Quebec, a branch of the Ottawa. Has also been designated Gastineaux channel, Icy channel, and Carroll straits.
- Gastineau*, point; see Hobart.

Gates; glacier, an arm of Kennicott glacier, on the southern flank of Mount Regal.

So named by Schrader, in 1899, after Mr. Gates, a sojourner in the vicinity.

Gauge; island, near the middle of Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

Gavanski, islet; see Little Gavanski.

Gavanski, peak; see Harbor.

Gavanski; two islands (Big and Little Gavanski), immediately in front of Old Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. *Named Gavanski (harbor) by the earliest Russian visitors.

Gavanski Bolshoi; see Big Gavanski.

Gawanka; brook, draining from a lake into Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So called by Grewingk, 1850.

Gechiak; creek, tributary to the Togiak river, from the west, a few miles above its mouth. Native name obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898. An Eskimo village at its mouth is called Gechiagamut, i. e., Gechiak people.

Gedney; island, in the northwestern part of Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after one of its vessels.

Gedney; passage, between Haasler and Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Gegarka, rocks; see Arre.

Geese; islands, off the southwestern end of Kodiak. Early Russian maps have the native name Anaiaktak and Anaiaktalik. Archimandritof, in 1849, has Gusinaia (goose). Petrof, in 1880, calls it Goose island, and shows a native settlement upon it called Aiakhatalik. Now usually called Geese islands. According to the Eleventh Census they were called Geese islands by the Russians under Solovief in 1762. This must be an error, as the first visit of Russians to Kodiak was in 1763, under Glotof.

Geike; glacier and inlet, on the western shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Names from Muir and Reid, published in Appleton's Guide, 1893. Named after Sir Archibald Geike.

Geissen. The Krause brothers, in 1882, report this to be the native name of a hill just back of Gan-te-gas-tak-heh village, at head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska.

Gêlch. The Krause brothers, in 1882, report this to be the native name of a hill between the heads of Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets, southeastern Alaska.

Gem; point, the eastern point of entrance to Snug cove, Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Gens de Large, lake and river; see Chandlar.

Gens des Buttes, river; see Tanana.

Genunam, island; see Seguan.

George; arm, in the southern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named George arm or inlet by the Coast Survey, in 1880, after pilot W. E. George, to whom is due the first sketch of Revillagigedo channel and Tongass narrows.

George; island, in entrance to Port Althorp, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.

George; mountains (3,225 feet high), east of Portland canal and west of Hastings arm, British Columbia. Perhaps so named by Pender in 1868.

George; reef, near Skowl point, in Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey, in 1883, after pilot W. E. George.

George; rock (covered at spring tide), off the western end of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee, in 1880, presumably after pilot W. E. George.

George Simpson, cape; see Simpson.

- Georgiana**; cape, the northwesternmost point of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Portlock in 1787. Called Siuchi (sea lion) by Vasilief, in 1833, and Olga by Tebenkof in 1848. Also has been written Siouchi.
- Geroe**; creek, tributary to the Chandlar river, from the south, near latitude 68°. Local name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Gerstle**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of Port Moller. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Lewis Gerstle, president of the Alaska Commercial Company.
- Gerstle**; point, the northern point of entrance to Gerstle bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Lewis Gerstle, president of the Alaska Commercial Company.
- Gerstle**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 145°. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Lewis Gerstle, president of the Alaska Commercial Company.
- Gertrude**; creek, tributary from the west, to Slana river, near its junction with the Copper river. So named by Lowe, in 1898, after Miss Gertrude Wagner.
- Giant**, island; see Grant.
- Giant**; point, the northernmost of Mary island and the western point of entrance to Mary island anchorage, Mary island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883. Formerly called Winslow point, which name is now transferred to the eastern point of entrance to Mary island anchorage. See Winslow.
- Giant**; rocks, in Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Gibbon**, fort; see Fort Gibbon.
- Gibson**; creek, tributary to Dietrich river, from the west, near latitude 68°. Local name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Gibson**; island, near the entrance to Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. Named by the United States North Pacific Surveying Expedition of 1855, after Lieut. William Gibson, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper*. Gibson surveyed Chichagof harbor in July, 1855.
- Gilahina**; river, tributary to the Chitina river, from the north. Native name, from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.
- Gilder Head**; promontory, between Cape Thomas and Zanes cliff, on the western end of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey in 1890.
- Gillmore**; islands, part of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gillmore by Beardslee, in 1880, after Ensign James C. Gillmore, U. S. N.
- Gilmer**; cove, indenting the western shore of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1897, after Lieut. William Wirt Gilmer, U. S. N.
- Gilmour**. The north point of entrance to Port Chalmers, Montague island, Prince William sound, is so designated on a sketch by Portlock in 1787.
- Giniak**, islet; see Ugak.
- Girdled**; glacier, on the eastern border of Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1890, on account of the moraine, which completely surrounds it.
- Gisasa**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the west, near latitude 65°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. In his text (p. 106) it is Gissassakakat; on his map 4 it is Gissakakat. See Kakat.
- Glacier**; bay, penetrating the Alaska mainland in the Fairweather region and opening into Icy strait. Entered by Lieut. Chas. E. S. Wood, in 1877, and named by Beardslee in 1880. Descriptive name.

Glacier; creek, tributary to Imuruk basin, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Glacier; creek, tributary to Sixtymile creek, from the west, near longitude 147°. Local name.

Glacier; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name published in 1900.

Glacier; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm of Cook inlet, from the north, near its head. Local name, published in 1899.

Glacier, inlet; see Taku.

Glacier; island, on the northern shore of Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.

Glacier; mountain (about 6,000 feet high), 18 miles west of Eagle, eastern Alaska. Presumably a local name. Published by the Geological Survey in 1899.

Glacier; mountain (4,769 feet high), on the western bank of the Stikine river, near Great glacier.

Glacier; mountains, east of the Stikine river, near the international boundary line. Dall, in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 111), says, "The miners term the rugged region of this vicinity the Glacier mountains." Also called Stikine mountains.

Glacier; point, in front of Davidson glacier, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So called by Meade in 1869. Lindenberg, in 1838, called it Lohtianoi (icy) point.

Glacier; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, near its head, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey.

Glacier; prominent point or butte, in upper part of the Matanuska valley. Local name, published in 1899.

Glacier; river, in the western part of the Copper River delta. So named by the Coast Survey in 1900.

Glacier; spit, in front of Grewingk glacier, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall in 1880.

Glacier, valley; see Makushin.

Glacier Cone; mountain peak, on Kenai peninsula, near Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall in 1880.

Gladhaugh; bay, indenting the northeastern coast of Prince William sound. An iron and copper mine was found and staked here by a Mr. Gladhaugh in 1897. It or an arm of it is also known locally as Virgin bay.

Gladkie, islet; see Flat.

Gladstone; mountain (4,800 feet high), near the head of Portland canal. Named by Pender, in 1868, after the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.

Gladys; small lake, in the valley of the Matanuska river, about 35 miles from Knik arm of Cook inlet. So named by Mendenhall in 1898.

Glagolm; islets, near the entrance to Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.

Gla-huts, island; see Kochu.

Glass; peninsula, between Seymour canal and Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, after Commander Henry Glass, U. S. N., who made surveys in the Alexander archipelago in 1881.

Glass; point, on the eastern shore of Glass peninsula, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey.

Glass; point, on the left bank of the Chilkat river, opposite the mouth of Tlehini river, southeastern Alaska. Named by naval officers, in 1880, after Commander Henry Glass, U. S. N.

Glave; river, tributary to Chilkat river, from the west. Named by the Geological Survey, in 1899, after Mr. E. J. Glave, who explored in this region in 1891.

- Glazenap**; cape, the western point of entrance to Izembek bay, on northern shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by Lutke, in 1828, presumably after two midshipmen, Vladimir Glazenap and Gotlieb Glazenap, members of his party. Has also been called Round point by the Fish Commission.
- Glen**; island, the westernmost of the Kudiakof islands, Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Glenora**; small town, at head of steam navigation on the Stikine river, near mouth of Great canyon, British Columbia.
- Glorious**; high point, near Pinnacle pass, in the St. Elias alps. So named by Russell, in 1890, on account of the view it affords.
- Glory of Russia**. An extinct Russian penal colony established, in 1795, near Ankau creek, on the southeastern shore of Yakutat bay. It has been referred to as the Yakutat colony or settlement, New Russia, Novarassi, Slavarassi, Slawa Rossij, etc. Presumably named after Billings's vessel the *Slava Rossia* (Glory of Russia). The history of the place is very obscure. It appears to have been founded in 1795, fortified with a blockhouse and stockade by Polomoshnoi in 1796, and in perpetual trouble ever after till exterminated by the natives in about 1803 or 1804. Russell visited the site in 1891, and reports that the cellars marking the site contain spruce trees, some of them 2 feet in diameter.
- Glory of Russia*, bay; see Tanaga.
- Glory of Russia**; cape, the northwestern point of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. So named by the Russian Hydrographic Office after Billings's ship, the *Slava Rossia* (Glory of Russia).
- Glubokoi*, bay; see Banner.
- Glubokoi*, bay; see Partof.
- Glubokoi*, bay, inlet, etc.; see Deep and Deepwater.
- Gnat**; cove, on the eastern shore of Carroll inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Gobler**; creek, tributary to Livingston creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Gold**; creek, on the mainland, in edge of the town of Juneau, southeastern Alaska. Miner's name, published in 1883.
- Gold**; creek, tributary to Bluestone river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Gold**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Gold**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Gold**; islet, southwest of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Gold**; mountain, on north bank of the Yukon, near longitude 154°. So named by Allen in 1885. Its native name is given by the Coast Survey as Nuhkahl-lanny.
- Gold**; run, tributary to American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Goldbottom**; creek, tributary to headwaters of Snake river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Goldbottom**; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Goldbottom**; creek, tributary to Skookum river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Golden**; peak, just east of Mount Bendeleben, Seward peninsula. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

Goldengate; creek, tributary to Kruzgamepa river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Golofnin; bay and sound, on north shore of Norton sound, Bering sea. Discovered, in 1821, by Khromchenko, who named it after his vessel, the brig *Golofnin*, which in turn had been named after Capt. Vasili Mikhailovich Golofnin, of the Russian navy. In Roman letters this name has been written Golovnine and Golofnin. The native name is said to be Tatchik. A large and shallow sound stretches inland from the bay. This inner bay the Russians, it is reported, called Sun Golovine or Golovine sound. The name Golofnin is here applied to both the inner part, the sound, and the outer part, the bay.

Golofnin, point; see Hope.

Goloi; island, between Inner Iliasik and Dolgoi islands, near Belkofski. Named Goloi (bare) by Veniaminof.

Goloi, island; see Aektok.

Goloi, island; see Kalibri.

Goloi, island; see Long.

Goloi, island, point, etc.; see Bare.

Goloi; islands, in the northeastern part of Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Goloi (bare) by the Russians.

Goloi; islands, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Goloi (bare) by Vasilief in 1809.

Goloi, islands; see Passage.

Goloi; islet, near Kruzof island, in entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Goloi (bare) by Vasilief in 1809.

Goloi, islet; see Bush Top.

Golova, cape; see Head.

Golova, cape; see Mountain.

Golovni; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Golomiannoi (sea breeze) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Golomi, which, according to George Kostrometinoff, U. S. Court Interpreter at Sitka, is a corruption of the Russian Golovni or Golovniá (fire-brand).

Golsova; river, debouching in the southeastern part of Norton sound. Dall, 1866, calls it Golsóva and Nelson, 1879, Goltzovaia, obviously two forms of the same word. Perhaps from the German *holtz* (wood). Tebenkof uses the native name Negvelnuk.

Goltzovaia, bay; see Holtz.

Gomair, lake; see Gumaer.

Good; island, in Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Good; island, in the Yukon river, about 4 miles below the mouth of Soonkakot river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Goodhope; bay, in the southeastern part of Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. So named by Kotzebue in August, 1816, because here he had "good hope" of making important geographic discoveries.

Goodman, glacier; see Goodwin.

Goodnews; bay, indenting the mainland coast a little south of the mouth of the Kuskokwim river. Called by Sarichef, 1826, port Dobriek Vestei (good news) or Imakpiguak bay. Lutke, following this, calls it Bonnes Nouvelles baie, and adds, "it might better be called the bay of false reports." It was visited and probably named Good News by the land expedition of Ustiugof and Korsakof of 1818-19.

Goodpaster; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the east, in latitude 64°. So named by Allen, in 1885, after the Goodpaster family of Kentucky.

- Goodwin**; glacier, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, just south of Childs glacier. So named by Abercrombie, in 1884, after Maj. W. E. Goodwin, U. S. V. Erroneously Goodman.
- Goose**; cove, at the head of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- Goose**; creek, on the northern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Gusinaia (goose) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Gousna and Gusna.
- Goose**; creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Goose**; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Goose**; island, at western point of entrance to Mud bay, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Hanus in 1880.
- Goose**; island, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Goose**; island or islands, on the southern edge of the Sandman reefs. Named Gusinoi (goose) by the Russians. Lutke calls them "Civoutchy (du lion marin) rocher," i. e., sea lion rocks. They are still unsurveyed. Dall's chart of 1882 (Coast Survey, 806) shows two islands, Big Goose and Little Goose.
- Goose*, island; see Geese.
- Goose**; point, on the Arctic coast, at mouth of Sinaru creek, just west of Refuge inlet. Presumably so named by British naval officers connected with the Franklin search expeditions, 1849-1853.
- Gora**, cape; see Mountain.
- Gora Chetierek Glavaia*, mountain; see Fourpeaked.
- Gorbun*, rock; see Humpback.
- Gorda**; point, in Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Gorda (broad point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Gorda**; point, on the northwestern shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Gorda (broad point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Gorda*, point; see Ankau.
- Gore**; cape, on the southwestern coast of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. Named Gore by Lutke, in 1836, to preserve the name which Cook gave to the island, in 1778.
- Gore**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Dick, Kenai peninsula, Gulf of Alaska. So named by Portlock in 1786.
- Goreli*, island; see Seguan.
- Goreloi*, islands; see Gareloi.
- Goreloi*, volcano; see Redoubt.
- Gore's*, island; see St. Matthew.
- Gorge (The)**; canyon, in Klutina river, a little below Klutina lake. Name from Abercrombie, 1898.
- Gorman**; strait, between Andronica and Korovin islands, Shumagin group. So named by the fishermen prior to 1872.
- Gornoi**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gornoi (mountainous) by Vasilief in 1809. Erroneously Corno.
- Gornostai*, island; see Ermine.
- Goshawk*, cape; see Aguliuk.
- Goulding**; harbor, near Portlock harbor, on the western shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Portlock in 1787.
- Gousna*, creek; see Goose.
- Government Station*; see Utkiavi.

Governor Simpson, cape; see Simpson.

Govorushechi, cape, point, etc.; see Gull.

Govorushechie, island; see Kittiwake.

Goyot, glacier; see Malaspina.

Grace; point, the northernmost point of Latouche island, Prince William sound. So called in Vancouver's atlas, 1798.

Graham; harbor, in Cook inlet. Called Graham's harbor by Portlock in 1786. It is Cool bay of Meares, in 1788, and English bay of the Russians. Often called Port Graham.

Graham, point; see Dix.

Grand; island, in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Grand; island, in Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. Has also been named McNair by Sheldon Jackson.

Grand; point, the east point of entrance to Farragut bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Grand Central; river, tributary to Salmon lake, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Grand Pacific; glacier, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by Reid and the name published in Appleton's guide in 1893.

Grand Plateau; glacier, in the Fairweather range, southeastern Alaska. La Perouse, in 1786, called this place Le Grand Plateau and Dall, in 1874, called it, as above, Grand Plateau glacier.

Grand Wash, river; see Kwik.

Granichnoi, point; see Termination.

Granite; cove, in George island, Port Althorp, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1880.

Granite; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the west, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

Granite; creek, tributary to Matanuska river, from the west, about 25 miles above the mouth of the latter. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.

Granite; creek, tributary to Sixmile creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name from Mendenhall, 1898.

Granite; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the west, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

Granite; creek, tributary to Tisuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Granite; point (1,500 feet high), forming the south point of entrance to Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagin group. Name published by Dall in 1875.

Granite; point, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.

Granite Canyon; glacier, on the eastern border of the Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1890, from the crystalline nature of the rock, which, however, turns out to be not a true granite.

Granitza, strait; see Dixon entrance.

Grant; island, in Behm canal, on the western side of Revillagigedo island, near Naha bay. So named by Clover in 1885. Erroneously Giant.

Grant; peak (5,291 feet high), on the mainland north of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after President Ulysses S. Grant.

Grant; point, in Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. Named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after President Ulysses S. Grant.

Grant, point; see Whidbey.

- Grantley**; harbor, at head of Port Clarence, Bering strait. Surveyed by Beechey in September, 1827, and named Grantley "in compliment to Lord Grantley."
- Grass**; islet, in Sawmill cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So called by Sheldon Jackson, in 1880.
- Grass**; rock, in entrance to Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1883.
- Grass Knoll*; islet. This name was applied by Dall, in 1883, to that part of Bush Top islet, which is detached at high water.
- Grass Top**; rock, in the entrance to Deep bay, Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Grassy**; islet, south of Iliasik islands, in Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. So called by Dall in 1880.
- Grave**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of Chandlar river, near longitude 148°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Grave**; point, the northeasternmost point of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1882 (map in Coast Pilot, p. 72). Presumably a descriptive name, obtained from the pilots.
- Grave**; point, the northwestern point of Pitt island, Hooniah harbor, Port Frederick, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Grave**; point, the western point of entrance to Taku harbor, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. There were a few graves on the point.
- Gravel**; island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Pesiak (gravel) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Martin island.
- Graven*, point; see Craven.
- Graveyard**; cape, in Marmot bay, on the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Kladbitsha (graveyard) by Murashev in 1839–40.
- Gravina**; group of islands, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago, of which the principal ones are Annette, Duke, Gravina, and Mary. They were thus designated by the Spaniard Don Jacinto Caamaño in about 1790.
- Gravina**; island, at entrance to Port Gravina, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Gravina**; island, in Clarence strait, between Revillagigedo island and Prince of Wales archipelago. It is the northernmost of a group named Gravina by Caamaño in about 1790.
- Gravina**; point, separating Cordova bay and Port Gravina, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Gravina**; point, the easternmost point of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Gravina**; port, indenting the eastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Fidalgo in 1790.
- Gray**; peak (4,694 feet high), near the head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard College.
- Great**; arm, of Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Bolshoi roukav (big sleeve) by the Russians.
- Great**; canyon, about 50 miles long, on the Stikine river, British Columbia. This canyon marks the head of steam navigation.
- Great**; glacier, on the western bank of the Stikine river, southeastern Alaska. Hunter, writing in 1877, says: "Great glacier is said to extend northwardly to the coast about 70 miles, from 350 to 400 feet high."

- Great;** lake, near Northeast point, St. Paul island, Bering sea. So called by Elliott in 1874.
- Great Bend;** local name for an ox bow in the Kuskokwim river, near longitude 158°, obtained by Spurr and Post from missionary J. H. Kilbuck in 1898.
- Great Bering;** glacier, west of Icy bay, in the St. Elias alpine region. So named by Seton-Karr in 1886.
- Great Sitkin;** island (5,033 feet high), between Atka and Adak, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name from the earliest Russian explorers. Called *Great Sitkin* to distinguish it from *Little Sitkin*, near Kiska. Has been written Seetien, Sigdak, Sitchin, Sitchini, Tschechina, Tsetchina, etc. Lutke calls it *Eastern Sitkin*, while Dall calls it *Sitkin* or *Great Net island*.
- Great Strelki*, bay; see Big Branch.
- Greely;** point, on the mainland, in Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Gen. Adolphus Washington Greely, U. S. A. Erroneously Greeley.
- Green;** creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the south. Local name from Barnard in 1898.
- Green;** island, in Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Green;** islands, northwest of Montague island, in Prince William sound. So named in May, 1778, by Cook, who found them "Low, free from snow, and covered with wood and verdure." Also called *Iles Vertes*. Nikolai island of Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (ed. of 1847).
- Green;** islets, (at high water), on eastern shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Green;** point, on Lindenberg peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in Coast Pilot, 1883. It is point Meli (shoal) of Lindenberg in 1838.
- Green;** point, on the mainland, a little south of the mouth of the Stikine river. Named Zelenoi (green), in 1863, by the Russian surveying party, under Commander Basargin, on the steamer *Rynda*. Has been called Zelonoi, Zelony, and Green. The name is descriptive.
- Green;** point, on the northeastern shore of Hemlock island, Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1876.
- Green;** ridge, of wooded hills (about 1,300 feet high), near Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. Named by Nichols in 1888.
- Green;** point, the northern point of entrance to Pyramid harbor, Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Zelenoi (green) by Lindenberg in 1838. It is Indian point of Meade, in 1869, and Pyramid point of Beardslee in 1880.
- Green;** rocks, between Island and Rock points, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Zelenoi (green) by Lindenberg in 1838. Meade, in 1869, called them Fairway rocks.
- Greenhorn;** mountains, east of Mount Bendeleben and north of Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Greenough;** mountain (4,800 feet high), in extreme northeastern Alaska. So named by Franklin in 1826.
- Grego*, point; see Cangrejo (crab).
- Greig;** cape, on the north shore of Alaska peninsula, at the mouth of Ugashik river. Named by Lutke, in 1828, after Admiral Greig, of the Russian navy. Various written Greigh, Grey, etc.
- Greig;** mountain (6,500 feet high), in the Tordrillo range, between the Kuskokwim and Skwentna rivers. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898. Erroneously Creig.

Greville, cape; see Chiniak.

Grewingk; glacier, on Kenai peninsula, tributary to Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall, in 1880, after Dr. Constantin Grewingk, a distinguished writer on Alaska.

Grewingk; volcanic island, near Bogoslof island, Bering sea. This island rose from the sea, in 1883, and was at first called New Bogoslof. Dall proposed the name Grewingk, after Dr. Constantin Grewingk, who had previously written on the geology and vulcanism of Alaska.

Grey; point, on the western shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Greys; island, on the southern edge of the Stikine flats, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Meade in 1869.

Griada, rocks; see Border.

Grief; islet, in Duncan canal, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Griffin; point, on the Arctic coast, a little west of the international boundary line. So named by Franklin in 1826.

Griffith; island, in western anchorage of Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1885.

Grindall; island, in Clarence strait, at entrance to Kasaan bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.

Grindall; passage, between Grindall island and Grindall point, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols (Coast Pilot, p. 90) in 1891.

Grindall; point, the north point of entrance to Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Captain Grindall, R. N. Sometimes called Cape Grindall. It is Cone point of the traders.

Grindall; post-office, at Grindall point, Alexander archipelago. Established in July, 1900.

Groosginchoose, inlet; see Cook.

Grouse; creek, tributary to the Kruzgamepa river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Grouse; creek, tributary to Mint river, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Grouse; creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, near its source, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Peters, 1900.

Grouse; island, at mouth of Mink bay, Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Grun; point, Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Guadalupe, *Puerto de*; see Shelikof.

Guanton; mountains (5,163 feet high), east of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Guard; islands (25 feet high), at junction of Behm canal, Clarence strait and Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Name given by local pilots about 1880. These islands have been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

Guertin; islet, in Jamestown bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880, after Master Frank Guertin, U. S. N.

Guibert; islets, in the entrance to Necker bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Necker isles by La Perouse in 1786. By the Russians called Yaichnia (egg) and by Dall, in 1883, Guibert, in order "to distinguish them from the host of others which have likewise received from the Russians the title of Egg (Yaichnia) islands." Variouslly called Egg, Necker, Yaitchny, etc.

Guibert, port; see Whale bay.

Guide; island, in the northern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krestofskoi (cross) by Vasilief in 1809. Later it was called Ukazatel (guide) island by the Russians. Has also been called Index island. In the Coast Pilot, 1891, it is called Guide (p. 188) and Unastal (p. 176).

Guide; rocks, in the southeastern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Guillemot; island, north of the Shumagins. Named Iachnoi (egg) by Tebenkof in 1849. Renamed Guillemot by Dall in 1880.

Gulch; creek, tributary to Sixmile creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name, obtained by Becker in 1895.

Gull, bay; see Udamat.

Gull; cape, the southern point of entrance to Kafia bay, on north shore of Shelikof strait. Named Govorushechi or Govorushek (gull) by the Russians. According to Elliott Goverooskie, Russian for gulls, refers to *Larus brevirostris* and *Larus tridactylus*.

Gull; hill, at east end of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Perhaps a local name; used by Elliott in 1873-74.

Gull; island, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.

Gull; island, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Gull, island; see Kutkan.

Gull; islet, in western anchorage St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Chaichi (gull) by the early Russians.

Gull; islet (20 feet high), near the northern coast of Unga island, Shumagins. Presumably so named by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865.

Gull; islet, near the northwestern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Chaichi (gull) by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Gull; islet, southeast of Long island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Chaiki (gull) by Vasilief in 1809. Called Gull rocks by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 173).

Gull; point, the northwestern point of Onslow island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Gull; point, the south point of entrance to Igak bay, on eastern shore of Kodiak. Named Govorushiche (Kittiwake, a kind of gull) and Chaichi (gull) by the Russians. Lisianski, 1805, calls it Gull's point. Elliott says Chikie is the Russian for the Burgomaster gull (*Larus glaucus*).

Gull; rock, near Pinnacle island, Bering sea. Apparently so called by Elliott in 1874. Sarichef shows the rock and calls it *Rock with gravel*.

Gull; six rocky islets, between Unalga and Akutan, in Akutan pass, eastern Aleutians. Locally known as Chaiki (gull) rocks. The name Chaichi (gull) was published by Tebenkof in 1849. Called Gull rocks by Dall, who in 1871 established a tide gauge upon one of them. See Unalga island.

Gulrass, point; see Culross.

Gumaer; lake, near Tetling river, in about longitude 142°. So named by Lowe, in 1898, after John Gumaer, a member of his party. Erroneously Gomair on the maps.

Gunahadetaje. The Krause brothers, 1882, report this to be the native name of a lake in or near the Krotahini pass, southeastern Alaska.

Guria; see Kekur.

Gusinaia, creek, islands, etc.; see Goose.

Gusinaia, islands; see Geese.

Gusna, creek; see Goose.

- Gustavus**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Glacier bay, Icy strait, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Gut**; bay, on the southeastern coast of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.
- Gutwetter**, cape; see Fairweather.
- Gutwetterberg**; see Fairweather.
- Guyot**; glacier, between Karr hills and Robinson hills and tributary to Malaspina glacier, near Mount St. Elias. Originally this name was applied by the New York Times expedition, of 1886, to the western lobe of Malaspina glacier. The above description follows Russell's application. Named after Prof. Arnold Guyot, of Princeton College.
- Gvozdef**, islands; see Diomede.
- Gvozdef**, cape; see Prince of Wales.
- Gvozdeff**, islands; see Diomede.
- Gwydyr**; bay, a little east of the mouth of the Colville river, Arctic coast. So named by Franklin in 1826. Erroneously Gwydir.
- Hadon**; peak, near the head of Libbey glacier, in the St. Elias region. So named by Topham in 1886.
- Haenke**; island, in Disenchantment bay, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Malaspina, in 1791, after Thaddeus Haenke, botanist and naturalist of his expedition.
- Hafuache**, point; see Kamachi.
- Hagemeister**; island, in northern part of Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by the Russians, after Capt. Leontius Vasilevich Hagemeister, who made three voyages to the Russian American colonies and round the world, 1806-7 in command of the *Neva*, 1816-1819, in command of the *Kutuzof*, and 1828-1830, in command of the *Krotkoi*. This name was published in Sarichef's atlas in 1826. Erroneously Hagenmeister.
- Hagemeister**; strait, separating Hagemeister island from the mainland, Bristol bay. Name published by Sarichef in 1826.
- Hague**, cape; see Umshaliuk.
- Hague**; rock, between Sannak island and Sandman reefs. Named by the Fish Commission in 1890. Possibly identical with Midway island. See Midway.
- Haines**; village and post-office, on Portage bay, near the head of Chilkoot inlet, southeastern Alaska. Prior to 1880 there existed here an Indian village called Kutkwutlu (Deshu or Daschu, according to the Krause brothers). In 1881 a Presbyterian mission school was established here, a trading post having been already established, and called Willard Mission. This name was soon afterwards changed to Haines. The post-office is called Haines and the whole place known locally as Chilkoot. The post-office was established here in February, 1884.
- Hakorcins**; two stations (old and new) on north bank of the Yukon, about 75 miles below the mouth of the Tanana. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Haley**; anchorage, in Fish bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Coghlan, in 1884, after a miner, Nicholas Haley.
- Halfmoon**; anchorage, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Traders' name, first reported by Meade, in 1869, and published by the Hydrographic Office in 1869.
- Halfway**; point, on the southeastern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. It is about midway between "the village and Northeast point." Named Polovinnoi (halfway) by the Russians.
- Halibut**; bay, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.

Halibut; cove, indenting the eastern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Apparently so named by Dall in 1880.

Halibut, island; see Sannak.

Halibut; point, 4 miles northwesterly from Sitka, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Paltus (halibut) by Vasilief in 1809. Also written Paltoose. Has also been called Peschani (sandy).

Halibut; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, at entrance to Halibut bay. Name published by the Coast Survey.

Halibut; rock, bare at low water, in the entrance to Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 191).

Haliknuk; river, tributary to the Chulitna river, from the east, in longitude $156^{\circ} 30'$. Eskimo name, obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from A. Lind, a trader. It is pronounced Hal-fk-nook, and said to mean *sudden* or *unexpected*. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls it Agalitnak.

Halkett; cape, between Smith and Harrison bays, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, in compliment to one of the directors of the Hudson Bay Company. Has often been written Halket.

Halkin, island; see Raven.

Hall; cape, the north point of Hall island, Bering sea. So called by Tebenkof, 1849, after Lieut. Robert Hall, who accompanied Billings and visited this locality in 1791. Has also been called North cape.

Hall; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the east, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name from Barnard in 1898.

Hall; island, near the southeastern shore of Big Koniuji island, Yukon harbor, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, in 1874, after Captain Hall, sailing master of the Coast Survey schooner *Humboldt*, 1871-72.

Hall; island (1,500 feet high), off the western end of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. The early Russian hunters called this Morzhovoi (walrus), because they found these animals there. Lutke and Tebenkof follow this, Lutke writing Morjovi (aux morses) and Morjovy. Russian Hydrographic chart 1427 calls it Sindsha, probably after its alleged Russian discoverer, Sind. Billings and Sarichef anchored between it and St. Matthew, July 14, 1791 (o. s.), and on American maps for the last thirty years it has borne the name Hall, presumably after Lieut. Robert Hall, who accompanied Billings.

Hall; peak (3,726 feet high), in the northern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Captain Charles Francis Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer, who died November 8, 1871.

Hall; rapids, in the Yukon river, 25 miles above Anvik. Named Hall's Rapids by Raymond, in 1869, "in honor of Capt. Benjamin Hall, who first passed this point in a steamer."

Hall; rock, in the Kasiana group of islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

Halleck; harbor, in Saginaw bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869, after Major-General Henry Wager Halleck, U. S. A.

Halleck; island, a little north of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after General Halleck, U. S. A., then in command at Sitka.

Halleck; range of mountains (3,500 to 4,000 feet high), west of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Hallet; valley and river, tributary to the head of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Private Hallet, a member of his party. Erroneously Hallett.

Hallo; bay, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait. Corruption of a native word given by Tebenkof as Aho, and which has appeared as Ago and Hioo. The local pronunciation is like the telephone call, Hello.

Ham, cove; see Sawmill.

Ham; island, near the eastern shore of Annette island, Revillagiedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Ham, island; see Blake.

Hamilton; bay, in Keku strait, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the United States Navy, presumably in 1879 or 1880, after the owner of a sawmill there. Sometimes called Hamilton harbor.

Hamilton; island, in Shakan bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 101).

Hamilton; landing, on right bank of the Yukon, a little above Kaltag. Called Hamilton's landing on recent maps.

Hamilton; mountain peak (about 2,500 feet high), in the Kilbuck range, western Alaska, about 30 miles ENE. of Bethel. So named by Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

Hamilton; point, the southern point of entrance to Hamilton bay, Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.

Hamiltons Mill. A sawmill and wharf, on Shakan strait, Kosciusko island, Alexander archipelago; so called after its owner. The post-office Shakan is at this place. See Shakan.

Hamond, cape; see St. Elias.

Hanagita; trail, valley and river tributary to Tebay river, from the east. So named by Gerdine, in 1900, after an Indian chief in the vicinity.

Hancock; peak (3,851 feet high), on the mainland, west of Thomas bay, south-eastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after the first steamship to cross the Atlantic.

Hanin; rocks, near the northern point of entrance to Chiniak bay, Kodiak island. Named Haninskia (Hanin) by Murashev in 1839-40. Twins of Coast Survey charts.

Hanning; bay, on the northwestern coast of Montague island, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock, in 1787, "after the worthy family of the Hannings." Erroneously Hunning. It is Port Bazil of Russian Hydrographic chart 1378.

Hantak, island; see Khantaak.

Hanus; bay, indenting the northern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Lieut. Gustavus Charles Hanus, U. S. N. Was called Hanus inlet in the Coast Pilot of 1883.

Hanus; islet, at eastern entrance to Symonds bay, Biorka island, Sitka sound. Named by Symonds, in 1879, after Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N.

Hanus; point, the eastern point of entrance to Hanus bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N.

Hanus; reef, in the eastern entrance to Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee, in 1880, after Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., who discovered and surveyed it. Also called Hanus rocks.

Happy; river, tributary to the Skwentna, from the north, near its source. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

Harbor; island, immediately in front of the wharf at Sitka, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gavanski (harbor) by Vasilief in 1809.

Harbor; island, in Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Harbor; island, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Harbor, island; see Pitt.

Harbor, islet; see Danger.

Harbor; peak (2,200 feet high), near Sitka harbor, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Gavanski (harbor) mountain by Tebenkof in 1850. Has also been called Gavan.

Harbor; point, a sand spit in Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1882.

Harbor; point, on Annette island, the southern point of entrance to Hassler harbor, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

Harbor; point, on the eastern shore of Long island, Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Harbor; point, the eastern point of entrance to Lituya bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall in 1874. It is Iuzhnoi (south) point of Tebenkof, 1849.

Harbor; point, the southern point of Old Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gavanski by Vasilief, in 1809, and called, indifferently, Gavanski and Harbor.

Harbor; ridge (1,700 feet high), on the mainland, east of Nakat harbor, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Harbor; rock, between the middle and western anchorages, Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 149).

Harman; point, the eastern head of Day harbor, Kenai peninsula. So named by Portlock in 1786. Meares calls it Harmon.

Harold; mountain (3,428 feet high), on the mainland, east of Stikine river and near the international boundary line. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Harper; bend, in the Tanana river, about 20 miles below the mouth of the Toklat river. Locally known as Harper's bend, this designation being derived from Arthur Harper, a pioneer trader on the Yukon. Here, in a log house, was Harper's trading station, the scene of the murder of Mrs. Bean, wife of the agent stationed there.

Harrell; island, in the Kuskokwim river, near latitude 63°. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after A. E. Harrell, a member of his party.

Harriet; creek, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the south, near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

Harriet; point, on the northwestern shore of Cook inlet, near Redoubt volcano. So called in Vancouver's atlas (1798, chart 10).

Harriman; fiord, opening into Port Wells, Prince William sound. Discovered and named by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, after Mr. Edward Henry Harriman.

Harriman; glacier, tributary to the head of Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, 1899.

Harrington; point, the north point of Observation island, forming the western point of entrance to Steamer bay, Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

Harrington; rock, in Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

Harris; creek, tributary to the north fork of Kugruk river, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Harris; island, near the mouth of Tamgas harbor, Felice strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

Harris; islet, near the entrance to Silver bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.

Harris; point, the northern point of entrance to Port Malmesbury, Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. By transcription into Russian letters, an error in lettering, and a retranscription into English, this has appeared on some charts as *Garns*.

Harrisburg, city, harbor, etc.; see Juneau.

Harrison; bay, on the Arctic coast, near mouth of Colville river, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, in honor of the deputy governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

Harrison; mountain (6,955 feet high), on the mainland, near Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield, in 1889, after President Benjamin Harrison.

Harrison; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So called by the Coast Survey. This is Leading point of British Admiralty chart 2431 (1865-1888).

Harrison, river; see Alek.

Harry Saddle; mountain (2,086 feet high), just north of Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. Apparently so named by Meade in 1869.

Hartford; range of mountains, on the mainland, north of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Admiral Farragut's flagship.

Hartman; river, tributary to the headwaters of the Kuskokwim river. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after George Hartman, a member of his party.

Hartt; point, on Dall island, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson, in 1880.

Harvard; glacier, tributary to the head of College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.

Harvester; island, near or in Uyak anchorage, Uyak bay, northern coast of Kodiak. So named after the bark *Harvester* and name published in 1899.

Hassler; harbor, indenting the northeastern shore of Annette island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed, and named, by Nichols in the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, in 1882.

Hassler; island, in Behm canal, on the northwestern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after its surveying steamer *Hassler*.

Hassler, island. It was supposed, in 1882, that Carroll inlet or arm extended entirely across Revillagigedo island, cutting it in two. The southern part was then named Hassler. The name is, however, inapplicable, there being no such island.

Hassler; passage, separating Hassler island from Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Hassler; point, the northern point of entrance to North bay, Tlevak strait, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, which was in this vicinity on a surveying cruise in 1881.

Hassler; reef (10 feet out at low water), 5 miles south of the Percy islands and in the southern entrance to Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named after the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler* by Nichols, in 1883, who says (Coast Pilot, p. 74), "probably identical with Brundige Rock." And again (p. 85), "This is without doubt the reef reported by Captain Brundige, though his bearings would not so confirm it." See Brundige.

Hastings; creek, debouching near Cape Nome, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name published in 1900.

Hat; mountain, on Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1888.

Hatan, cape; see Kovrizhka.

Hatchet; point, on the eastern shore of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Called Topor (hatchet) by Tebenkof in 1849. Also has been written Tapor.

Hattie; island, in Portland canal, in latitude 55° 19'. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Hawaii; cape, the southeastern point of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Seen for the first time, August 16, 1867, by Capt. Thomas Long, of the American whaling bark *Nile*, and by him named Hawaii.

Hawk; inlet, indenting the northwestern shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 182).

Hawk, island; see Aguligik.

Hawkins; island, in the entrance to Prince William sound. Named Hawkins's by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been printed Hawkin.

Hawley, island; see Boidarkin.

Hawthorne; peak (4,021 feet high), between Juneau and Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

Hay; islet, on the southeastern edge of Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Hayden; glacier, tributary to Malaspina glacier, northwest of Yakutat bay, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, after Prof. Ferdinand Vandiveer Hayden, founder and long director of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories.

Hayden, port; see Heiden.

Hayes; glacier, at the source of Hayes river, northwest of Cook inlet. So named by Spurr and Post, in 1898, after Dr. Charles Willard Hayes, of the United States Geological Survey.

Hayes; mountain (about 14,000 feet high), near latitude 63° 30' and longitude 147°. So named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after Dr. C. Willard Hayes, of the United States Geological Survey.

Hayes; point, the northeastern point of entrance to Peril strait, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, presumably after President Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

Hayes; river, tributary to the Skwentna, from the south, northwest of Cook inlet. So named by Spurr and Post, in 1898, after Dr. C. Willard Hayes, of the United States Geological Survey.

Haystack; island (450 feet high), one of the Proctor group, off the southwestern shore of Wales island, at southern entrance to Tongass passage, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1888.

Haystacks; a group of five large and a number of small rocks, extending about 2 miles southerly from Andronica island, Shumagin group. Name published by Dall in 1875.

Hayward; point, the northernmost point of Partofshikof island, at junction of Sukoi inlet and Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall (Coast Pilot, 1883, p. 155). On British Admiralty chart 2337 and Coast Survey chart 727 the name is erroneously applied to the north end of Kruzof island.

Hayward; strait, separating Krestof and Kruzof islands and uniting Krestof and Sitka sounds, Alexander archipelago. This is recent Coast Survey usage. The name Hayward was given by Portlock, in 1787, to a body of water which on late Coast Survey charts bears three names, viz, Souhoi inlet, Krestof sound, and Hayward strait, *i. e.*, to the waters bathing the eastern shore of Kruzof island and uniting Salisbury and Sitka sounds. Portlock named his Hayward strait after his mate, who was the first white man to

Hayward—Continued.

pass through it and thus establish the insularity of Kruzof island. The Russians called it Sukoi (dry), variously written Soukhoi, Soukoi, etc., and erroneously Souhoi.

Hazel; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Hazen; bay, northeast of Nunivak island, Bering sea. So named by Nelson in December, 1879, after Gen. William Babcock Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Hazen; point, in the eastern part of Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Hazy; group of islands, south of Cape Ommaney and west of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by early English fur traders in the eighteenth century. La Perouse, 1786, called them Isles de la Croyere. In Galiano's atlas, 1802, they are called Los Hermanos (the brothers). The Russians called them Tumannoi (foggy).

Head; cape, the southern point of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Called Golova (head) by the Russian-American Company in 1849. Apparently identical with Zhila (lode) point of Murashev in 1839-40.

Head, mountain; see Tyee.

Headland, island; see Seabee.

Heald; point, the western point of entrance to Yarboro inlet, on the Arctic coast, east of the mouth of the Colville river. So named by Franklin in 1826.

Healy; rock, in Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.

Heart; mountain, on the north bank of the Yukon, a little above the mouth of the Melozi river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Heceta; island, on the western border of Prince of Wales archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, after Don Bruno Heceta, a Spaniard, who, in the *Santiago*, explored and surveyed hereabouts in 1775.

Heesman, point; see Hiesman.

Heiden; canyon, in upper part of Lowe river, east of Port Valdes. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Corp. Robert Heiden, a member of his party. Erroneously Hyden.

Heiden; port or bay, indenting the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of Chignik bay. Named Heidena (Heiden's) by Lutke, in 1828, after Count Heiden. In French, Lutke wrote it Heyden and Krusenstern wrote it Hayden. Has also been written Haiden.

Helen; peak (3,675 feet high), in the northern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Helikoff, strait; see Shelikof.

Hell Gate; rapids, in the Klutina river, above Copper Center. Prospectors' name, in use in 1898. Used by prospectors, during season of 1898, to denote the extreme rough waters on the Klutina above Copper Center.

Hells Acre; a place of violent tidal currents and rough water in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Helm; bay, in Cleveland peninsula, opening into Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after Lieut. James Meredith Helm, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Helm; point, the southernmost point of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Lieut. James M. Helm, U. S. N., of his party.

Helm; rock, off Point Baker, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named after Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., who surveyed this region in 1886.

- Helmick**; mountain (about 2,000 feet high), near the coast and east of Kuskokwim bay, western Alaska. Named by Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, after the Moravian missionary, Rev. Benjamin Helmick.
- Hemlock**; island (peninsula at low water), in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Hemlock**; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Henderson**; island, near the western point of Korovin island, Shumagin group. Named by Dall in 1872.
- Hendrickson**; mountain (4,430 feet high), in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, after the Swedish missionary, Rev. Karl Johan Hendrickson. Erroneously Hendriksen, Hendricksen, etc.
- Hennig**; sunken rock, west of Sannak island. Named by Dall, in 1880, after Captain E. Hennig. Perhaps Aleks rock of Coast Survey chart 8800 is identical with this one.
- Henrietta**; island, in the Arctic ocean, north of the New Siberian islands. Discovered and so named by De Long in 1881.
- Henry**; peak (3,386 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Hepburn**; point, on the northwestern shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Homfray, in 1867, after James Hepburn, of Victoria, Vancouver island, long a naturalist and explorer in this region, and who died about 1866.
- Herald**; island (856 feet high), east of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Discovered and landed upon in July, 1849, by Captain Kellett, of H. M. S. *Herald* and named by him after his ship.
- Herbert**; glacier, on the mainland, just south of Eagle glacier, southeastern Alaska. Named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy.
- Herbert**; volcanic island (5,291 feet high), one of the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. So named by officers of the U. S. S. *Unconcord*, in 1894, after Hon. Hilary Abner Herbert, Secretary of the Navy. This may be the island Tshugidi of Billings, 1791, and variously called since then Chuginok, Chaguliak, Tchegoulak, etc. See Four Mountains islands.
- Herendeen**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, near or in Port Moller. The bay was first explored and sketched by Capt. E. P. Herendeen, in about 1881, and named for him by the Coast Survey.
- Herendeen**; island, forming the northern side of Northwest harbor, Little Koniugi island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, in 1874, after Capt. Edward Perry Herendeen, sailing master of the Coast Survey schooner *Yukon*, 1873-74 and 1880.
- Hermogenes*, cape; see Chiniak.
- Herring**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Seldovaia (herring) by the Russians.
- Herring*, cove; see Salmon.
- Herring**; islets, at entrance to Tutka bay, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Herschel**; island (about 500 feet high), on the Arctic coast, near the international boundary line. So named by Franklin in 1826. Has sometimes been written Hershel.
- Hery*, point; see Hey.
- Herzfels*, island; see Alaid.

- Hesketh**; island, on the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall, in 1880, after Sir Thomas Hesketh, who in his yacht, the *Lancashire Witch*, visited Cook inlet that year.
- Hess**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the east, near Rampart city. Raymond, 1869, calls it Yokuchargut (Yoku-kakat) or Whympier. Dall calls it Yukutzchárkat, and says Captain Ketchum called it Whympier, after his friend and companion. On recent maps called Hess creek.
- Hessa**; inlet, in Prince of Wales island, opening into Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Hetta**; inlet and lake, in the southwestern part of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Hey**; point, on the northern shore of Controller bay, Gulf of Alaska. Named by Vancouver in 1794. Erroneously Hery.
- Hibahibgik**; pinnacle rock, off Scotch Cap, in Unimak pass. Native name from Veniaminof. Lutke calls it Ounga.
- Hicks**; creek, tributary to the Matanuska river, from the north, near latitude 62°. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after H. H. Hicks, guide of his expedition.
- Hicks**; point, on Mitkof island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, after a Mr. Hicks, pilot and trader of the Hudson Bay Company, who piloted the U. S. S. *Saginaw* on her first trip in Alaskan waters in 1868–69.
- Hid**; reef, in Nichols passage, off Canoe cove, western side Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Hidden**; glacier, tributary to Russell fiord, from the east, near Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1891, who only obtained glimpses of it as he passed.
- Hidden**; inlet, in the mainland north of Pearse island, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Hidden**; island, at the northern entrance to Dry strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Hiesman**; point, on the southwestern shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Erroneously Heesman and Heisman.
- Higgins**; point, the westernmost point of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after "Senr. Higgins de Vallenar, President of Chili." Higgins was an Irishman from Ballenagh, Ireland, and spelled his name O'Higgins.
- High**; island, between Korovin and Popof islands, Shumagin group. Named Viesokoi (high) by Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Vesoki and Visokoi.
- High**; island, in the entrance to Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.
- High**; island, in the entrance to Womens bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Viesokoi (high) by Russian naval officers in 1808–1810.
- High**; island, one of the Walrus island group, in northern part of Bristol bay. So called by the Fish Commission in 1890. Apparently identical with Ingekvak of Sarichef in 1826.
- High**; islet, near Kita island, in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Viesokoi (high) by Vasilief in 1809.
- High**; mountain (2,540 feet high), in California ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- High**; mountain, in Peninsula ridge, on the mainland, east of Revillagigedo channel, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1883.

- High**; point, between Port Tongass and Nakat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- High**; point, on Dall island, Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- High**, point, on left bank of the Chilkat river, about 10 miles above its mouth. Named Viesokie (high) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete. The place seems to be identical with Chilkat peak (4,000 feet high) of United States Hydrographic chart 883.
- High**; rock (123 feet high), near the easternmost point of Chugul island, eastern Aleutians. So called, apparently, by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.
- High**; rock, off the southeastern coast of Amukta island, eastern Aleutians. So called by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.
- High**; rock, off the southwestern end of Near island, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Viesokoi (high) by the early Russians. It may be identical with Inner Humpback; see Inner Humpback.
- Highfield**; anchorage, off the north end of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed, in 1862, by F. O. Simpson, master H. M. S. *Devastation*, and by him called *Anchorage off Point Highfield*. Meade, 1869, calls it Point Highfield harbor, while the Hudson Bay traders called it *Labouchere* bay or anchorage, after the steamer *Labouchere*.
- Highfield**; point, the northernmost point of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Highland**; point, on the mainland on the northern shore of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name given by Meade in 1869.
- High Rock*, Sitka sound; see Viesoki.
- Highwater**; islet, in Neva strait, near St. John Baptist bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884. At low water it is not an inlet.
- Hijosa, Isla de*; see Middleton.
- Hilda**; creek, tributary to North fork of Fortymile creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.
- Hilda**; point, on the southern shore of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1890.
- Hilgard**; mountain (1,500 feet high), near Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagin group. So called by Dall, in 1872, after Julius Erasmus Hilgard, afterwards Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
- Hill**; island, at entrance to Portlock harbor, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Hills by Portlock in 1787.
- Hill*, islets; see McFarland.
- Hinchinbrook**; cape, the southwestern point of Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. Named, in 1778, by Cook who spells it Hinchingbroke in his text and Hinchinbrook on his chart. This name, with several variations of spelling, was used by Dixon, Meares, Portlock, and Vancouver. Tebenkof calls it Morskoi (ocean) cape.
- Hinchinbrook**; island, in Prince William sound. So called by Vancouver in 1794. It is Rose island of Meares and Portlock, 1787-88, and *Isla de la Magdalena* of the Spaniards in 1791. Tebenkof uses the native name Khtagaliuk or Khta-aluk, according to Petrof, while an old Russian chart of 1802 has Tkhalka, which has a manuscript French rendering of Tchalka. Abercrombie, in 1898, calls it Nuckek island.
- Hindasetukee*, village; see *Gan-te-gas-tak-heh*.
- Hines**; glacial stream, debouching immediately west of the western mouth of the Alsek river, southeastern Alaska. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native word, pronounced Hé-nēs.

- Hini.** An Indian word meaning river, in use in southeastern Alaska. It is appended to the names of rivers, as *Klehini*, *Krotahini*, etc.
- Hitchcock;** range of mountains, between Marvinne and Seward glaciers, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, "in acknowledgment of the services to science rendered by the first State geologist of Massachusetts."
- H'lit-tu-yuh*, bay; see Lituya.
- Hobart;** bay, indenting the mainland coast, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Hobart;** point, on the mainland coast, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been called Gastineau point.
- Hobron;** port, indenting the northeastern shore of Sitkalidak island, near Kodiak. It is "a snug harbor on the north side of Sitkalidak Island, in the second deep bay coming from seaward." Apparently so named by Petrof, in 1887 or 1888, who at that time established here a fishing station for the Alaska Coast Fishery Company and became its manager. Lisianski, 1805, locates a village, called *Fugitive*, at or near this place.
- Hobson;** creek, tributary to Nome river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Hockley;** hills, east of Kotzebue sound and north of Selawik lake. Apparently so named by English naval officers during the Franklin search expeditions, 1849-1854.
- Hoffnung*, point; see Hope.
- Hog;** island (300 feet high), near Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Svinoi (hog) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Hog;** island, west of Annaknak island, in Captains bay, Unalaska. Called Swinoi (hog) by Tebenkof, 1849. Its native name as given by Sarichef, 1792, is Uknodok, and by Veniaminof, Uknadak. Lukte calls it Ouknadok. Veniaminof records that in olden time an Aleut village existed here and that a fight occurred between the Unalaskans and Aleuts from Unimak, in which the latter were exterminated. Hogs were placed on this island by the Russians, whence the name.
- Hog;** rocks, near the southern end of Revillagigedo island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Frog rocks on some charts.
- Hogan;** island, at the entrance to Portlock harbor, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Hogans by Portlock on his sketch of Portlock harbor, made in August, 1787, and published in his *Voyage*, p. 258. On his general chart it is called Vincent island.
- Hogatza;** river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 156°. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Hogatzakakat. See Kakat. This may be the same river as the one called Hokachatna and Hoku-chatna. Has also appeared as Hogatiakakat.
- Hogback;** hill (300 feet high), near the shore of Pastol bay, Norton sound. Named Hog Back by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Hogback;** small glacier, a few miles east of Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Hoggatt;** bay, on the southeastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore, in 1895, after Ensign Wilford Bacon Hoggatt, U. S. N., a member of his party. Erroneously Hoggat.
- Hohonilla*, mountain; see Totanilla.
- Hokachatna*, river; see Hogatza.
- Hokotena;** river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 149°. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Ho-ku-chat-na, river; see *Hogatza*.

Holden; point, on Dall island, opposite Howkan village, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.

Hole-in-the-Wall; small cove, in the northwestern part of Prince of Wales island, opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Holes; point, on the southern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Dierovatie (full of holes) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Holiday, island; see *Praznik*.

Holikitsak. The Eleventh Census, 1890 (p. 165), records a native village of this name in the Yukon enumerating district with a population of 114. I have not discovered its location.

Holiktuk, river; see *Chulitna*.

Holitno, river; see *Chulitna*.

Holkham; bay, indenting the mainland and opening into Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Hollings, cape, Kodiak; see *Narrow*.

Holoōatna, river; see *Kowak*.

Holkagelia, mountain; see *Totanilla*.

Holtz; open bay, indenting the northern shore of Attu island, just west of Chichagof harbor, western Aleutians. Lutke calls this *Goltsovaia bay*. Perhaps the name comes from the German word *holz* (wood). It has also appeared as *Goltzeb* and even *Gotzeb*.

Holy Cross; Jesuit mission school, on the northern bank of the Yukon, about 25 miles below Anvik, at or near Koserefski, established in 1886.

Holyoke; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Homer; post-office, in Coal bay, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet, established in November, 1895.

Homestake; creek, tributary to the Kruzgamepa river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name from Barnard, 1900.

Honey; creek, tributary to Penny river, from the east, in the Cape Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

Hoochinoo, archipelago, village, etc.; see *Kootznahoo*.

Hoochitna. Allen, 1885, reports this to be the Indian name of the main stream of the Koyukuk river at its source. Name found only in his text (p. 100), where it is written *Hoochftna*.

Hood; bay, indenting the western shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vancouver in 1794. There has been confusion of names and geographical representation in this vicinity. The latest Coast Survey chart available calls this bay *Hootz* (from *Khutz* or *Khudz*, meaning *bear*).

Hood; point, at the southern end of Lindenberg peninsula, Duncan canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Admiral Alexander Arthur Hood, R. N., afterwards Lord Bridport.

Hood; point, on the northeastern shore of Killisnoo island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Hoof; hill, in Tyndall glacier, near Mount St. Elias. So called by Topham in the *Alpine Journal* (vol. 14), 1889.

Hook; point, on the western shore of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by Nichols in 1882.

Hooniah; harbor, in Port Frederick, Chichagof island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name meaning *cold lake* and variously spelled *Hooniah*, *Hoonyah*, etc. Has also been called Port Frederick harbor.

- Hooniah;** hot or warm springs, on the northern shore of Tenakee inlet, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 163).
- Hooniah;** sound, indenting the southern shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Name derived from a resident tribe of Indians, and variously spelled Hoonah, Hoonjah, Huna. The Sitka Indians are said to call it Shekak.
- Hooniah*, village; see Kantukan.
- Hoonyah*, island; see Chichagof.
- Hooper;** bay, in the Yukon delta. Visited and named by Nelson in December, 1878, after Capt. Calvin Leighton Hooper, of the United States Revenue Marine, well known for his investigations in Bering sea and the Arctic ocean.
- Hooper;** mountains, along the Arctic coast, between Cape Lisburne and Point Barrow. So named by Petrof, in 1880, after Capt. C. L. Hooper, United States Revenue Marine. Apparently identical with the Meade river mountains of Ray in 1885.
- Hoorts;** mountain (2,077 feet high), east of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So called by McGrath in 1893.
- Hoosier;** creek, tributary to Minook creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Hoosnoff*, archipelago, etc.; see Kootznahoo.
- Hootalingua*, river; see Teelin.
- Hootchy-eye*, lakes; see Hutshi.
- Hootz*, bay; see Hood.
- Hope;** mining camp, at mouth of Resurrection creek, Turnagain arm, Cook inlet. Called Hope City by the prospectors.
- Hope;** point, on the Arctic coast, about 30 miles to the southward of Cape Lisburne. So named by Beechey in August, 1826, in compliment to Sir William Johnstone Hope. Called *Hoffnung* (hope) by German map makers, and Golofnin and Golovin by the Russians.
- Horace;** mountain, on headwaters of the Koyukuk river, near longitude 149°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Horboon*, rock; see Humpback.
- Horboon vnutrennie*; see Inner Humpback.
- Horn;** cape, near the entrance to Falmouth harbor, Nagai island, Shumagin group. Named by the fishermen prior to 1871.
- Horn;** cliffs (1,800 feet high), on the mainland, opposite northern entrance to Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 127).
- Horn;** island, the largest of the Ball group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880. It was named Rogova or Rokhova (from Rog, *horn*) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been printed Horney and Morne.
- Horn;** mountain (2,929 feet high), just back of Horn cliffs. So called by Thomas in 1887.
- Horn;** point, the southern point of entrance to Port Etches, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock in 1787.
- Horoshi pogodi*, cape and mountain; see Fairweather.
- Horse;** island, west of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Horse;** shoal, near Horse island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Horton;** creek, tributary to headwaters of the Fox river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Hose**; point, on the mainland, the north point of entrance to Fitzgibbon cove, Behm canal, southeastern Alaska. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Hostage**; point, in Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. Named *Amanat* (hostage) by Zarembo in 1834. Zarembo's sketch was published on Russian Hydrographic chart 1396 in 1848. Called *Amanat* point on United States Hydrographic chart 225.
- Hot**; springs, on Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name from the Russians.
- Hot**; springs, 20 miles northwest of Katmai, Alaska peninsula. Reported by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.
- Hotham**; inlet, east of Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. Named by Beechey, in 1826, "in compliment to the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B., one of the lords of the Admiralty."
- Hot Springs**; small bay, near Sitka sound, on the western shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Kluchef or Kluchevoi (hot spring) by Vasilief, in 1809, on account of the warm springs there. On British Admiralty chart 2337 this name, called Klucher and translated Marsh, is applied to the southwest end of Deep lake, and from this we have, on Coast Survey chart 8240 (ed. of 1898), one end of Deep lake named Marsh bay.
- Hotspur**; island, between Annette and Duke islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by local pilots.
- Houchnou*, archipelago; see Kootznahoo.
- Houghton**; port, indenting the mainland, Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Hound**; island, in the northern part of Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892. Erroneously Round island.
- Hourigan**; point, the southern point of entrance to Band cove, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- House**; island, in Revillagigedo channel, between Foggy bay and Boca de Quadra, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- House**; mountain, in California ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- House**; mountain, on left bank of the Matanuska river, about 35 miles from Knik arm of Cook inlet. Local name, published in 1899.
- House**; peak (6,001 feet high), on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Howard**; mountain (2,340 feet high), northwest of Port McArthur, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Howard**; point, on the mainland, near south end of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Ensign William Lauriston Howard, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Howe**; point, on the southern shore of Mitkof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1793. Erroneously Hove.
- Howkan**; narrow strait, between Dall island and Long island, west of Cordova bay, Dixon entrance. The narrowest part of the strait is called Howkan narrows. Has been written Howcan. Native word, published by the Coast Survey in 1883.
- Howkan**; reef, in Howkan narrows, immediately in front of Howkan village. Named by Nichols in 1881. Has also been written How-kan.
- Howkan**; village of Haida Indians on Long island, Tongass narrows, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. At this village is the Jackson (Presbyterian) mission and also the post-office Jackson.

- Huagin**; river, in the St. Elias alps, debouching immediately north of Lituya bay. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. It is Rivière aux Saumons (Salmon river) of La Perouse, French edition, and, erroneously, Silmon in the English edition.
- Hub**; rock, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Hubbard**; glacier, near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after Gardiner Greene Hubbard, president of the National Geographic Society.
- Hubbard**; mountain (12,064 feet high) north of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after Gardiner Greene Hubbard, president of the National Geographic Society.
- Hubbard**; peak (5,700 feet high), on the left bank of the Kotsina river. So named on a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.
- Hudson Bay**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, from Schrader in 1899.
- Hudson Bay*, inlet; see Excursion.
- Hudsunoo*, archipelago, etc.; see Kootznahoo.
- Huggins**; island, 14 miles long, in the Koyukuk river, near the mouth of Batza river. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Capt. Eli Lundy Huggins, U. S. A., for a long time a resident of the territory and a warm friend of Allen's expedition (Allen, p. 103). On his map 4 Allen calls this McQuisten island. This last, which should be McQuesten, has also been printed McQuister and McQuestion.
- Hugh**; point, the southernmost point of Glass peninsula, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Hugh Miller**; glacier and inlet, near the head of Glacier bay. So named by Reid, in 1892, after the distinguished geologist, Hugh Miller.
- Huiak*, island; see Shuyak.
- Hulitnak*, river; see Chulitna.
- Hull**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Moore, Elson bay, Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow. So named by the British Admiralty in 1853, after Master Thomas Hull, R. N., of H. M. S. *Plover*.
- Humboldt**; harbor, indenting the western shore of Popof island, Popof strait, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, in 1872, after the Coast Survey schooner *Humboldt*.
- Humbug**; point, on south end of Lindenberg peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Hump**; island, in Clover passage, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.
- Hump**; island, north of Point Retreat, in Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, from its appearance.
- Hump (The)*; see Chariot.
- Humpback**; rock (18 feet high), in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Horboon (humpback) by Lisianski in 1804. Also written Gorbun. The Coast Survey, 1869, called it Humpback or Sugarloaf rock.
- Humphrey**; point, on the Arctic coast near the international boundary line. Named by Franklin, in 1826, who has in his text Humphrys (p. 145) and Humphreys (p. 160). On his map it is Humphreys.
- Hump Knoll**; peak (3,116 feet high), on the mainland, near head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Hump*, sounds; see Hooniah.

Hungarian; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

Hungry; creek, tributary to Oregon creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Hunning, bay; see Hanning.

Hunt; island, near western end of the Sandman reefs, south of Deer island and northeast of Sannak. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. This may be Egg (Iachnoi) island of Tebenkof, 1849.

Hunt; peak (3,494 feet high), in the northeastern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Ensign Henry J. Hunt, U. S. N.

Hunt; point, the western head of Rodgers harbor, on south shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in September, 1881, after Ensign Henry Jackson Hunt, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Hunter; bay, in Prince of Wales island, opening into Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Hunter; creek, tributary to Minook creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Hurtle; creek; tributary to Tonsina lake. Name from Schrader, 1900.

Huskisson; mountain, in extreme northeastern Alaska. So named by Franklin, in 1826, after the "president of the board of trade."

Huslia; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the west, near longitude 156° 30'. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Hussliakatna, on his map 1 and 4, and Husliakakat in his text (p. 105). See Kakat.

Hut; point, on the mainland, the north point of entrance to Walker cove, Behm canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Hut; point, on the northwestern coast of Douglas island, at entrance to Gastineau channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1880. There were some Indian houses or huts on the point.

Hut; point, on the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Zhila (hut, cabin, house) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Hutchinson, creek; see Quartz.

Hutchinson; hill, on Northeast point, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called Sealion by Dall, in 1874, which may be the local name. Later it was called Hutchinson, after Hayward Malcolm Hutchinson, of the Alaska Commercial Company. Elliott speaks of it as the "volcanic nodule known as Hutchinson's hill."

Hutchinson; sunken reef, off Outer Spruce cape, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1881.

Hutshi; chain of lakes draining northward into the Lewes river in longitude 137°. Native name, apparently first published by Glave in the *Century*, September and October, 1892, where it is spelled Hootchy-Eye. It has been variously written Hootch Eye, Hootch-i, Hutchi, Hotchi, Huchai, etc. The Canadian Board on Geographic Names has adopted the above form, Hutshi.

Huxley; peak (11,907 feet high), in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Topham, in 1886, after Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley.

Hydah, cove; see Mission.

Hyden, canyon; see Heiden.

Hydra; island, near the southern coast of Alaska peninsula, north of the Semidi islands. Name published by Tebenkof in 1849. On a manuscript Russian map, of 1849, it is called Zatschra island. Apparently identical with Otter island of Coast Survey chart 8500.

Iabloshnie, island; see Middle.

Iachnoi, cape and island; see Egg.

Iachnoi, island; see Ugalgan.

Iaichnoi, bay; see Egg.

Iaklet, cape; see Aklek.

Ianaliun, cape; see Bog.

Iantar, stream; see Amber.

Iantarni, bay; see Amber.

Icathliuk, river; see Fish.

Icathluik, river; see Niukluk.

Ice; river, tributary to Copper river, from the east, near Wood canyon. So named by Allen in 1885.

Ice; spit, off the northeastern shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881.

Iceberg; point, on the southeastern shore of Lemesurier island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Hanus in August, 1880. At that time much drift ice had stranded there.

Icehouse; point and lake, on the western shore of Woody island, St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Pestchanoe (sandy) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810. This is the lake from which the Kodiak Ice Company obtains its ice. On this spot Tebenkof, 1849, shows a native village Aleksashkina, which he calls the Chiniak settlement. On the old Russian Chart XVI of 1808-1810 the Aleut village of Aleksashkano is shown about a mile farther south.

Ice Water, river; see Soynai.

Ichock. Langsdorf (II, 234) gives this as the name of a creek southwest from Kukak bay. Not identified.

Icy; bay, in front of the Malaspina glacier, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So called by Vancouver in 1794. It is Lothianoi (icy) of Tebenkof, 1849.

Icy; bay, on the western shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Icy, bay; see Palma.

Icy. Billings, in July, 1790, when off the entrance to Cook inlet, saw at a distance of 15 miles northwest, behind the Chugach islands, a glacier used by the traders as a landmark for entering Cook inlet and called by them "Ledeneia Reka (Icy river)."

Icy; cape, on the Arctic coast about midway between Cape Lisburne and Point Barrow. So named by Cook, in 1778, "because it was much encumbered with ice."

Icy; cape, the northern head of Icy bay, near Mount St. Elias. Called Ledianoi (icy) by Tebenkof, 1849.

Icy, channel; see Gastineau.

Icy; passage, separating Pleasant island from the mainland, Icy strait, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Icy; peak, near Kialagvik bay, on the south shore of Alaska peninsula. Name apparently derived from Tebenkof, 1849.

Icy; point, on the mainland coast, between Lituya bay and Cape Spencer. Named Ledianoi (icy) by Tebenkof in 1849. Has also been called Cape Forrest.

Icy; reef, on the Arctic coast, near the international boundary. So named by Franklin in 1826.

Icy; strait, north of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Russians. See Cross sound.

Idaho; inlet, indenting the northern shore of Chichagof island, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by pilot W. E. George, after the steamer *Idaho*, which grounded here.

- Idaho**; peak (3,100 feet high), on Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after the steamship *Idaho*.
- Idak**; cape, the northeasternmost point of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849. Apparently it means outlet or exit. It is the northwestern head of Umnak strait.
- Idaliuk**; cape, on the northern shore of Umnak island, near its western end. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.
- Idaliuk**, cape; see Prominence.
- Idalug**; cape, on the northern shore of Amlia island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Ideal**; cove, in Mitkof island, near the north end of Dry strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Thomas in 1887. Nichols reports "excellent anchorage here for small vessels."
- Ildefonso**, point; see Ildefonso.
- I den-noo**, village; see Ei-dan-noo.
- Ides Neck**; narrow isthmus, separating Schulze cove from Peril strait, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Igagik**, river; see Ugaguk.
- Igak**, bay; see Ugak.
- Igatskai**, bay; see Ugak.
- Ighiak**, village; see Eyak.
- Igiagiuk**, lake; see Becharof.
- Igiak**, cape; see Ugyak.
- Igiak**; Eskimo village of two huts, visited by Nelson in December, 1878. He reports its name to be Igragamiut (text, p. 665), and on the map Igiagamute. Petrof, 1880, has Igiagamute.
- Igitkin**; island, near Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from the Russians, written Igitkihn, Igitkilm, Igitkum, etc., and Egilka by Billings, 1790.
- Igloo**; creek, in western part of Seward peninsula, debouching near Cape Woolley. Name from Barnard, 1900. It is the Eskimo word for *house*.
- Igloo**; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, meaning *house*, from Barnard, 1900.
- Igloo**; creek, tributary to American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, meaning *house*, from Brooks, 1900.
- Ignaliuk**, island; See Little Diomedé.
- Ignatief**, cape; see Mendenhall.
- Ignatio**, island; see St. Ignace.
- Ignok**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Yukon, near Koserefski. Petrof, 1880, calls it Ignokhatskamute and Ignokhatskomute. Raymond, 1889, has Ingekasagmi. Both name and village have disappeared from recent maps.
- Igognak**, anchorage; see Eider.
- Igognak**, cape; see Kalekta.
- Igragamiut**, village; see Igiak.
- Iguik**; creek, and very small Eskimo village at its mouth, on eastern shore of Norton sound, just north of the Unalaklik river. Native name, written on the Western Union Telegraph Expedition map, of 1867, Igouik; by Dall, Egowik, and by Petrof, Igowik.
- Igushik**; river, draining southward from Amanka lake to Nushagak bay. Eskimo name reported by Tebenkof, in 1849, as Igushak; by Petrof, 1880, as Igushek; by the Fish Commission, 1890, as Egashak; by the Coast Survey, 1897, as Egashik, and by Spurr, in 1898, as Egoushik or Crooked.
- Igvak**; cape, the western point of entrance to Portage (Kanatak) bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west from Kodiak. Native name, from the Russians. Erroneously Iswak.

Ihack, bay; see Ugak.

Ihoot, cape; see Izhut.

Ik, river; see Eek.

Ikak; Eskimo village, east of Naknek lake, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Petrof, 1880, calls it Ikkhagmute, i. e., Ikkak people. The Eleventh Census and Coast Survey call it Ukak. Population in 1880, 162.

Ikaligrig-miut, village; see Cheenik.

Ikalu; low sandy islet, on the Arctic coast, abreast of Dease inlet. Eskimo name, from British Admiralty chart 593 (1830-1882), where it is written Ikalue.

Ikatan; bay, at the south end of Isanotski strait, Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall in 1880.

Ikatan; island, or possibly a peninsula joined to Unimak island, at south end of Isanotski strait, Alaska peninsula. Native name, variously written Ikatat, Ikatan, Ikatane, Ikatok, Ikaton, etc. Veniaminof says Ikatok or, properly, Ikatan.

Ikatlek; Eskimo village, on right bank of the lower Yukon, about 30 miles below Anvik. Nelson, who passed through it, in 1879, reports its name to be Ikatlegomute, i. e., Ikatlek people. Not shown on late maps.

Ikeutpak, river; see Fish.

Ikihiat, lake and village; see Eyak.

Ikiiktoik, village; see Kiktaguk.

Ikinak; high rocky islet, a few miles west of the western end of Atka, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Lutke calls it Nerpitchy (seal).

Ikiraaluk, channel; see Moore.

Ikkhagamut, village; See Savonoski.

Iknetuk; Eskimo village, on the western shore of Golofnin bay, Norton sound. Called Kniktag-miut by the Russians as early as 1852. By Petrof, 1880, called Ignituk.

Iknetuk; point, near Golofnin bay, Norton sound. Native name, from Schrader, 1900.

Ikogmut; village and Russian Orthodox Church mission (Pokrovskaia mission), which appears to have been first occupied in or about 1843. For many years spoken of as "The Mission," and shown on the maps with the designation *Mission*. It is on the north bank of the lower Yukon, near its southernmost bend. Has been variously written Ekogmute, Ikogniut, etc.

Ikolik; point, on the western shore of Kodiak. Called Southwest point by Lisianski, in 1805, and Ikolik by later Russians. Variously given as Ecolik, Ikalik, etc.

Ikpihpung, river; see Chipp.

Ikpiing. This Eskimo name appears on Ray's map, of 1885, for some feature just east of the United States Signal Service station Utkiavi, near Point Barrow, Arctic ocean.

Iksiahtak, bay; see Anderson.

Ikti; cape, between Chignik bay and Mitrofanía island, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Has been written Itkhi and, accidentally, Itkbi.

Iktigalik; native village, of eight or ten houses, on right bank of the Unalaklik river, about 25 miles above its mouth. Native name, from Dall, 1866.

Ikuak; Eskimo village, on right bank of the lower Yukon, near head of delta. Eskimo name, from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Yukagamut. Tikhmenief, 1861, presumably quoting Zagoskin, writes it Ikuagniut, i. e., Ikuak people. Apparently identical with Ingahameh (also Ingahamé) of Petrof, 1880. Population in 1880, 63.

Ilak, cape; see Ugyak.

Ilak; islet, in Kukak bay, Alaska peninsula, mentioned by Langsdorf (II, 23A). Not identified.

- Ilak**; islet, southwest of Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, given by Billings, 1790, as Illuk, and by Lutke, Tebenkof, and other Russians as Illiak. Has also been written Illakh.
- Ildefonso**; point, in San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *Punta de San Yldefonso* by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Erroneously Idelfonso.
- Iliamna**; lake, the largest in Alaska, about 25 miles wide by 75 miles long, between Bristol bay and Cook inlet. Named Shelekof by the Russians as early as 1802, but now universally known by its native name, Iliamna. A Russian map of 1802 calls this Shelekof, while Clark lake, supposed to have been discovered in 1891, is shown and called Ilima lake.
- Iliamna**; volcano (12,066 feet high), on the west coast of Cook inlet. Native name, from the early Russian explorers. The Spanish explorers of the last century called it Volcan de Miranda.
- Iliasik**; group of islands on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, near Belkofski. Native name, from the Russians. Veniaminof and Lutke have Eliazik and Tebenkof, Ialiasik. See also Inner Iliasik and Outer Iliasik.
- Iliaviki*, island; see Inner Iliasik and Outer Iliasik.
- Iliazhek*, island; see Inner Iliasik.
- Ilin**; bay, on the western shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Ilina (Ilin's) by the Russians early in the century, after the Russian naval officer, Peter Ivanovich Ilin.
- Iliuk**; lake, which is either an arm of Naknek lake or, possibly, a lake wholly separate from but near to it. On some Russian maps this name is applied to Naknek lake.
- Iliuliuk**; harbor, in Captains bay, Unalaska, just west of town of same name. Veniaminof called this Gavanskaia (harbor) bay.
- Iliuliuk**; the chief town of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Founded by the "terrible" Solovief between 1760 and 1770 and named Iliuliuk (Aleut for *harmony* or *good understanding*). Population in 1890 was 317. It is often called Unalaska. The spelling of the name has been Illiouliouk, Illuluk, etc. See Unalaska.
- Iliutak**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay. Native name, from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Iliutagamute, i. e., Iliutak people. Population 40 in 1880.
- Ilivit**; group of hills or mountains on right bank of the Yukon, south of Anvik. Native name, from the Russians.
- Ilkognak**; rock, between Kodiak and Kittiwake islands, Kodiak group. Native name, from Murashev, 1839-40.
- Iltugitak**; cape, between Katmai and Kukak bays, on north shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from the Russians.
- Illak*, island; see Ulak.
- Illamna*, volcano; see Iliamna.
- Illiuk*, lake; see Naknek.
- Ili-luit-kuk*. This is given by the British Admiralty, 1853, as the Eskimo name of the low sandy islands in front of Elson bay, on the Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow.
- Illuk*, islet; see Ilak.
- Ilmalianuk**; cape, the western head of Inanudak bay, on the north shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name given by Kuritzien, 1849, as Ilmalianok.
- Ilpit**; islet, in the southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name, obtained by Vasilief, in 1809, who wrote it Ilpiet. Has also been written Ilpit.
- Iluak*, island; see Shuyak.
- Imaglin*, island; see Little Diomedé.

Imagnee; Aleut village, in Summer bay, on eastern shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Sarichef shows a settlement here, in 1790, which he calls Sinagnia. Veniaminof, however, calls the village and bay Imagninskoe. Imagnee is the local and, presumably, the native name. Population in 1830 was 32.

Imagninskoe, bay; see Summer.

Imagru, port; see Clarence.

Imaklit, island; see Big Diomede.

Imakpiguak, bay; see Goodnews.

Imiak; Eskimo village, at outlet of Aleknagik lake, northwest from mouth of the Nushagak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

Imokhtegokshuk. Eskimo village, on south shore of Seward peninsula, a little east of Nome. Petrof, in 1880, reported its population as 30, and its name Imokhtagokshuk in his text (p. 11) and Imokhtegokshuk on his map. Both town and name have vanished.

Impassable; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nepropusknoi (impassable) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Neprop, which Kostrometinof translates *not to be omitted*.

Imuruk; basin, east of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, reported by Beechey, in 1827, as Imau-rook. Variouslly written Imaourouk, Imaurook, Imurook, Imagazuk, and on a late map Cowvinik. Murdoch writes it Imau-ruk.

Imuya; bay, just west of Kialagvik bay, on south shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Coast Survey.

Inalak. Small island, near Unalaska, not identified, perhaps Unalga. Name from Berg, 1823 (p. 59).

Inalin, island; see Big Diomede.

Inanudak; bay, indenting the northern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name from Veniaminof. There are some coves in this bay, one of which is probably the one called Stepanofskaia by Lutke. According to Grewingk, Lutke called Inanudak bay Stepanow bay, but this appears to be an error.

Inaru; river, in northern Alaska, flowing northeasterly and supposed to debouch into Dease inlet. Crossed by Ray in March, 1883. The natives, he says in his text (p. 27), call it Ináru; on his map he calls it Kuahroo, and this name has been copied on Coast Survey and other charts.

Independence; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Independence; island, in Steamer bay, Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Index, island; see Guide.

Indiada; islet, in Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Isleta de la Indiada by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Indian, bay; see Sumner.

Indian; creek, tributary to the Sushitna river, from the north, near latitude 63°. So named by Muldrow in 1898.

Indian, creek; see Tsadaka.

Indian, point; see Green.

Indian; point, the northern point of entrance to Naha bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885. There are Indian graves on the point.

Indian; rock, bare at lowest water, in Felice strait, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Indian; rock, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Indian; river, near Sitka, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Locally so called. It is Koloshanka and Koloshenka (Koloshian) of Russian charts.

Indian; sunken rock, at mouth of Taiya inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 203).

Indian; sunken rock, in middle anchorage of Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1881.

Indut, cape; see Izhut.

Inellen, island; see Big Diomede.

Ingahameh, village; see Ikuak.

Ingakalik; island, off the south shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of Sutwik island. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

Ingekasagmi, village; see Ignok.

Ingekvak, island; see High.

Ingenstrem; rocks, just east of the Semichi islands, western Aleutians. So named by the Russians after pilot Ingenstrem, who visited the Andreanof group of islands, in 1829, and twice wintered at Atka, correcting the charts of this general region. The name appears variously, Ingenstern, Ingenstrem, Ingenström, Inghestrom, etc.

Inger; Eskimo village, in southeast part of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Native name, from the Eleventh census, where it is written Ingeramiut (mountain village), the termination *miut* meaning people. Population, 35 in 1890.

Ingichuak; hill (525 feet high), in the Yukon delta, northeast of Kusilvak mountain. Eskimo name, from the Russians. On a late Coast Survey chart this is called Ingrikchoa.

Ingichuk; Eskimo village (of 8 people in 1880) in the Yukon delta. Native name, from Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878. Also has been written Ingechuk.

Ingieguk, mountain; see Kusilvak.

Inglestat, point; see Bald Head promontory.

Inglikhakh, island; see Karpa.

Inglutalik; river, tributary to the head of Norton bay, Norton sound. An Eskimo name. Tebenkof, 1849, calls this river, or one which appears to be this one, Inaktuli. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 calls a native village on this stream, Ingletalik. For the rest there has been hopeless confusion, Inglucalik, Inglucalik, Inglaliktalik, etc.

Ingraham; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Joseph Ingraham, master of the brig *Hope*, of Boston, 1791–92, whose unpublished hydrographic notes of this region were used in compiling the Coast Pilot of 1883.

Ingrakak; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, near longitude 161° 30'. Native name, from Coast Survey officers, in 1898, by whom it is written Ingrakaghamiut.

Innian; islands, in Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879. Have also been called Brian islands.

Initial; island, at entrance to Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nachalnie (initial or beginning) by Vasilief in 1809.

Initkilly; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast, just east of Cape Lisburne, near the Corwin coal mines. Eskimo name, published by the Coast Survey in 1890.

Inland, river; see Noatak.

Inlet; point, Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1896.

Inlet; point, the northernmost point of Woewodski island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

Inhikak, island; see Karpa.

Inner; cape, on the western shore of Kizhuyak bay, northern coast of Kodiak. Named Vnutrennie (inner) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Inner; point, on the southeastern shore of Kruzof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Otmeloi vnutrennie (inner shoals) by Vasilief, in 1809, to distinguish it from another point called Shoals, and also Outer Shoals point. Shoals extend off both points. Lisianski, in 1804, called it Second point. It has also in late charts been called Rocky point.

Inner; rocks, in Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.

Inner Humpback; rock, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Horboon vnutrennie (inner humpback) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810. This may be identical with High rock of the Coast Survey in 1869.

Inner Iliasik; island, near the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, off Belkofski. Native name, from the Russians, who wrote it Iliaviki and Iliazhek. This one is nearest the shore of the peninsula, the other, Outer Iliasik, is farther out. The group has been called Iliasik islands.

Inner Spruce; cape, at entrance to St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Elovoi vnutrennie (spruce inner) by the Russians in 1808-1810.

Innoko; river, tributary to Shageluk slough, northeast from Anvik. Native name, from the Russians. Tikhmenief calls it Innoko or Shiltonato. Dall, 1866, calls it Innoko or Shageluk. Petrof calls it Innoko on his map and Innok in his text.

Inside; passage, from Clarence strait to Tongass narrows, between Vallenar point and Guard islands. So named by Clover in 1885.

Insignificant; ridge of mountains (2,050 feet high), near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Ioulakh, island; see Ulak.

Ippewik; river, in northwestern Alaska, tributary to the Kookpuk river. Eskimo name, published, in 1890, as Ippewik.

Iphigenia; bay, on the western border of Prince of Wales archipelago, between Bucareli bay and Sumner strait. So named by Davidson, in 1869 (Coast pilot, p. 95), after the packet boat *Iphigenia Nubiana*, Capt. William Douglas, which was here in 1788.

Iphigenia; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Caldera, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Efigenia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Ipnot; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast, near Cape Thomson, a little south of Point Hope. Name from Petrof, who wrote it Ip-Not and Ipnot, and reported a population, in 1880, of 40.

Ippewik, river; see Ippewik.

Irak, bay; see Ugak.

Irene, creek; see Moss.

Iron; creek, tributary to Flambeau river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Iron; creek, tributary to Kruzgamepa river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Irving, cape; see Muzon.

Irving; mountain (9,000 feet high), north of the Malaspina glacier, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after Roland Duer Irving, United States geologist. Has been erroneously printed Irvin.

Irving; peak (2,169 feet high), on the mainland, near Slocum inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.

Isaacs, point; see Bald Head.

Isanotaki, bay; see Bechevin

- Isanotaki**; islands, in Bechevin bay, Isanoteki strait, Alaska peninsula. Named Issanakh islands, by Dall, in 1882.
- Isanotaki**; point, on the eastern end of Unimak island, near entrance to Isanotaki strait. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Isanotaki**; ridge of mountains, on eastern end of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Called Issanakeski by Veniaminof in 1831.
- Isanotaki**; strait, at the western end of Alaska peninsula, separating it from Unimak island. According to Veniaminof, the name is Issanakeskie, a Russian adjective from the Aleut name *isanak* (hole, tear; rent). Lutke, 1836, says "not Issanotsky, as ordinarily called; the name of the strait is the same as that of the island Sannakh or Issannakh." On the early Russian charts it is Isanotskoi, Isanotzky, etc., and Lutke so uses it in 1828. It is usually called Isanotski and sometimes False Pass.
- Isanotskoi*, volcano; see Pogromnoi.
- I-she-ik*, lake; see Aishihik.
- Ishiik*, lake and village; see Aishihik.
- Iskoot**; mountain (4,800 feet high), near the junction of the Iskoot and Stikine rivers. Native name. Hunter, in 1877, wrote it Skoot.
- Iskoot**; river, tributary to the Stikine, from the east. Native name given as Skoot and Iskut.
- Island**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 20 miles below the mouth of Tozi river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898. This appears to be the stream called Sitzikunten by Dall, 1869, Newchukli-cargut by Raymond, 1869, and Nuchuklikakat by Petrof, 1880.
- Island**; point, at the southern side of entrance to Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Island**; point, on Baranof island, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named, in 1884, by Coghlan, who shows an island off the point.
- Island**; point, on Lindenberg peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884. There is an island off this point.
- Island**; point, on the western shore of Carroll inlet, Revillagigedo island. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. There is an island off the point.
- Island**; point, the southeasternmost of Sitklan island, Tongass passage, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883. There is a small island off the point.
- Island**; slough, on the south side of Big island, Yukon river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898. Its native name, according to Zagoskin, 1842-1844, is Notliagepia-ta.
- Islands, Bay of**; indenting the western shore of Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1873.
- Islands of the Four Mountains*; see Four Mountains.
- Islet**; cape, on the northern shore of Kodiak, in Kupreanof strait. Named Ostrovka (islet) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Islet**; point, on the southern shore of Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Isleta (point of the islet) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. There is an islet off the point.
- Islets**; point, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de los Yslotillos (point of the barren islets) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Ismailof**; island, near Halibut cove, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall, in 1880, after a Russian naval officer, Gerassim Grigorovich Ismailof, who made explorations in Alaska in the last century. Cook calls him Erasim Gregorieoff Sin Ismyloff and Vancouver Mr. Smyloff.

nakh, strait; see Isanotski.

mus; bay, on the southern shore of Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Peresheinoi (isthmus) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

mus; island, in Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Pereshechnoi (isthmus) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

mus; island, near Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Pereshechnoi (isthmus) by Vasilief in 1809.

t, cape; see Igvak.

uk; bay, indenting the northeastern shore of Raspberry island, Kodiak group. Native name, from Murashef in 1839-40.

t, island; see Raspberry.

point; see Urey.

ie, cape; see South.

ie, point; see Southeast.

oi, cape; see Trinity.

oi, point; see Harbor.

in; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Constantine harbor, Amchitka island, western Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.

i; barrabara or house belonging to one Ivan (John) on the divide between Unalaklik and the Yukon. Name from Dall, 1866. Since 1869 has appeared on maps as a village Ivan.

i; small island, in Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. Presumably named Ivan (John) by the Russians. Name reported (or given) by Dall in 1880.

of; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagin group. Named by Dall in 1880. A cape near by was named Ivanof (John's) by Lutke, 1835.

f, cape; see Kupreanof.

keen; cove, on the northeastern shore of Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Davidson, in 1869, as I-youk-een.

lenia, point; see Escape.

ibek; bay, indenting the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, near its western end. Named by Lutke, after Surgeon Karl Izembek, a member of his party. Lutke spells the name Izenbek and Isenbeck. Grewingk follows the spelling Isenbeck. The official list of the officers of the *Moller*, Captain Staniukovich commanding, on which vessel this surgeon served, has Surgeon Karl Izembek. That list, in the Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Office for 1850 (Vol. VIII, p. 182), appears to have been carefully prepared and leads to the belief that the name should be written Izembek.

ra; cove, in Inanudak bay, on the northern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name from Veniaminof.

t; bay, indenting the southeastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Apparently a native name; from Tebenkof, 1849. Various given as Izhutskaia, Ujut, Uyut, etc. Izhut bay of Tebenkof is west of Pillar point; Izhut bay of the Russian-American Company's report for 1849 is a smaller bay east of Pillar point.

t; cape, forming the western head of Izhut bay, Afognak island, Kodiak group. So called by Tebenkof, who identifies it with Whitsuntide of Cook, in 1778, calling it Piat-desiat-nitzi (Pentecost or Whitsuntide). It is Cape Shariepof of Murashef, 1839-40. The Russian-American Company's map of 1849 applies the name Izhutskoi to the western head of a small bay farther east. Thus we have Ijoot, Ishoot, Indut, Izhutskoi, Pentecost, Piatidesiatnitzi, Shariepof, Shiripof, and Whitsuntide as names which have been applied to this cape.

Izhut; creek, tributary to Anikovik river, from the north, in western part of Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, which has been published as Ishoot and Ishout.

Izigan; cape, on the southern shore of Unalaska, near its western end. So called by Tebenkof in 1849.

Jachach, cape; see Yakak.

Jachlanissa, island; see Kochu.

Jack; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Port Valdes, opposite Lowe point, Prince William sound. Named Jack's by Abercrombie, in 1898, presumably after W. G. Jack, a prospector in this region.

Jack; river, tributary to Cantwell river, from the south, near latitude 63° 30'. So named by Eldridge and Muldrow, of the Geological Survey, in 1888, presumably after W. G. Jack, a prospector.

Jackass; islet, near the southeastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Jackass; point, the southernmost point of Akun island, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Jackson; cove, indenting the southern shore of Glacier island, Prince William sound. Name from Schrader, 1900.

Jackson; creek, tributary to Bonanza river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Jackson; island, near the head of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883, after Rev. Sheldon Jackson. Jackson, in his Alaska (1880, p. 376), calls it Norcross island.

Jackson, island; see Channel.

Jackson; point, the north point of entrance to Port Clarence, Bering strait. So named by Beechey, in 1827, in compliment to Capt. Samuel Jackson, R. N.

Jackson; post-office, Presbyterian mission, and trading post at Howkan village, Long island, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Rev. Sheldon Jackson, in his report for 1886 (p. 19), says: "On the 22d of August, 1881, I established a mission among them (Haidas) at the village of Howkan, placing Mr. James E. Chapman in charge as a teacher. The station was called Jackson by the missionaries." A post-office called Jackson was established here in February, 1884.

Jack Wade, creek; see Wade.

Jacob; island, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. Named St. Jacob by Woronkofski in 1837.

Jacob, island; see Yakobi.

Jacootat, bay; see Yakutat.

Jade; mountain, or mountains (3,500 feet high), on the north bank of Kowak river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1884. The green stone, jade, of which the Eskimo make ornaments, is said to be derived from this mountain.

Jaichnoi, cape; see Egg.

Jaitschnoi, island; see Ugalgan.

Jakobia, island; see Chichagof.

Jakorny, point; see Anchor.

James; island, in Ivanof bay, northeast of the Shumagins. So called by Dan in 1880.

James, island; see Crow.

Jamestown; bay, in the northeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. In 1879-80 the U. S. ship *Jamestown* was stationed in southeastern Alaska and for the most part was at Sitka, where her officers, especially Lieut. F. M. Symonds, navigating officer, and Master G. C.

Janestown—Continued.

Hanus, engaged in surveying, and added materially to previous knowledge of Sitka sound and some other places. This bay or cove was named after the ship and various islets in the sound after officers of the ship.

Janestown; peak (2,940 feet high), on the mainland, northwest of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after the U. S. ship *Janestown*, at one time stationed in Alaskan waters.

Janestown; point, on left bank of the Chilkat river. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after the U. S. ship *Janestown*.

Janesville; mountain (2,620 feet high), east of Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Janeville.

Japan, island; see Japonski.

Japonski; island, near Sitka, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Japonski (Japanese) by the Russians. In 1805 the storm-drifted hulk of a Japanese junk went ashore on this coast. Its rescued sailors lived for a time on this island; hence the name Japonski, i. e., Japanese. Erroneously Jeponski; also has been written Japan and Yaponski.

Jarvis; creek, tributary to Delta river, from the east, near its junction with the Tanana, in about latitude 64°. So named by Glenn, in 1898, perhaps after Lieut. David Henry Jarvis, U. S. Rev. Cutter Service.

Jauncey; mountain (3,654 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Jaw; point, on Liesnoi island, the southwestern point of entrance to Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Jaw; point, on the mainland, east shore of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

Jeannette; island, northeast of the New Siberian islands, Arctic ocean. Discovered by De Long, in 1881, and named by him after his ship *Jeannette*.

Jeannette; mountain, in the Augusta range, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1890.

Jelchitni; river, tributary to Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Native name, as reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.

Jellouva, island; see Spruce.

Jeltakatschkahin; river, tributary to the Klehini river, from the north, in southeastern Alaska. Native name, as reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.

Jendestákü, village; see *Gan-te-gas-tak-heh*.

Jenkins; peak (3,292 feet high), on the mainland, east of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Rear-Admiral Thornton Alexander Jenkins, U. S. N.

Jenkins; sunken rock, near the head of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Jeponski, island; see Japonski.

Jerome; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Jesus Mary; cape, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Jesus Maria by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.

Jet, island; see Loon.

Jim; creek, tributary to Taylor creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Jim; river, draining into the South fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

- Jimtown**; mining camp, at mouth of Jim river, near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, reported by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Jockeách**; river, tributary to the Klehini river, from the north, southeastern Alaska. Native name, as reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.
- Joe**; island, in Clover passage, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.
- Johann Bogoslof**, island; see Bogoslof.
- John**; island, near the southwest coast of Nagai island, Shumagins. So called by Dall in 1880.
- John**; island, northeast of the Shumagins, in Ivanof bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall in 1880.
- John**; peak, on the mainland, east of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- John**; rock, off Alaska peninsula, southeast of Belkofski. Presumably so named by the traders. Published by the Coast Survey in 1882.
- Johns**; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Johns**; Indian house, near Mentasta lake, on trail between the Tanana and Copper rivers. It is near the head of Slana river. So called by Lowe, in 1898, from the name of its Indian occupant. Known as Johnnie's village.
- Johns Hopkins**; glacier, at the head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Reid, in 1892, after Johns Hopkins University.
- Johnson**; creek, tributary to the Koksuktaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Johnson**, island; see Berry.
- Johnson**; mining camp, west of Council, in the Fish river mining region, north of Golofnin bay, Seward peninsula. Called Johnson City by the prospectors and this name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Johnson**; mountain (6,000 feet high), near the head of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Johnson**; river, tributary to the Tanana river, from the south, near latitude 64°. Discovered and named by Allen, in 1885, after Peder Johnson, a Swedish miner, member of his party, of whom he speaks in high praise.
- Johnsons**, point; see Johnstone.
- Johnston**; creek, tributary to Feather river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Johnston**; hill, near the mouth of Naknek river, Bristol bay. Named Johnston's by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Johnstone**; passage, separating Khantaak island from the mainland, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall, in 1879, after Master James Johnstone, R. N., one of Vancouver's officers.
- Johnstone**; point, on the northern shore of Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. Named by Davidson, in 1868, presumably after Master James Johnstone, R. N. of Vancouver's party, in 1790-1795. Erroneously Johnsons and Johnston.
- John's Village**. The Yukon map, sheet 10, published at Ottawa in 1898, gives this name to a village on the upper Yukon near the mining camp Eagle. It is Johnnie's village of Schwatka in 1883.
- Jones**; islands, on the Arctic coast, a little east of the Colville river. Discovered and named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after "Rev. David T. Jones, the faithful and eloquent minister at Red River." Renamed Thetis by Stockton, who, in 1889, made a cruise along this coast in the U. S. ship *Thetis*.

es, river; see Yahtse.

inakh, islet; see Unak.

de; island (100 feet high), west of Unga, Shumagin group. Named by the Russians after the apostle.

dy; hill (631 feet high), in the eastern part of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

ig; island, in Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Kubieshka (jug) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

ug; island, in the southern part of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kubieshka (jug) by Vasilief in 1809.

ukchana, river; see Yukon.

una, river; see Yukon.

unaska, island; see Yunaska.

Juneau; city, harbor, and island, southeastern Alaska. "Two prospectors, Harris and Juneau, found mineral here, in 1880, and soon afterwards a camp was located." This camp, it is said, was named Harrisburg and the district Juneau. United States naval officers reconnoitered the harbor about this time, and called the camp Rockwell, after Commander Charles H. Rockwell, U. S. N. Owing to the resulting confusion in names, the residents held a town meeting and adopted the name Juneau. A post-office, called Juneau, was established here in April, 1881.

Juneau; creek, tributary to Kenai river, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.

Junior; creek, tributary to Mills creek, from the east, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Becker, 1895.

Juno; mountain, in the western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Just; island, at entrance to Willard inlet, northeast of Dixon entrance. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Kaatl; river, tributary to the Chilkat river, from the east. Native name, reported by United States naval officers in 1880.

Kabakof; bay, indenting the southern coast of Atka, middle Aleutians. So named by the Russian-American Company's pilot Ingenstrem, about 1830.

Kabhatcher, cape; see Kaphalsek.

Kabuch; point, the southwesternmost point of Alaska peninsula. Called Khaboutcha by Lutke, 1835, and Khabuch by Tebenkof, 1849. Apparently a native name. It is probably identical with Alaska cape of Billings, 1790.

Kachek, island; see Middleton.

Kachel, island; in Kaiuchali.

Kachemak; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Cook inlet. It is Chugachik or Kachekmak of the Russians. Tikhmenief has Kachetmakaskaia. Gre-wingk has Kotschekmaksky, and it has been often written Kachekmak.

Kachiginskain, bay; see Kashega.

Kachkahin, river; see Chilkoot.

Kach-khanna, island; see Wrangell.

Kadiak, bay; see Camp Coogan.

Kadin; island, on the southern edge of the Stikine flats, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russian surveying party on the *Rynda*, in 1863, "after the veteran pilot, M. M. Kadin, a native of the Aleutian islands, and who drew, at Sitka, the charts contained in Tebienkof's atlas."

Kadugin, islands; see Pavlof.

Kadugnak, cape; see Kudugnak.

Kafia; bay, near Kukak bay, on the north shore of Shelikof strait. Named Kafia (Dutch tile) by Vasilief in 1831. Lutke, 1835, wrote it Kafia.

Kagai; island, one of the Shumagin group, which one not determined. Was so called by Sarichef.

Kagak Unimak, islet; see Chernabura.

Kagalaska; island, immediately east of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Lutke calls it Kagalaska, but Tebenkof and the Russian Hydrographic charts have Kagalakaa.

Kagalga, island; see Tigalda.

Kagalus; cape, the southeastern point of Chugul island, near Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Perhaps a native name; from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Kagalaa.

Kagamil; volcanic island, one of the group of islands of the Four Mountains. Native name, from Sarichef, about 1790. Has been variously written Chagamil, Khogamil, Kigamil, etc. Veniaminof calls it Kagamiliak. Several mummies in the Smithsonian Institution came from this island.

Kagata, lake; see Amanka.

Kagigikak; cape, on the southern side of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name from Tebenkof, 1849. Has been written Kagitikhnach.

Kagigin, islands; see Shumagin.

Kaguyak; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kodiak, immediately west of Two Headed island. Called Alsentia bay by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Kaguyak; village, at Kaguyak bay, on the southwestern shore of Kodiak. Native name, published by Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, where it is spelled Kaguiaik. It may be identical with the Kaniag-miut of the Russian-American Company, in 1849. In 1868, the Coast Survey published the name Alsentia for this village. Of the origin of this I find no trace.

Kaguyak; village, on Svikhak bay, Shelikof strait, about 25 miles southwest of Cape Douglas. Lutke, 1835, says (nautical part, p. 275), "Kaiayak river and Kaiayakak village in Svikhchak golfe. The Russians wrongly call this village Naouchkak." The bay was called Noachkak on manuscript map of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1867. Tebenkof, 1849, has Kaiiak settlement, which has on many charts appeared as Kayayak. Prior to 1884 the Coast Survey charts had Kayayak, but since that date Kaguyak. The change appears to have been accidental and unfortunate, there being a Kaguyak on the southwest shore of Kodiak island. In the Eleventh Census, 1890, the village is called Douglass, after Cape Douglas. Kaguyak seems to be the proper name for what is sometimes called Alsentia, on the southwest shore of Kodiak.

Kahltag, village; see Kaltag.

Kah Shakes; cove, in Revillagigedo channel, near the southern point of entrance to Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named from Kah Shakes, the chief of an Indian village, situated at its northern point of entrance.

Kah Shakes; Indian village "of half a dozen houses" on Kah Shakes cove, southeast Alaska. The Tenth Census, 1880, has two settlements on Etolin island, called Kash's village and Shake's village, population 49 and 38, respectively. Evidently there is some confusion as to names here.

Kahsitsnah; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1883.

Kahurnoi, cape; see Kekurnoi.

Kaiiak, village, see Kaguyak.

Kaiakak; native village, on right bank of the Yukon, a little below Nulato. So called by Petrof, in 1880, who reported a population of 124 at that date.

Kaiakishrig-miut, village; see Otukah.

- Kaialik**; Eskimo village, in the Yukon delta northeast of Hazen bay. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, who reports its name as Kaialigumiut, i. e., Kaialik people. Population in 1880, 100; in 1890, 157. The Eleventh Census calls it Kailwigamiut (p. 164) and Kialigamiut, i. e., people of Kialit mountains (p. 110).
- Kaianak**; cape, the western head of Vulcan cove, on south shore of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called this South Head. Possibly this point is the Battery point of Veniaminof. See Battery.
- Kaiashik**, island; see Round.
- Kaiashik**, islands; see Walrus.
- Kaiasik**; one of the Shumagins, not identified. Native name from Veniaminof, who says it is high and rocky. Lutke writes it Kassik.
- Kaichali**, island; see Kaiuchali.
- Kai-gah-nee**, strait; see Dixon entrance.
- Kaigan**; portage, between the heads of Cholmondeley sound, Moira sound, and Tliakaek bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Called Kaigantsef on Russian Hydrographic chart 1493, and Kaigan by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 85). It is doubtful whether it exists as described.
- Kaigani**, cape; see Muzon.
- Kaigani**; harbors, South, Middle, and North, in Dall island, opening into Kaigani strait, near Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. So called by Etolin in 1833. Presumably a native name, often or generally written Kaigahnee. South Kaigani harbor was known, in 1799, as Taddiskey, a native name, or Taddy's cove, a corruption of the former.
- Kaigani**; point, the southern point of Long island, Cordova bay, Dixon entrance. Named Iuzhnoi (south) by Tebenkof, 1848. Has also been called Kaigan and Uzhnoi.
- Kaigani**; strait, the southern part of the strait between Long island and Dall island, Cordova bay, Dixon entrance. Native name, reported by Etolin, in 1833, as Kaigan. Variouslly called Kaigahnee, Kaigan, Kaijani, etc.
- Kaigani**; village of Haida Indians, at Cape Muzon, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago.
- Kailwigamiut**, village; see Kaialik.
- Kaisana**, island; see Kasiana.
- Kaiuchali**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name, from Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Kaichali. Apparently a corruption of the Russian *kachel*, from *kachat*, to swing, rock, roll.
- Kaiugnak**; bay, west of Sitkalidak island, on the southern coast of Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from the Aleut word *kayuk*, meaning berry.
- Kaiulik**, bay; see Kujulik.
- Kaiyuh**; mountains, in western Alaska, between the Innoko and Yukon rivers. Native name, from the name of a tribe of Indians living in the region.
- Kaiyuh**; river, tributary to the lower Yukon, from the east, about 60 miles below Nulato. Called Kaiyuh on most maps. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls it Kutulnakt. Dall, 1866, has Kaiyuh, and Raymond, 1869, Kayuh for the mountains and Kaiyuh for the river.
- Kai-yukh-pal-ik**, island; see Kiukpalik.
- Kak**; islet, at entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. The native name, according to Tebenkof, is Kak or Kakh, which has also been written Katch. By the Coast Survey, in 1875, it was called Rocky island.
- Kakagin**, inlet, see Basket.

Kakan; river, one of the five rivers in the delta of the Alsek river, southeastern Alaska. Called *Kakangina* or *Kakanhini*, meaning Kakan river, by Tebenkof in 1849. Native name.

Kakanhini, bay; see Dry.

Kakani; lake, immediately behind the beach in the St. Elias alpine region, between the Alsek delta and Yakutat bay. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native name. It is near Kakan river.

Kakat. This is an Indian word, used in northwest Alaska, meaning river and is appended to the name. Thus we have:

Allenkakat river = Allen (river) River.
 Batzakakat river = Batza (river) River.
 Daklikakat river = Dakli (river) River.
 Dulbikakat river = Dulbi (river) River.
 Gisasakakat river = Gisasa (river) River.
 Hogatzakakat river = Hogatza (river) River.
 Husliakakat river = Huslia (river) River.
 Tozikakat river = Tozi (river) River, etc.

In such cases it has been thought best to drop the generic termination *kakat* and write Allen, Batza, Dakli, etc. This word *kakat* was written, in 1871, by Captain Raymond, U. S. A., on his maps of the Yukon, *kargut* and *chargut*, as *Atutsakulakuschchargut*, *Tosekargut*, etc.

Kakati; lake, on north bank of the Stikine river, opposite mouth of Katete river, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by Hunter, in 1877, as *Kahkahtoi*.

Kakatkusik, cape; see Sarichef.

Kake, strait; see Keku.

Kake; village, in the northwestern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. It is the principal village of the so-called Kake Indians. Keku (islands and strait) is apparently only another form of this same name. Meade, 1869, says the Indians here are called the Kakes, Kekis, or Kehons, the terms being indifferently applied.

Kakhvalga, island; see Kavalga.

Kakhvegina, stream; see Kakvi.

Kakidaguk; cape, the western point of entrance to Morzhovi bay, near west end of Alaska peninsula. According to Lutke it was called *Kakhidagouk* by Kudiakof in or about 1791. Obviously this is the native name.

Kakka, village; see Makak.

Kakliaklia; native village, on right bank of the Koyukuk, at mouth of the Suklo-seanti river. Name from Tikhmenief, 1861, who wrote it *Kakliakliakakat*, i. e., *Kakliaklia* river. Not found on recent maps.

Kaknu, lake; see Skilak.

Kaknu; river, on Kenai peninsula, tributary to Cook inlet. Native name, from the Russians; apparently first used by Wosnesenski about 1840. Grewingk has called it *Nik* river, an abbreviation of *Nikolas*.

Kakogkakut, creek; see Medicine.

Kakovo; islet, in Whale bay, Baranof bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians as early as 1850.

Kakuak; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Nushagak river, about 60 miles above its mouth. Native name, from Petrof, 1880. On recent maps written *Kakwok*.

Kakul; narrows, the contracted part of Peril strait near its western end. So named by Moore in 1897.

Kakul; point, between Fish bay and Neva strait, in eastern part of Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Russians. Perhaps derived from *Kekur*. See *Kekur*.

- vi**; glacial stream, in the Fairweather range, debouching a few miles north of Lituya bay. Tebenkof on his Chart VII, 1849, calls this *Kakhvegina*, and on his Chart VIII, 1849, *Katagina*. The word is apparently of Indian origin, the termination *gina* or *hini* meaning river.
- wan**; point, on the northern bank of the Stikine river, near Popof glacier. Native name, from Hunter, 1877.
- ook**; see Kakuak.
- bri**, islet; see Kalibri.
- hagumut**, village; see Kaltshak.
- akta**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Unalaska, between Beaver and Captains bays. Aleut name, from Sarichef, 1790. Also has been written Kalekhta, Kalekhtak, and Kaleakhta.
- akta**; cape or promontory, on the eastern shore of Unalaska, between Captains and Kalekta bays. Aleut name, from Sarichef, 1790. Veniaminof also calls it Kalekta, but Lutke says the natives call it Igognak. The Fish Commission has called it Priest point.
- kui**. Native village on Kalekta bay, Unalaska; was found by Sarichef, in 1790, and shown on his chart. Veniaminof describes it (about 1825) as composed of 3 huts (yourts) and 14 people. Not now in existence.
- ra**, cape; see South.
- gin**; island, near the head of Cook inlet. Apparently a native name, reported by Wosnesenski about 1840. In Galiano's atlas, 1802, it is called *Isla del Peligro* (danger island). On a Russian map of 1802 it is called *Kulgiak*.
- aliakna**, river; see Sukosleanti.
- ibri**; islet, at junction of Sukoi strait and Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1833. Apparently identical with Goloi (bare) island of Vasilief in 1809. Also written *Kalabri*.
- dge**, point; see Collie.
- igagan**; islet, one of the Krenitzin group between Tigalda and Ugamak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Sealion.
- ignak**; native village, on one of the western tributaries of the Nushagak river. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880.
- inin**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Krusof island, Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named *Kalinina* (Kalinin's) by Vasilief, in 1833, doubtless after Kalinin, pilot of the Russian ship *Neva*, who, with 34 others, was drowned January 9, 1813, near Mount Edgecumbe in the wreck of the *Neva*.
- iukluk**; Eskimo village, on Nelson island, near Cape Vancouver, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him as *Kaliokhlogamute*, i. e., *Kaliukluk* people.
- ivinaguk**; channel, connecting Baird inlet with Etolin strait and separating Nelson island from the mainland, Bering sea. Eskimo name, from Nelson, who crossed it in December, 1878.
- sin**; bay, in the southwestern part of Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named *Kalsin-skaia* by Russian naval officers, 1808-1810.
- sin**; island, in Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named *Kalsinskoi* by Russian naval officers, 1808-1810.
- sin**; reef, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810. It is *Kalisin* of the Coast Survey in 1869.
- tag**; native village, on left bank of the Yukon, near eastern end of the trail from Unalaklik to the Yukon. Called *Kaltág* by the Russians. Petrof, 1880, shows two villages on the right bank, called Lower Kaltag and Upper Kaltag. Tikhmenief, 1861, writes it *Kkhaltel* and *Rav-Kahltoq*.

Kaltag; range of mountains, on the northern bank of the Yukon, between Nulato and the coast. So called by Petrof in 1880.

Kalthagamute, village; see **Kaltshak**.

Kaltshak; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, near longitude 161°. Eskimo name, reported by Petrof, in 1880, as **Kalthagamute** and **Kalkthagamute**, and by Spurr and Post as **Kaltshagamut**, i. e., **Kaltshak** people.

Kaluiak; native village, on the southern shore of Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. So given by Petrof, in 1880, and the Fish Commission in 1888. The census of 1890 reports the only village existing in this locality to be one on Mitrofanía island. No name is applied to it.

Kamachi; point, the northern point of entrance to Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name, reported by Zarembo in 1834. It appears on Zarembo's sketch on Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1396. Has also been called point Hafuache.

Kamchatka, Sea of; see Bering.

Kame; glacial stream, debouching on the northwestern shore of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.

Kamegli; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim river, about 10 miles above Bethel. Its native name, according to Spurr and Post, who obtained it from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, is **Kameglimit**, i. e., **Kamegli** people.

Kamenaia; peak, north of Silver bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named **Kamennaia** (rocky) by the Russians.

Kamenistaia, bay; see Necker.

Kamenistie. This is the Russian adjective for stony, covered with stones, from *kamen*, a stone or rock. This word, spelled **Kamminista** and **Kamninsta**, is applied to a spot on St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Elliott, 1874, has **Kamminista**, Russian for *rocky place*.

Kamenistie, islets; see Rocky.

Kamenistie, point; see Rock.

Kamenoí; island, south of Middle island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named **Kammennoi** (stony) by Vasilief in 1809.

Kamenoí; point, on the eastern shore of Kruzof island, in the northernmost part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named **Kammennoi** (rocky) by Vasilief in 1809. Variouslý written **Kamenni**, **Kamennie**, **Kammenoi**, **Kamenoi**, **Rock** and **Rocky**.

Kamieshatskoi, cape; see Douglas.

Kamishak; bay, in the southwestern part of Cook inlet. Native name, reported by the early Russians and variously spelled **Kamiskuk**, **Kamieshatskaia**, **Kamiischatskaja**, **Kamyehatskoi**, etc.

Kamisñak; river, tributary to **Kamishak** bay, Cook inlet. Native name, reported by the early Russians.

Kamminista; see **Kamenistie**.

Kanaga; island (1,392 feet high), one of the principal islands of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from early Russian explorers. Probably identical with **Kanaton** island of Cook. Has also been written **Konega** and **Konniaga**.

Kanagunut; island, near Tongass harbor, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Native name, from Davidson, 1869, who wrote it **Kan-na-ghu-nut**. Also erroneously **Kannagkhunut**.

Kanak; island, in Controllor bay, east of the mouth of Copper river. Native name, published by Tebenkof in 1849.

Kanakanak; Eskimo village, in the Nushagak enumeration district of the Eleventh Census, 1890; population, 53. Location not given nor discovered.

Kanalku; bay, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, given by the Coast Survey, in 1891, as Kanalkoo.

Kanata; river, the north fork of the Tiekol, northeast of Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Native name, from Rohn, 1898.

Kanatak, bay; see Portage.

Kanatak; cape, between Portage bay and Cold bay, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait. Aleut name, from the Russians, supposed to mean *snowy*. Has been written Kanalak and Kanatah.

Kanaton, island; see Kanaga.

Kanauguk; river, near York, in western part of Seward peninsula. Native name, from Brooks, 1900, who wrote it Kanaugok.

Kane; islands, in the northern part of Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. Named, apparently by the Russians, after Captain Kane, an American pioneer trader on this coast at the beginning of the 19th century. Have also been called Kan islets.

Kane; peak (3,292 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after the arctic explorer Elisha Kent Kane.

Kanektok; river, just south of the Kuskokwim river and tributary to Kuskokwim bay. According to Spurr, who uses Kanektok, its Eskimo name is Kwina or Kanektok (*snowy*).

Kanewok, district; see York.

Kanga; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Name applied by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

Kanga; islet, in the southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. It is an Asiatic name of the Mongolian gun.

Kangaiulonik, island; see Spectacle.

Kangusuk, river; see Kvinguk.

Kaniat, bay; see Alitak.

Kaniek, river; see Buckland.

Kaniek; small stream, tributary, from the west, to Kulukak bay, on north shore of Bristol bay. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

Kanig-miut, village; see Kaguyak.

Kanikluk; native village, on the northern shore of Prince William sound. Native name, reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Kanikhluk.

Kaniliak; island, one of the Shumagin group; which one is not discovered. Name from Veniaminof and Lutke, who write it Khainiliakh.

Kaniugi, island; see Koniuji.

Kanoozhki, island; see Koniuji.

Kanowock or York, mining district; see York.

Kantukan; village of Hooniah Indians, Hooniah harbor, Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Name from the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 191), where it is written Kan-tu-kan. The post-office Hoonah has been established here recently.

Kanuktik; creek, tributary to the Kanektok river, from the southeast, about 60 miles above the mouth of the Kanektok, western Alaska. Native name, from Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed its mouth September 4, 1898.

Kanulik; Eskimo village, near the mouth of the Nushagak river, on left bank. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.

Kanuti; village, and also a river tributary to the Koyukuk, from the south, near Arctic city. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, and by him written Konoótená, i. e., Kanuti river. This is, apparently, Old Man river of the prospectors.

Kaouakhla, island; see Kanatka.

Kaphalsek; cape, in Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Zarembo, in 1834, as Kap-khal-tsech. The name was published, in 1848, on Zarembo's sketch of the harbor on Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1396. On United States Hydrographic chart No. 225 this point is called Kabhalcher.

Kapho; mountain (5,000 to 6,000 feet high), on the mainland, near head of Bradfield canal, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, obtained by Snow, in 1886, and said to mean *brothers*.

Karablin, islet; see Ship.

Karlooch, village; see Karluk.

Karluk; cape, at mouth of the Karluk river, on the northwestern shore of Kodiak. Native name, from the Russians. It is a precipitous mountain mass about 1,600 feet high, locally known as Karluk Head.

Karluk; lake, drained by the Karluk river, in the western part of Kodiak. Native name.

Karluk; reef, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet, between Kaknu and Kasilof river mouths. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

Karluk; river, draining from Karluk lake, in the western part of Kodiak. Native name.

Karluk, strait; see Kupreanof.

Karluk; village, at mouth of Karluk river, Kodiak. Native name, from the Russians. Lisianski, 1805, spells it Carlook and Karlooch. Shelikof, according to Coxe, called it Karluta. There are several canneries here, and the place is locally known as Karluk spit. A post-office called Karluk was established here in March, 1895.

Karlusi; rock, the largest of the Old Sitka rocks, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

Karpa; island, the northeasternmost of the Shumagin group and at or near the entrance to Stepovak bay. Called Buldýr (hovel) by the Russians. The Aleut name is Inlŭkak, or, as Lutke writes it, Inglikhakh. Russian Hydrographic chart 1379 (ed. of 1847) calls it Karpa (carp) island, while Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Tangimak. Tangik is the Aleut word for *island* and Tangidak for *islet*. Thus this island has been called Boulder, Bouldyr (hovel), Inglikhakh, Inlŭkak (perhaps from Ingliakun, *whiskers*), Karpa (carp) and Tangimak (*islet?*).

Karr; hills, back of Icy bay and near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. Named by Topham, in 1888, presumably after Mr. Seton-Karr. Erroneously Carr.

Karta; bay, at the head of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Called, in 1880, Kasaan anchorage (Coast Pilot, p. 85). Kasaan bay was then called Karta, following the erroneous form on British Admiralty chart 2431. Later the charts adopted Kasaan for the large bay and retained Karta for this little bay at its head. Just east of it is the Baranovich fishery, the salmon fishery of Philip Baranovich having been established here in about 1878 or earlier.

Kasaan, anchorage; see Karta bay.

Kasaan; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Name of Indian origin obtained by the Russians and variously written Casaan, Kasan, Kazarn, and even, by error, Karta.

Kasaan; post-office, on north shore of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago; established in December, 1899.

Kasaan; village, of Haida Indians, on Skowl arm, Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Native name.

- Kasatochi**; island (1,018 feet high), northwest of the western end of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Kassatotchy by Lutke, about 1830, who says it is an extinct crater reported to contain a lake.
- Kashaiak**; Eskimo village, on the north bank of Togiak river, near mouth of the Kashaiaik river. Its native name, according to Spurr and Post, 1898, is Kashaiyágamut, i. e., Kashaiak people.
- Kashaiak**; river, tributary to the Togiak river, from the north, about 30 miles above the mouth of the latter. Native name, from Spurr and Post, who write it Kasháiyak.
- Kashaw**; river, tributary to the Kaskawulsh, from the northeast, north of the St. Elias alps. Native name, from Brooks, 1900.
- Kashega**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Named Koshiginskoi by Sarichef, in 1792, supposedly after Yefim Koshigin, who wintered at Unalaska in 1763. Has been variously written Kachiginskai, Kasheega, Kashuga, Koshigin, etc.
- Kashega**; cape, between Kashega and Pumicestone bays, on northern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Kashega**; native village, in Kashega bay, on the northern shore of Unalaska. So called by Sarichef in 1792. In 1831 it was the headquarters of the bidarshik or foreman of the Russian-American Company for the western half of Unalaska. Its population then was 41; in 1880, 74, and in 1890, 46. Has been called Kashigin and Koshigin.
- Kashevarof**; group of islands, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 89).
- Kashevarof**; passage, separating the Kashevarof group of islands from Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians. Variously written Kashevarow, Kashevaroff and, erroneously, Kashvarow. It is an oft-recurring Russian family name.
- Keshigaluk**; Eskimo village, on Nelson island, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him to be Kashigalogamute, i. e., Kashigaluk people.
- Kashuga*, bay; see Kashega.
- Kashunuk**; Eskimo village, of 20 houses, in the Yukon delta, near the Kashunuk river. Eskimo name, from Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878, and reported a population of 100 or 200. Petrof, 1880, writes Kashunok and reports a population of 125. The Eleventh Census, 1890, calls it Kashunahmiut and gives a population of 232.
- Kashunuk**; river, in the Yukon delta, forming one of the outlets of the Yukon river. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who wrote Kizhunak. Also has been written Kizhunok. Nelson, who crossed it in 1878, calls it Kashunuk.
- Kashutuk**; Eskimo village, in the Yukon delta, near Andreafski. Eskimo name, from Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878. Also has been written Kashutok.
- Kashvarow*, passage; see Kashevarof.
- Kashvik**; bay, immediately southwest of Katmai bay, Shelikof strait. Native name from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Kasiak**; cape, the western point of entrance to Sitkalidak strait, on the southeastern shore of Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Native name. Kasik is Aleut for *seed* and Kaiasik for *high and rocky*.
- Kasiana**; group of islands, in the northern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Erroneously Kaisana. It is a Russian family name.

- Kasilof**; cape, at mouth of the Kasilof river, Cook inlet. The cape appears to have been named by Wosnesenski about 1840. Also written Kassilow, Kussiloff, etc.
- Kasilof**; fishing village, at mouth of the Kasilof river, Cook inlet. Upon or near the site of this village the Russian foreman Kolomin, in 1786, began for the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company a settlement by building two log houses surrounded by a stockade. This was called St. George, presumably after one of the ships of the company. The name Georgiefskaia appears on the old maps.
- Kasilof**; river, on Kenai peninsula, draining from Tustumena lake to Cook inlet. Apparently a Russian proper name, due to Wosnesenski about 1840. Various written Kasilof, Kasilova, Kasilovka, Kussiloff, Kussilowa, etc.
- Kaskawulsh**; river, northeast of Yakutat bay, and tributary to the Alsek. Native name, published, in 1898, and probably earlier. Has been variously written Kaskarwulch, Kaskarwulch, etc. The above form, *Kaskawulsh*, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Kamatchin*, point; see Anchor.
- Kasnyku*; bay, on the eastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Moore in 1895.
- Kasook**; inlet and lake, on the northern shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Named published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Kassatotchy*, island; see Kasatochi.
- Kassik*, island; see Kaiasik.
- Kassilof*, river and village; see Kasilof.
- Kasson**; creek, tributary to Shovel creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Kataguni**; island, one of the Chilkat islands, in Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name obtained by the Krause brothers, in 1882, and by them written Katagúne.
- Katak*. The Russian American map of 1849 shows an Aleut settlement on Afognak bay, Afognak island, called Kattagmiut, i. e., Kat-tak people.
- Katch*, islet; see Kak.
- Katcheldat*, river; see Yentna.
- Kateekuk**; island (300 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Native name obtained, in 1874, by Dall, who wrote it Katee'khuk.
- Kate**; mountain (4,600 feet high), near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Kateel**; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the west, about 40 miles above mouth of the latter. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Kateelkakat (on his map) and Koteelkakat (in his text, p. 105), i. e., Kateel river. Has also appeared as Kotelkakat. See Kakat.
- Kates Needle**; mountain (9,960 feet high), on the western bank of the Stikine, near the international boundary. Also called Kates Needles.
- Katete**; mountain (4,170 feet high), near the Katete river. Native name, from Hunter, 1877, who has Kwah-tee-tah and Ka-té-té.
- Katete**; river, tributary to the Stikine river, from the southeast. Native name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1883, as Kwahteetah and later as Ka-te-te and Kahtite.
- Katiushkin**. A small stream on Kenai peninsula, debouching in Cook inlet, near East Foreland, is on Wosnesenski's map (1840) in Grewingk (map 3), called Kantútschike. The cape East Foreland is called Katiushkin on Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (ed. of 1847).
- Katlian**; bay, in the northeastern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Lisianski after Katlian or Kotlean, one of the native chiefs of Sitka in 1809. Has been called Katlianofagulf and Kotleana (Kotlean's) bay.

Katmai; bay, indenting the northern shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from Vasilief, 1831-32; written Katmai and Katmaiskoi.

Katmai; creek, tributary to Katmai bay, Shelikof strait. Native name.

Katmai; village, on Katmai bay, Shelikof strait, northwest of Kodiak. This is one of the most important of the native villages. Population in 1880, 218; in 1890, 132.

Katnu; river, debouching on the northwestern shore of Cook inlet, immediately west of the West Foreland. Native name, from the Russians.

Katrina; river, tributary to the White, from the west, in latitude 63°. This name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. It is apparently an accidental corruption of the native word Katsiná, published by the Coast Survey in 1890. Katrina is reported to be the local usage.

Katschadélch. The Krause brothers, 1882, report this to be the native name of a river tributary, from the west, to the upper waters of the Chilkat river.

Katschin, river; see Katzehin.

Katschkahin, river; see Chilkoot.

Katskahin, river; see Kicking Horse.

Katselina; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, a little north of the Chitina river. Native name, from Abercrombie, 1898, who writes it Katselena.

Katsina, river; see Katrina.

Katz; island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880, after Ensign Edward M. Katz, U. S. N.

Katzehin; river, on the mainland, tributary to Chilkoot inlet, from the east, southeastern Alaska. Native name, variously written Chkazehin (Krause), Katsehin (Coast Survey), and, by error, Katschin. Apparently it is Katz-hini, i. e., Katz river.

Kauatka. One of the Shumagin islands, not identified, is called Kaouakhta by Lutke, who in turn obtained this name from Veniaminof. Veniaminof's notes, 1840, has the form Kauatka, meaning "*long, narrow, and with some stony places.*"

Kautas; river, draining from a lake, northward to the Koyukuk river, near longitude 157°. Native name, from Allen, 1885, who wrote it Cawtaskákat, i. e., Kautas river.

Kavalga; island, one of the westernmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from the Russians. Lutke and others write it Kakhvalga, but Tebenkof has Kavalga. Erroneously Ravalga.

Kariaiak, bay; see Clarence, port.

Kaviak; Eskimo village, between Golofnin bay and Port Clarence. Called Kaviagamute on the map and Kaviazagamute in the text of the Tenth Census by Petrof, in 1880, who reports the population to be 200. Kaviazagemut of Dall and the Coast Survey in 1869. Near it many maps, since 1869, show a river called Kaviavazak, a name said to be now unknown locally.

Kaviruk; swampy tract and small river at head of Imuruk basin, east of Grantley harbor, Seward peninsula. An Eskimo word, apparently from some of the Franklin search parties about 1850, and spelled Covee-arak. Has also been written Covearak. Billings, 1790, shows a river here called Kauveren on his chart and Ka-ooveren in his text. On a Russian chart of 1802 it is called Kvuveren.

Kayak; cape, the eastern head of Protection harbor, on south coast of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, in 1849, perhaps from a real or fancied resemblance to the native skin boat called *kaiak*. Called Mountain cape by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Kayak; group of islets, at the southwestern end of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. *Kayak* is

Kayak—Continued.

the native name for their small skin-covered boats. The name has appeared as Kayaik, Kayaktch, and Kayatchi. Was also called Beardslee island by United States naval officers in 1880.

Kayak; island, on the southern border of Controller bay, Gulf of Alaska. This is the island which it is believed Bering saw and named St. Elias in 1741. Cook, in 1778, saw and named it Kaye's island, after Rev. Dr. Kaye, dean of Lincoln. It has also appeared as Kay's island. The Spaniards Arteaga and Bodega, in 1779, called it Nuestra Señora del Carmen, whence the name Carmen island. The Russians called it Kayak from a fancied resemblance of its outlines to an Eskimo *kayak* or skin canoe. This has been written Kaiak and Kyak.

Kayakliut; cape, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of Kodiak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Also written Kayagliuk.

Kayaku, island; see Adak.

Kayayak, village; see Kaguyak.

Kay-e-ghlen, bay; see Whale.

Kaye's, island; see Kayak.

Kayuk, river; see Koyuk.

Kazakof; cape, forming the western point of entrance to Danger bay, on south shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. So named by Murashev in 1839-40. Tebenkof applies this name, spelled Kazakofskie, to the eastern head of the bay. Its meaning is Cossack's.

Kazarn, bay; see Kasaan.

Kazhgi-Igra, cape; immediately north of Cape Douglas, Cook inlet. So called on Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (ed. of 1847). Obviously a Russian rendering of some native phrase or name.

Kazik, island; see Chisik.

Kchisakh. On United States Hydrographic chart No. 8 a cape, the southernmost point of Little Tanaga island, middle Aleutians, is called C. Kchisakh. This name has not been found on any chart of earlier date. Most of the names upon it are taken from Tebenkof's charts. In this case Tebenkof shows an islet which he calls *Silak island*, but does not name the cape. The hydrographic chart does not name the island, but calls the nearby cape C. Kchisakh. Perhaps this is the origin of the name.

Kchulach, point; see Kulah.

Keating; range of mountains (3,000 feet high), in the western part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Kechumstuk; range of hills, south of the Tanana, in longitude 145°. Often called Razor Back Divide by the prospectors. On Coast Survey chart T, editions of 1895 and 1896, it is called Razor Back Divide, and on later editions and maps Ketchumstock Hills.

Keeli' Khtagikh, island; see Kiliktagik.

Keene; channel, north of Keene island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Keene's channel by Meade, in 1869, after the pilot J. W. Keene.

Keene; island, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 121).

Keene; island, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Keene's island by Meade, in 1869, after the pilot J. W. Keene.

Keene; rock or rocky patch, northwest of the middle channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the United States Navy, in 1879, after pilot J. W. Keene, who reported it in that year.

Kegezruk, creek; see Kigezruk.

Keete; inlet, indenting the southwestern shore of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Keetovaa, bay; see Whale.

Kegiktoiwruk, village; see Kiktaguk.

Kejachu, island; see Adak.

K'kooor; rock; see Second Kekur.

Kekour, rock; see Third Kekur.

Keku; group of islets, in the north end of Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name, which has been written Keku and Kiku.

Keku; strait, between Kuio and Kupreanof islands, Alexander archipelago. A native name, which has been variously written Kake, Kiku, etc.

Kekur. This word, spelled Kekoar, Kekour, Kekur, etc., is frequently found on Russian maps of Alaska and Eastern Siberia. It appears to be some native term adopted into the Russian and to mean any high isolated rock or rocky islet. Apparently it is an exact equivalent of the Spanish word *Farallon*. In the Journal of the Russian Hydrographic Office (1844, vol. 2, pp. 115-129) is a list of words in use by the seafaring folk (*promieshlenniki*) of the Archangel government. In this list occurs these two entries: *Gurie*; pyramid of rocks. *Kekur*; same as *gurie*, but oftener by this word is meant an isolated pillar-like rock. The word is in use in Nova Zembla. Paktusof, in 1833, speaks of Guria or Kekura. Petrof (*Bancroft's History of Alaska*, p. 225) says, "This expedition fell in with a large party of savages, who had taken up a position on a Kekour," and then adds this explanation, "Such places, to which the Russians applied the Kamchatka name of *Kekour*, were often used by the natives as natural fortifications and places of refuge. War parties or hunting expeditions would leave their women and children upon such cliffs for safe-keeping till their return." In Wrangell's narrative, edited by Sa'dine, we find (p. 354) *Kekury*, *Kekurnoi*, or columns.

Kekur, cape; see Pillar.

Kekur; islet, near the entrance to Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Called *Kekurnoi* (pillar) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

Kekur, rock; see First Kekur.

Kekur, rock; see Pinnacle.

Kekurnie, cape; see Rocky.

Kekurnoi; cape, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait, between Katmai and Cold bays. By Tebenkof, 1849, it is called *Kekurnoi*, from *Kekur* (pillar), and by mistranslation this appears on current charts as *Kahurnoi*. Lutke, 1835, calls it *Nelupaki* or *Neliupiaki*, apparently a native name, while Russian Hydrographic chart 1379 has another native name, *Nukakalkak*.

Kell; bay, Affleck canal, Kuio island, Alexander archipelago. Said to be so called by the Indians. Name reported by Helm in 1886.

Kellek, island; see Summit.

Kellet, island; see Wrangell.

Kellogg; point, the northern point of entrance to Young cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Sheldon Jackson after Miss Fannie E. Kellogg, a teacher at Sitka in 1878.

Kellogg; point, the western point of entrance to Dunbar inlet, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Miss Fannie E. Kellogg, a teacher at Sitka in 1878.

Kelly; mountain, in northwestern Alaska, near headwaters of Pitmegea river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1890.

Kelp; bay, indenting the northeastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Often referred to as Deep bay, and in 1879 named Kelp bay by Dall in the Coast Pilot, published in 1883.

Kelp; island, near the southern shore of Duke island, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Kelp; point, between Dewey and McHenry anchorages, on Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Kelp; rocks, off Port Chester, Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Kenachananak; Eskimo village, on the seashore east of Nunivak island, Bering sea. In the Eleventh Census, 1890, it is called Kennachananaghamiut, i. e., Kenachananak people, described as composed of 8 dwellings and 181 people.

Kenai, bay; see Cook inlet.

Kenai; lake, on Kenai peninsula, between Turnagain arm and Resurrection bay, and draining through Kenai river westward to Cook inlet. On some maps called Second lake. See also Skilak.

Kenai; mountains, forming the axis of Kenai peninsula. Commonly so called. Name published in the Tenth Census, 1880. Grewingk, 1849, deriving his information from Woesnesenski, 1842, gives the native name of these mountains as Trüüli; also written Trüñli.

Kenai; peninsula, between Cook inlet and Prince William sound. Native name, from the Russians. On early Russian maps the peninsula bears no name, but Cook inlet is called Kenaïskaia gulf. Billings, 1802, calls it Kenaïski land. Grewingk calls it Tschugatsk (Chugach) peninsula.

Kenai, strait; see Shelikof.

Kenai; village, at mouth of Kaknu river, on eastern shore of Cook inlet. A fortified post was established here by Grigor Konovalof, commanding the ship *St. George*, of the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company, in August, 1791, and called fort or redoubt St. Nicholas or St. Nicolas or St. Nikolas. On a Russian map of 1802 it is called Pavlovskaja, i. e., Paul, and a manuscript note says fort De Pawlofsk. In the summer of 1869 there was a military post of the United States here called Fort Kenai, and by this name Kenai, a native name, the place is now known. A post-office, Kenai, was established here in February, 1899,

Kenaiskischer, inlet; see Cook.

Kenasnow, archipelago, etc.; see Kootznahoo.

Kenasnow, island; see Killisnoo.

Kenasnow; rocks, in Kootznahoo roads, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Kootznahoo by Meade, in 1869, and Kenasnow by Nichols in 1891.

Kendrick; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, after Capt. John Kendrick, of the sloop *Columbia*, from Boston, who wintered at Nootka in 1788-89.

Kennedy; point, the eastern point of entrance into Saook bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after Surgeon Robert Morris Kennedy, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Kennicott; glacier, on the southeastern flank of Mount Blackburn, forming the source of Kennicott river. So named by Gerdine, in 1900, after Robert Kennicott.

Kennicott; pass, between Lakina river and Kennicott glacier. So named by Gerdine, of the Geological Survey, in 1900.

Kennicott; river, tributary to the Nizina, from the north. Local name, in memory of the Alaskan explorer, Robert Kennicott, a pioneer on the Yukon river, who died at Nulato, May 13, 1866.

Kennon; island, in the entrance to Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855, after Lieutenant Beverley Kennon, U. S. N.

Kentucky; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Kentucky; creek, tributary to Klokerblok river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Kenunimik; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, 15 miles above Andreafski. Native name, from the Coast Survey, 1898. Perhaps this is identical with Ankachak.

Kestrel; islet, on the north shore of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Ketavie, point; see Whale.

Ketchikan; post-office and village, on Revillagigedo island, in Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. The post-office was established in April, 1892. Also has been written Kichikan and Kitch-i-kan.

Ketchumstock; see Kechumstuk.

Ketchumville. This name is found on Nelson's map of 1878-79, published in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographic Society for 1882 (p. 712), and is applied to a post or fort on the mainland just south of St. Michael, Norton sound. It was copied on the census maps of 1880, but is not found on later maps.

Ketrachtä, point; see Battery.

Kdoy, island; see Kittiwake.

Kettle; cape, on the southeastern shore of Umnak island, near Umnak pass, eastern Aleutians. Named Kotelnoi (kettle) by the Russians. The native name is Utnak, presumably from the Aleut, *utmán* (out of the middle).

Kevulik; river, of northwestern Alaska, debouching between Point Hope and Cape Krusenstern. Eskimo name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1890, with the spelling Kevuleek. The village near its mouth is called Kivalinagmiut by the Russians and Cape Sepping village by Petrof, 1880.

Key; reef, east of Kashevarof islands, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Keystone; canyon, on Lowe river east of Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, presumably after Pennsylvania, the Keystone state.

Khaboutcha, point; see Kabuch.

Khabuch, point; see Kabuch.

Khaigamute, village; see Nunaikak.

Khaimiliakh, island; see Kaniliak.

Khaltsekukhin, river; see Kicking Horse.

Khantaak; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. This is the native name of a wooden dish used for holding food. First applied by Tebenkof in 1849. Has been written Hantak and Khantak, and might better be written Kontog, to agree with the pronunciation.

Khatnotoulze, creek; see Medicine.

Khaz; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently named Khaz (fag-end) by Tebenkof in 1849.

Khazamil, island; see Kagamil.

Khazik, island; see Chisik.

Khiltat; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the north, near longitude 144° 30'. Named by Allen, in 1885, after an Indian chief, Kheeltat.

Khitkhok, cape; see Scotch Cap.

Khituk, cape; see Scotch Cap and Seal.

Khlebnikof; cape, between Chichagof harbor and Sarana bay, on the northern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Etolin, in 1827, presumably after the pilot, Andrei Khlebnikof, who made surveys about Kodiak in 1810. Also written Chlebnikoff.

Khlikakhlik, island; see Latouche.

Khoostoff, island; see Khwostof.

Khoudiakoff, islands; see Kudiakof.

Khromchenko, cape; see Etolin.

Khtagaliuk, island; see Hinchinbrook.

Khulitno, river; see Chulitna.

Khulukh, bay; see Kuluk.

Khum, bay; see Kun.

Khuna, island; see Chichagof.

Khutnoi, island; see Admiralty.

Khutz-n'hu, archipelago, etc.; see Kootznahoo.

Khwostof; island (1,873 feet high), one of the Rat island group, western Aleutians. Apparently so named by Krusenstern, 1827, after Nikolai Alexandrovich Khwostof, a Russian naval officer who, with Davidof, made explorations in Alaska, 1802-1804. According to Lutke the name was applied to a group of which Khwostof island was one. Variouslly written Khoostof, Khvostoff, Khwostov, etc.

Kiakasia; river, tributary to the Stikine river, from the south, 3 miles below mouth of the Iskoot. Native name, published as Ki-ka-hay, in 1868, and written Kiah-kah-seah by Hunter in 1877.

Kialagvik; bay, on the southeastern coast of Alaska peninsula, near Mount Becharof. Native name, from the Russians. Also written Kialagvit.

Kialegak; native village, on the eastern end of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who wrote Kgallegak. Also has been written Krallegak. The above spelling, which seems more probable, is from Russian Hydrographic chart 1455 (ed. 1852).

Kiavak; bay, west of Sitkalidak island, indenting the southern shore of Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Native word. Has been written Kiawak and Kiyavak. It is apparently identical with Naumliack bay and village of Lisianski in 1805.

Kiavak; cape, at the south point of entrance to Kiavak bay, Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof in 1849.

Kiawak, passage; see Klawak.

Kichikan, village; see Ketchikan.

Kichulik, bay; see Kuzhulik.

Kicking Horse; river, tributary to the Chilkat river, from the south, near its mouth, southeastern Alaska. So called on a recent railroad map. Its native name has been variously given as Chalzékahin (Krause), Kateekahin (Nichols), Khaltsekahin (Coast Survey), Khalzekahin (Dall), etc. Apparently its native name sounds like Katsek-hini, i. e., Katsek river.

Kielkek, island; see Summit.

Kirstotnak, cape; see West Foreland.

Kietaguk, village; see Kiktaguk.

Kigalga, island; see Tigalda.

Kigalgin; island, one of the group of islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Veniaminof, about 1830. Not inhabited. Has been written Kigalga, "a name often recurring in the Aleutian islands." See also Ugalgan.

Kigamil, island; see Kagamil.

Kiganin; island, one of the Shumagin group, not identified. Called Kiganghym by Lutke, who, in turn, obtained the name from Veniaminof. In a later publication Veniaminof calls it Kiganin.

Kigezruk; river, in the extreme western part of Seward peninsula, debouching between capes York and Prince of Wales. Named after Kiviarzruk, a Prince of Wales Eskimo, who discovered gold here in June, 1899. Has been written Kiryarzark, Kiugaarzruk and Kivyearzruk, and is now called, locally, Kigezruk.

Kightak Sichtunak, islands; see Trinity.

Kigluaik; range of mountains, in western part of Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, from Beechey, 1827, who wrote it Kig-low-aic. Has also been called Kiglowa, and by the miners Kiglo-white and Craggly-white. On a late map called Sawtooth.

Kigmil, cape; see Prince of Wales.

Kiguga; cape and cliff, on the northwestern coast of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

Kigun; cape, the westernmost point of Atka, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from the Aleut *kiguk* (diver or grebe).

Kigunak; cape, in Inanudak bay, on the northern coast of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

Kigushimkada; cape, on the northern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

Kikhtak, island; see Kodiak.

Kikiktak; Eskimo village, at the mouth of Hotham inlet, Kotzebue sound. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Kikiktagamute, i. e., Kikiktak people. Population in 1880, 200.

Kiktagaliuk; islets, north of Chirikof island, near Cold bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians.

Kiktaguk; Eskimo village, on the southern shore of Norton sound, about 22 miles east of St. Michael. Dall, who visited it October 8, 1866, reports its name to be Kegiktówruk, a "word derived from Kikhtuk, meaning an island." Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Kiektaguk, while the Coast Survey parties of 1898 call it Ikikiktoik and the hill near it Toik.

Kiktak; Eskimo village, on a large island in the Kuskokwim river, about 25 miles above Bethel. Native name, from Nelson 1878-79, who wrote it Kikkhtagamute, i. e., *Big Island people*. Kiktak is the native word, which has by corruption become Kadiak and Kodiak. Petrof in 1880 gives its population as 232 and its name Kik-khtagamute. The Eleventh Census gives a population of 119 and the name, Kikikhtagamiut.

Kiku, islet and village; see Kake.

Kikukalen, bay; see Erskine.

Kilbuck; range of mountains, east of the lower reach of Kuskokwim river, western Alaska. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after Rev. John H. Kilbuck, a Delaware Indian missionary and teacher at Bethel.

Kiliatva; river, in St. Elias alpine region, debouching between the Alsek delta and Yakutat bay. Apparently a native name; published by Tebenkof in 1849.

Kiliktagik; island (750 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Native name, obtained, in 1874, by Dall, who wrote it Keeli'Khtagikh.

Kilimantavie; Eskimo village, near Wainwright inlet, Arctic coast. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls it Kilametagag-miut; Petrof, 1880, calls it Kolumakturook; Hydrographic chart 68 calls it Kelamantowruk, while later charts omit it or call it Kilimantavie. According to Murdoch this name is Kō-lēv-a-tow-tin (sling).

Kiliuda; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Kodiak. Native name, reported by the Russians. Has been written Kiliouda, Kiliouk, Kiliuda, Kiluidinskoi, Kiliuk, Killuda, Kiluden, etc. Perhaps it is a corruption of Kfiak, an Aleut word meaning *morning*, or Kiliák, *early in the morning*, and uda, bay.

Kiliuda; native village, on the north shore of Kiliuda bay, Kodiak. Has been generally written Killuda.

Kiliukuk, bay; see Kuliliak.

Killai. Petrof, 1880, shows two native villages on the headwaters of the Kok river, northern Alaska, designated as Killaimutes, i. e., Kilai people.

Killisnoo; island, opposite Peril strait, in Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Corruption of some native word. Apparently only another form of Kootznahoo (Khutz-n'hu = bear fort). It is identical with Kenasnow island of Meade in 1869. Speaking of this island and the harbor east of it, etc., Meade says: "The names Kenasnow and Koteosok are the Indian names of these places, and as such I have inserted them on my charts."

Killisnoo; post-office and native village, on or near Killisnoo island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. The post-office was established here in July, 1884.

Killisnoo; reef, off west end of Killisnoo island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Kenasnow by Meade, in 1869. On late charts changed to Killisnoo.

Kilkuhn; creek, tributary to Kruzgamepa river, from the east, Seward peninsula. So named by Brooks, in 1900, after his cook, Charles Kuhn.

Killuda, village; see Kiliuda.

Kilokak; rocks, near Agripin bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

Kiluidinskoi, bay; see Kiliuda.

Kimball; mountain (10,000 feet high), south of the Tanana river, near longitude 145°. So named by Allen in 1885.

Kimball; pass, west of the Copper river, in latitude 61° 30'. Name from Abercrombie in 1898.

Kinak; Eskimo village, on right bank of the lower Kuskokwim. Visited by Nelson in January, 1879, who reported its native name to be Kinagamiut, i. e., Kinak people. Its population was at that time about 175. Population in 1880, 60; 1890, 257. Kinak is said to be the Eskimo word for *face*.

Kinak; river, on the mainland, east of Nunivak, draining from Dall lake, southward to Bering sea. Native name, from Nelson, 1878. According to J. H. Kilbuck, the word means *face*. Late maps show the Kinak river flowing not southward to the sea, but eastward to the Kuskokwim.

Kinegnagmiut, village; see Razboinski.

Kinegnak; Eskimo village, of 76 people in 1890, near Cape Newenham, Bering sea. Name from the Eleventh Census, where it is Kinegnagmiut in the text (p. 99) and Kniegnagamute on the map, i. e., Kinegnak people.

King, cove; see Peterson bay and Salmon bay.

King George Third's archipelago. That part of the Alexander archipelago which lies west of Chatham strait and south of Cross sound and Icy strait was named by Vancouver King George Third's archipelago. The name is obsolete.

King; island (700 feet high), in Bering strait. Discovered by Cook, August 6, 1778, and named by him King's island, after Lieut. James King, a member of his party. Its native name, according to Nelson, is Ukiwuk, a name which has been given as Okiben, Oo-ghee-book, Oo-ghee-a-book, Ookivok, Oukivok, Ukivok, etc.

mountain (about 1,300 feet high), in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.

kan; Eskimo village, with population, in 1890, of 488, at or near Cape Prince of Wales, Bering strait. Beechey, in 1827, says: "The natives have a village upon the lowland near the cape called Eidannoo, and another inland, named King-a-ghe." Dall says: "Known to natives as far south as Norton sound and to local navigators as King-é-gan." It has been written King-a-ghee, Kingigamute, King-a-khi, etc.

k, village; see Suworof.

cove, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, just west of Belkofski. Named King's cove by the Fish Commission in 1888.

creek, tributary to the Matanuska, from the north, about 30 miles above the mouth of the Matanuska. So known locally. Presumably named after Al. King, one of Alaska's pioneer prospectors. Name published in 1899.

almon; river, tributary to the Nushagak. Local name, obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from trader A. Mittendorf.

abin; home of Al. King, a prospector, at junction of Kings creek and Matanuska river.

nill; point, on the northwestern shore of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, after Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, R. N.

olomon; creek, in the Fortymile mining district, tributary to O'Brien creek. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

, village; see Suworof.

rm, river, etc.; see Knik.

k; village, on northern shore of Prince William sound. Native name, from Schrader, 1900, who wrote it Kinicklick.

d; mountain, on the eastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, presumably after C. A. Kinkaid, who was one of the first council elected at Sitka, shortly after the transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States in 1867. It is the mountain of four stone pyramids of Vasilief in 1809.

, village; see Suworof.

ikh, cape; see Kiugilak.

k, river; see Black.

k; Eskimo village and Coast Survey tidal station, at mouth of the Black river, in the Yukon delta. Nelson, 1879, reports its name to be Kipniaguk and Dall writes it phonetically Kip-naf-ák. A late Coast Survey chart has Kripniyukamiut.

, river; see Black.

; island, immediately south of Spruce island, of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.

; bay, indenting the northern shore of Amchitka island, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So named by Ingenstrem in 1830. Has been written Kirilovskaia, Kirloff, etc.

ia, creek; see Sawmill.

point, the northern point of Foggy bay, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. The point is almost an island at high water and was in the Coast Pilot of 1883 called an island.

kin; island, southwest of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kiriushkin (smelt) by Vasilief in 1809.

ark, river; see Kigezruk.

, cape; see Seal.

Kiska; harbor, indenting the eastern shore of Kiska island, Rat island group, western Aleutians. Named Kyska by Dall in 1873.

Kiska; island, one of the principal islands of the Rat island group, western Aleutians. Perhaps this is St. Stephen island of Bering in 1741. Kiska or Keeska is, according to Dall, the Aleut word for *gut*. Various written Kiksa, Kishka, Kyska, Kūska, Kyssa, etc., and often Great or Big Kiska to distinguish it from Little Kiska, near by.

Kismaliuk, bay; see Alimuda.

Kisselen; bay, at the head of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Sarichef, 1792, gives its Aleut name as Kisselen, but Veniaminof has Kissialiak. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Worsham bay.

Kita; islet, in the southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Kita (whale) by Vasilief in 1809.

Kūagutak, island; see Ukolnoi.

Kitchen; anchorage, in Belkofski bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Kite; island, in Boca de Quadra, near Vixen bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Kūkuk, cape; see Scotch Cap.

Kūovi, island; see Whale.

Kittens (The); two rocky islets, in the southern end of Lynn canal, near Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

Kittiwake; island, between Afognak and Kodiak. Called Govorushechie or Kitoi (*red-legged kittiwake*—a species of gull, or *whale*) by Murashef in 1839-40. This usage was followed by Tebenkof and the Russian American Company, 1849. Has also been called Ketoy.

Kiugaarzruk, river; see Kigezruk.

Kiugilik; cape, on the southwestern shore of Great Sitkin island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, apparently from North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855, which wrote it Kiougilakh.

Kiukpalik; island, in the northeastern part of Shelikof strait. Native name from the Russians. Russian Hydrographic chart 1378, edition of 1847, has phonetically U-kai-yūkh-pal-iek, and Tebenkof, 1849, Kai-yukh-pal-ik. It has appeared as Kaiuklipalik (1868), Kiukhpalik (1869), and Kiukpalik (1886).

Kivalenag-miut, cape; see Seppings.

Kiviarzruk, river; see Kigezruk.

Kivicharak, river; see Kvichivak.

Kiwalik; river, on Seward peninsula, tributary to Spafarief bay, Kotzebue sound. Eskimo name, published by the British Admiralty as early as 1882 and probably earlier as Kee-wa-lik.

Kiyavak, bay; see Kiavak.

Kizhuchia; small stream, on the northern shore of Redoubt bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.

Kizhunak, river; see Kashunuk.

Kizhuyak; bay, indenting the northern shore of Kodiak and opening into Marmot bay. Named Shakmanof or Kizhuyakskaa by Murashef in 1839-40. Called Kizhuyak by Tebenkof, 1849.

Kizhuyak; cape, the western point of entrance to Kizhuyak bay, on north shore of Kodiak. Named Kizhutskoi by Murashef in 1839-40. Called Kizhuyak by Tebenkof in 1849.

Kkhalfel, village; see Kaltag.

Kkhulakh, point; see Kulak.

Kladbitsha, cape; see Graveyard.

Klahini; river, tributary to Burroughs bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Native name, from the Coast Survey. Various written Clahona, Klahena, Klahena, etc., i. e., Kla river.

Klak; creek, tributary to the Kanektok river, from the south, about 40 miles east of Kuskokwim bay. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

Klakas; inlet (unexplored), indenting Prince of Wales island and opening into Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Klakas; lake, in the southern part of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Klakwan, village; see Klukwan.

Klamaskwatin; native village, on the north bank of the Yukon river, near the mouth of the Kaiyuh. Native name, from the Coast Survey, 1898, who wrote it Klamasqualttin.

Klan; hill, on Sitkhan island, Dixon entrance, southeastern Alaska. Native name being part of the word Sit-klān, reported by Nichols and published in 1889.

Klanachargut, creek; see Minook.

Klanakakat, creek; see Minook.

Klatassin, river; see Klotassin.

Klatena, river; see Klutina.

Klatsuta; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, about 25 miles below the mouth of the Tozi river. Native name, reported by Raymond, 1869, as Klatsutachargut; by Petrof, 1880, as Klatsutachakat, and by Allen as Klatsutakakat, i. e., Klatsuta river.

Klawak; inlet, opening into Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Corruption of some native word, obtained by the Russians. Various written Klawack, Klawok, Kliavakhan, Tlevakh, Tlevak, etc., and erroneously Kiawak.

Klawak; post-office and village, on Klawak inlet, Prince of Wales archipelago. Various written Klawock, Kliawak, Kliavakhan, Kiawak, Tlevak, Tlewak, etc. Corruption of some native word, obtained by the Russians. The post-office here was established in February, 1884.

Klawasi; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, near Copper Center. Native name from Allen, 1885, who wrote it Klawasiná, i. e., Klawasi river. Has also been written Klawasena.

Klchakuk; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of the Kuskokwim bay, just north of Goodnews bay. Sarichef, 1826, has at this place the words Kchakuk bay, though no bay is shown. Petrof, 1880, shows a village which he calls Klchangamute or Kl-changamute, i. e., Klchank people.

Kleguchek; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, at its mouth. According to Spurr and Post, who obtained this information from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, its native name is Klegutshégamut, i. e., Kleguchek people.

Klehini; river, tributary to the Chilkat, from the west, in latitude 59° 24'. Native name, reported by United States naval officers, in 1880, as Kluheeny. Krause, in 1882, spelled it Tlehníni. The above form, Klehini, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. Perhaps the same word as Klahini, which see.

Kletsan; creek, flowing northward to the White river, near longitude 141°. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891 as Klet-san-dek, or Copper creek. the termination *dek* meaning creek.

Kliarkof; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kliarkof (Clark) by Vasilief in 1809.

Kliavakhan, inlet and village; see Klawak.

Klikaklik, island; see Latouche.

Klinchef, peak; see Kliuchef.

Klinkwan; Haida Indian village, near Hunters bay, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Native name from the Coast Survey in 1900.

Klinkwan; Haida Indian village, on the western shore of Long island, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Native name, called Klinquan in the Eleventh Census, 1890, and Koianglas village by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.

Kliuchef; mountain, near Hot Springs bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Kliuchevaia (hot springs) by Vasilief in 1809. Has been called Kliucheff or Springs mountain, a name recently transferred to another near-by peak and spelled Klinchet. Erroneously, Klinchef.

Kliuchef; volcano, in the northern part of Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Kliuchevskaia (springs) by the Russians, says Lutke, on account of the large number of warm springs on its western slope. Various written Kliutchevskoi, Kljutschewskoi, etc.

Klochkof; rock, 2 or 3 miles ENE. (by compass) from the eastern end of Amlia island. Named after the pilot of the Russian-American company's ship *Chirikof*, who discovered it in 1818. It is Siuvich (sea lion) rock of the natives. A manuscript note in Davidson's copy of Sarichef's atlas indicates a rock *awash* here. The pilot Ingenstrem denies the existence of this rock.

Klokachef; island, at the northern point of entrance to Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Name apparently first used on British Admiralty chart 2337. Has also been called Fortuna island and Vincent island. Klokachef is a Russian family name.

Klokachef; point, the southwesternmost point of Klokachef island, Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been called Olga point.

Klokachef, sound; see Salisbury.

Klokerblok; river, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the west, in the Blake Recording district, Seward peninsula. The local rendition of some native name, which is variously written Kloblok, Kluchablok, etc.

Klondike; gold district, and river, tributary to the Yukon, from the east, near latitude 64°. This river was named Deer river by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1867, and so appeared on various maps. Later it was called Reindeer and afterwards Reindeer. Ogilvie, writing September 6, 1896, from Cudahy, says: "The river known here as the Klondike;" and in a footnote says: "The correct name is Thron Duick." It has also been called Clondyke and Chandik, or Deer.

Kloquán, village; see Klukwan.

Klotassin; river, tributary to the White, from the east, near latitude 62° 30'. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891. The above form, Klotassin, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Kllagulan. This name is given by Petrof, 1880, as the name of a large lake southwest of Fort Yukon. The lake was shown as an enlargement of Birch creek on some maps. All late maps omit it.

Klu; river, tributary to the Chakina, from the west. Apparently so called by the prospectors.

Kluane; lake and river, flowing therefrom to the Donjek river, near latitude 61° 30'. Native name, reported by Hayes, in 1891, as Kluantu river, the termination

Kluane—Continued.

tu meaning river. The name has also been written Kluahne. The above form, Kluane, as applied to both lake and river, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. This is, doubtless, the lake called by Glave (Century, Oct., 1892, p. 877) Tloo Army. Possibly, also, this may be Ta-ku-ten-ny-ee of Davidson.

Kluantu; see Kluane.

Kluchablok, river; see Klokerblok.

Kluhev, bay; see Hot Springs.

Klucher, lake; see Deep.

Klukwan; village, near the mouth of Chilkat river. Native name, first reported by naval officers, in 1880, as Chilkat or Klukquan. Krause, in 1882, calls it Kloquán. Has also been written Klakwan. The above form, Klukwan, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Klutina; glacier, extending from Valdes Summit down inland to the headwaters of the Klutina river. Native name, which has generally been written Klutena.

Klutina; lake, about 40 miles north of Valdes, Prince William sound. Native name, adopted by the several hundred earliest prospectors camped at the lake in the season of 1898; has also been called Abercrombie lake. Generally written Klutena.

Klutina; river, draining from Klutina lake, northeastward to the Copper river. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Klatená, i. e., Klati river. Generally written Klutena.

Klutlan; glacier, and river, draining from it northward to the White river in longitude 141°. Native name, reported by Brooks in 1899.

Kluvesna; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the north, draining from Kluvesna glacier. Native name, from manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.

Kluvesna; glacier, on southern flank of Mount Wrangell. Native name, from the prospectors, 1900.

Knakatnuk; Indian village, on the northern shore of Knik arm of Cook inlet. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880.

Knecktakimut, village; see Chiukak.

Kneep, arm, river, etc.; see Knik.

Knetina; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, in latitude 62°. Native name, from Abercrombie, 1898, who wrote it Knetena.

Knight; island, in the western part of Prince William sound. Named Knights island by the Coast Survey in 1869.

Knight; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver in 1794. It is Dahnle (distant) island of Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Dahnle.

Knik; arm, river, and village at the head of Cook inlet. Knik is the Eskimo word for *fire*. It has been printed Kinik, Kneep, Knick, Knik, Kook, Knuyk, Kweek, etc.

Kniktag-miut, village; see Ignituk.

Knob; mountain (4,250 feet high), near the eastern bank of the Stikine river. So named by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Knowles; creek, tributary to the Koyuk, from the north, Seward peninsula. So called by Peters in 1900.

Knowles; head, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Knox; peak, in the Teocalli mountains, near headwaters of the Kuskokwim. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

Knuyk, arm, river, etc.; see *Knik*.

Kobakof; bay, on the southern coast of Atka, middle Aleutians. So named by the Russians. Called *Kobakotshaia* on Russian Hydrographic Chart No. 1400.

Kochu; island (150 feet high), in Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Kochu by Lindenberg in 1838. It is *Ventosa* island of Meade in 1868. The native name is said to be *Gla-hüts*, but the Krause brothers, 1882, report the native name to be *Jachlanissa*.

Kodiak; large island near Cook inlet. Discovered by Stephen Glotof, a Russian fur hunter, who anchored in Alitak (Kaniat) bay, in the southwestern part of the island, on September 8, 1763. He learned from the natives that the island was by them called *Kikhtak*. (Banc. Hist., 141, 145.) *Kíkhtúk* is the Innuít word for island. (Dall's Alaska, 532.) Petrof (Banc. Hist., 224) says: "*Kikhtak* or *Kikhtowik* is the Innuít word for island. At the present day (1886) the natives of the peninsula speak of the Kadiak people simply as *Kikhtagamutes*, islanders. The tribal name appears to have been *Kaniag*, and the Russian appellation now in use was probably derived from both." Martin Sauer, who wrote the account of Billings' expedition, 1785-1794, says (p. 174): "*Shelikof* has called this island *Kichtak* as the original name of it, in which, however, he is mistaken, for *Kichtak* or *Kightak* is merely an island; they call the Trinity island *Kightak Sich-tunak*, thus, *Kightak Kodiak*; and to my astonishment one of them called *Alaksa* a *Kightak* or island." Cook in 1778 got the name Kodiak from the Russian *Ismailof* (II, p. 504). This spelling was followed by *Meares* (1788), *Vancouver* (1794), and *Langsdorf* (1804), who has *Kodiak*, *Kadjak* or *Kuktak*, *i. e.*, Great Island (II, p. 58). The British Admiralty charts, Nos. 260, 278, 787, 2172, 2460, and 2558, followed the spelling Kodiak. Sauer, about 1790, has Kadiak (Billings' Voyage, pp. 168-170), and so also has *Lutke*, 1836 (Naut. part, p. 268). *Dixon*, 1789, has *Kodiac* and *Codiac* (p. 145); *Lisianski*, 1804, has *Cadiack*. At the time of the purchase of Alaska the form Kodiak (pronounced *Kó-dy-ak*) was in general use among English speaking people, and the same form, Kodiak (pronounced *Kád-yák*), was in general use among the Russians. Dall (Alaska, p. 529) says: "The Russian O when not accented should be rendered in English by A; from the neglect of this (comes) *Kódiak* instead of *Kadiák*." Also, at p. 532, he says: "*Kadiák*.—The name of the largest island south of *Aliáska*. It is a derivative, according to some authors, from the Russian *Kádia*, a large tub; more probably, however, it is a corruption of *Kaniág*, the ancient Innuít name. The inhabitants, according to *Coxe*, called themselves *Kaniágist* or *Kaniágmut*. This name is almost invariably misspelled by English authors as *Kodiak*, *Codiac*, *Codiack*, *Kadiack*, and in other similarly absurd ways. The above is the only correct spelling." The spelling of this name was submitted to the Board on Geographic Names in 1890 and the form *Kadiak* adopted. Local usage has, however, remained Kodiak, both in form and pronunciation, while the pronunciation *Ká-dy-ak* is often heard from the lips of those who have learned the name, not from hearing it, but from the printed page. Moser, in Report of the Fish Commission (1899, p. 19), says: "Though the present approved spelling of the name of this island is *Kadiak*, the company retains the former spelling *Kodiak*." Martinez and Lopez de Haro in 1788 named the island *Florida Blanca*.

Kodiak; rock, near the entrance to St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Kadiak by the Coast Survey.

Kodiak; town, on Kodiak island, one of the principal towns of Alaska. The first Russian settlement on Kodiak was made by *Shelikof* at Three Saints bay.

Kodiak—Continued.

In or about 1792, the settlement was removed to this place, which was named St. Paul. It is popularly known as Kodiak. The post-office Kodiak was established here in August, 1888. In the Eleventh Census (p. 74) it is stated that "The place was selected as a central station and headquarters of the Russian fur-trading companies in the year 1789 on account of its good harbor and the close vicinity of good building timber. Previous to the establishment of New Archangel, or Sitka, on its present site Kadiak was also the headquarters of the Russian-American Company. The Russians gave it the name of *Pavlovsky gavan* (Pavlof's, i. e., Paul's harbor), and the natives and creoles of the island speak of it to the present day simply as *gavan*, or the harbor. The canonization into St. Paul is the result of faulty translation by our map makers."

The above is not wholly borne out by the record. The Russian Lisianski, on his map of 1805, published in 1814, has St. Paul. Pavlof is the Russian for Paul. Early Russian charts have *Pavlovski gavan*, but Tebenkof, 1849, has *gavan St. Pavla*.

Kodiak; post-office at St. Paul, Kodiak, established in August, 1888.

Kogiung; Eskimo village, at mouth of Kvichak river, Bristol bay. Native name, reported, in 1880, by Petrof who spelled it Koggiung.

Kogok; river, debouching into Norton sound, about 20 miles southwest from St. Michael. Native name, obtained by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Kohklux, village; see Koklux.

Kohlsaak, peak; see Kolsaat.

Koianglas, village; see Klinkwan.

Koidern; river, tributary to the White river, from the south, near longitude 140° 30'. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891.

Koikpak, river; see Koyuk.

Kok; river, tributary to Wainwright inlet, Arctic coast. Eskimo name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1869, as Kook. Since then given indifferently as Kok or Koo. Hydrographic chart 68, edition of 1892, shows two rivers, one called Koo and the other Kee, and near their mouths, on Point Collie, a village called Koogmute, i. e., Kuk people. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls this village Kululin. Koog river of the Eleventh Census may be *this* river, or Kukpuk river.

Koka; islet, in southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. A Finnish family name, applied by Vasilief in 1809.

Koklux; astronomical station, near Klukwan, Chilkat river, southeast Alaska, occupied by Davidson, August 7, 1869, as a solar eclipse station. Native name from Davidson, who wrote it Kohklux.

Kokok; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, near the Yukon-Kuskokwim portage. Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Kochkogamute, i. e., Kokok people.

Kokolik; Eskimo settlement, at Point Lay, Arctic coast. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Koko; Eskimo village on the right bank of the lower Yukon, a little below Ikogmut. Name published by the Coast Survey, in 1898, as Kochkomut, i. e., Koko people.

Koksuktapaga; creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the south, in the Eldorado Recording district, Seward peninsula. Native name, variously written Casa-de Parga, Koshotok, Kosoktok, Koksukdeparga, etc.

Kolkiket; mountain, northwest of Togiak lake, in the Ahklun range. Native name, from Post, 1898, who wrote it Kolchichet. Not shown on any map.

Kolmakof; an old Russian trading post and stockade or redoubt, on the north bank of the Kuskokwim, about 200 miles above its mouth. Ivan Simonson Lukeen, a Russian creole, ascended the Kuskokwim in 1832 to this place, where he built a stockade, which was for a time known as Lukeen's fort. In 1841 it was partially destroyed by the Indians with fire, whereupon it was rebuilt by Alexander Kolmakof and took his name. Various known since as Kolmakof redoubt, Kolmakovski, etc.

Koloshanka, river; see Indian.

Kolosh; island, in Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

Koloshian; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Koloshenkin (Koloshian) by Vasilief in 1809.

Koloshskoi, cape; see Escape.

Kolumakturuk, village; see Kilimantavie.

Komarof. Nelson, in 1878, shows a village bearing this name in the Yukon delta, near Kotlik. It is not shown on recent maps.

Komtok Hon, port; see Frederick.

Kolsaat; peak, in the Tordrillo mountains, near headwaters of the Kuskokwim. Native name, from Spurr and Post, in 1898, who wrote it *Kohlsaat*.

Konaton; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, a little above the mouth of the Yuko or Soonkakak river. Name from Dall, 1869, who wrote it *Kónaton*. Neither name nor river found on recent maps.

Konega, island; see Kanaga.

Konez, point; see Dalnoi.

Kongiganak; Eskimo village (of about 175 people in 1878), on north shore of Kuskokwim bay. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its native name reported by him as Kongiganagamiut, i. e., Kongiganak people.

Kongik; Eskimo village, on the Buckland river, Seward peninsula; reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Kongigamute, i. e., Kongik people. The Eskimo name of the river, on which is this village, the Eskimo are said to call Konguk or Kunguk.

Konguk, river; see Buckland.

Konicheskaia, volcano; see Conical.

Konioujii, island; see Big Koniuji.

Koniugi, island; see Big Koniuji.

Koniuji; island (1,113 feet high), off the northwestern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. So called by the early Russians from the abundance there of crested auks (*simorhynchus cristatellus*), called by the Russians Kanoozhki or Kanooskie. The Aleut name of this bird is Kunuliuk. The word Koniuji often appears and is variously spelled Kaniugi, Koniouji, Koniouzhka, Canooskie, etc. See also Little Koniuji.

Koniuji; islet, in Little Raspberry strait, between Kittiwake and Kodiak islands. Named by Murashev in 1839-40. The name is a corruption of the Aleut name Kun-u-liuk, meaning *crested auk*. Elliott spells it Canooskie.

Koniuji; strait, between Big and Little Koniuji islands, Shumagin group. Called Koniushi by Dall in 1872.

Konnekora, river; see Clear.

Konniaga, island; see Kanaga.

Konootena, river and village; see Kanuti.

Konsina, river; see Tiekel.

Konstantina, harbor; see Constantine.

Kontog, island; see Khantaak.

Kooagamutes, villages; see Kowak.

Kooak, river; see Kowak.

Koog, river; see Kok.

Koogrock, mining district, etc.; see Kugruk.

Koogroog, river; see Kugruk.

Kook, bay; see Basket.

Kook, river, etc.; see Knik.

Kookpouwrook, river; see Kukpowruk.

Kookpuk, river; see Kukpuk.

Koolvagavigamute, village; see Kulvagavik.

Koosetrien, river; see Kuzitrin.

Koot; Eskimo village, near Cape Etolin, Nunivak island, Bering sea. Native name, from the Eleventh Census. Population in 1890, 117.

Kootznahoo; archipelago, head, inlet, roads, and village, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. This word comes from a native word, Khutz-n'hu (bear's fort). Its obscure and difficult gutturals have produced great diversity of rendering. It has been called Hoochinoo, Hoosnoff, Houchnou, Hudsunoo, Kenasnow, Khutz-n'hu, Kootsnou, Koutsnou, Kutznou, Koutznou, etc. An island near and the post-office bear the name Killisnook, another form of this word. See Kenasnow and Killisnook.

Kourovaskaia, bay; see Kovurof.

Kooyak, slough; see Kuiak.

Korga, island; see Crow.

Korkpowrook, river; see Kukpowruk.

Koronatsie, island; see Coronation.

Korovin; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Presumably so named by the Russians, after Ivan Korovin, captain of the trading vessel *Trinity*, in these waters in 1762. Written Korowinsky, Korovinskaia, etc.

Korovin; cape, the northern head of Korovin bay, Atka island, middle Aleutians. It is Korovei of Sarichef, in 1790, and usually Korovinski.

Korovin; island, one of the Shumagin group. Named by the Russians, presumably after Ivan Korovin, one of the early Russian explorers, who, in command of the *Sr. Troitzka* (Holy Trinity), explored the Aleutian islands in 1762. Also called Korovinskoi and Korovin. The word is from the Russian *Koróva* (cow).

Korovin; volcano (4,988 feet high), on the north end of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Korovinskaia by Lutke about 1830.

Korovinski; deserted native village on Korovin bay, Atka island, middle Aleutians. Lutke calls it Nikolskoi. The village now appears to be abandoned, the natives having removed to Nazan bay, across the island.

Kosciusko; island, in the northwestern part of Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

Koserefski; village, on the left bank of the Yukon, near the mouth of Shageluk slough. Called Leather village by Dall, 1866, who reports this to be the Russian usage. Has appeared on various maps as Koserefski, Kosyrof, Kozerevsky, Kozyrof, etc. Holy Cross Mission is at or near this place.

Koserefsky; post-office, at Koserefski, on the Yukon, established in September, 1899.

Koshigin, bay; see Kashaga.

Koshotok, creek; see Koksuktapaga.

Kostromitinof; cape, forming the eastern point of entrance to Danger bay, on the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. So named by Murashef in 1839-40. It is a Russian family name. The U. S. court interpreter at Sitka at the present time is George Kostrometinoff.

Kosyrof, village; see Koserefski.

Kotelkakak, river; see Kateel.

Kotelnoi, cape; see Kettle.

Koteosok, harbor. The anchorage at east end of Killisnoo (Kenasnow of Meade) island was so called by Meade in 1869. Has also been called Koteosok creek. The name appears to be obsolete.

Koteosok, island; see Killisnoo.

Kotlik; Eskimo village (population 31 in 1890), at the mouth of Kotlik river. An Eskimo name which, according to Nelson, means *breeches*. It was, in 1878, the fur-trading station for the district. So named to designate the junction of two small streams.

Kotlik; small river, in the Yukon delta, near Pastol bay. Named Kotlik (*breeches*) by the Eskimo.

Kotory, islands; see Pribilof.

Kotsechekmaksky, bay; see Kachemak.

Kotsina; river, near Mount Wrangell, tributary to the Copper river, from the east in latitude 61° 30'. Native name, reported by Peters in 1890.

Kotsokotana, river; see Buckland.

Kotusk, mountains; see Chilkoot.

Kotzebue; sound, on the northern shore of Seward peninsula, Arctic ocean. Discovered, explored, and named by Kotzebue in August, 1816. He says. "In compliance with the general wish of my companions, I called this newly discovered sound by my own name, Kotzebue's sound."

Kou, island; see Kuiu.

Kouboughakkli, cape; see Kubugakli.

Kougrok, mining district, etc.: see Kugruk.

Koujalik, bay; see Kujulik.

Koujulik, bay; see Kujulik.

Koukak, bay; see Kukak.

Koukhat, cape; see Douglas.

Koulagayakh, island; see Kuliugiak.

Koulakh, lake; see Kulik.

Koulichkow, bay; see Snipe.

Koulitzkoff, rock; see Kulichkof.

Koulugmut, cape; see Kuliuk.

Koumloun, cape; see Kumliun.

Koutznou, archipelago, etc.; see Kootznahoo.

Kovrizhka; cape, forming the north head of Makushin bay, on the northwestern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Sarichef, 1792, called it Hatan, perhaps from the Russian word *hat* (sea wall or dam), and the Russian Hydrographic charts have Hattan. Veniaminof calls it Ermoshkinskie and applies the name Kovrizhka to another point 12 miles farther south. It is Makushin *cape* (not Makushin *point*) of the Fish Commission, 1888. Kovrizhka is Russian for a small loaf or gingerbread cake.

Kovurof; bay, indenting the northern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. So named by Ingenstrem or Lutke about 1830. Lutke calls it Kooourovskai. Has also been called Kovurova.

Kowak; river, tributary to Hotham inlet, Kotzebue sound. An Eskimo word, long in use and variously spelled Kooak, Koowak, Kowuk. According to Spurr it is Kubuk or Kuvuk, meaning great river. According to Allen it is Holoöatna or Kowak river. It has also been called Putnam or Kowak river.

Kow-e-rok, village; see Kaviuruk.

Koyana; creek, west of Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Koyuk; river, tributary to the head of Norton bay, Norton sound. An Eskimo name, given by Tebenkof as Kvieguk, by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition map as Koikpak (river big), by the Seward map of 1867 as Koipak, and since then as Kayuk, Koyuk, Kuyuk, etc. As here used this name applies also to what has been called the Kanguksuk or Left Fork of the Kviguk (Koyuk). According to Brooks, 1900, this river is now locally known as Koyuk.

Koyukuk; mountain, near the mouth of the Koyukuk river. Native name published by the Coast Survey in 1884.

Koyukuk; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, a little above Nulato. Native name, reported by the Russians as Kuiuk and by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1867, as Coyukuk. On Coast Survey maps called Kouiak, Koyoukuk, and Koyukuk.

Kozerevsky, village; see Koserefski and Holy Cross Mission.

Kozian, rock or shoal; see Cozian.

Kozyrof, village; see Koserefski.

Krainie, cape; see Last.

Krallegak, village; see Kialagak.

Krasnoi, cape; see Red.

Krasnoi Ribi, islets, etc.; see Redfish.

Krasnoriechnoi, cape; see Red River.

Krenitzin; cape, the western end of Alaska peninsula, the northeast point of entrance to Isanotski strait. Named by Lutke, 1828, presumably after Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin, who explored in the Aleutian islands in 1768-69. Various written Krenitsyn, Krenitsine, Krenitsyn, etc.

Krenitzin; group of islands, between Unalaska and Unimak, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, prior to 1836, presumably after Capt. Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin, who explored in this region in 1768. The principal islands of this group are Aektok, Akun, Akutan, Avatanak, Tigalda, Ugamak, and Unalga.

Kresta, cape; see Northwest Shoulder.

Kresta; point, at south end of Krestof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kresta (cross) by Vasilief in 1833.

Kresta, sound; see Cross.

Krestof, bay; see Winter anchorage.

Krestof; island, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krestof (cross) by the Russians. Krestof is a Russian family name.

Krestof; mountain, on Krestof island, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krestofskaja (cross) by Vasilief in 1809.

Krestof; port, indenting the eastern shore of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Mielkoi (shoal) bay by Vasilief in 1809. Also called Krestof (cross) very early by the Russians.

Krestof; sound, between Krestof, Kruzof, and Partofshikof islands, just north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So designated in recent Coast Survey publications. It constitutes a part of what Portlock, in 1787, called Hayward strait. It was called Krestof (cross) by Vasilief in 1833. Vasilief, sr., in 1809, applied the name Krestof to what is here called Olga strait. See Hayward and Olga.

Krestofskoi, island; see Guide.

Kripniyuk, river; see Black.

Kripniyukamiut, village; see Kipniak.

Krischa; ridge, south of the Takhini river, near Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name, as reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.

Krissey, island; see Rat.

Kritskoi; island, one of the Kudobin islands, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by Lutke, in 1828, who says that this island was erroneously called *Pile aux Loups* (wolf) on his Chart XIV.

Krivoi, island; see Crooked.

Kriwoi; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Kriwoi (crooked) by Tebenkof in 1849. Also written Krivoi. Has also been called Crooked island.

Krogh; lake, in southern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Krotahini; pass, between the valley of the Alsek and Chilkat rivers. Name published in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

Krotahini; river, tributary to the Alsek river, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, as Krotahini, i. e., Krota river.

Kroto; Indian village, on the right bank of the Sushitna, 33 miles above its mouth. Native name, from Muldrow, 1898.

Krugloi; island, in Peril strait, opposite Hooniah sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krugloi (round) by Vasilief in 1833; by error, Kruoloi.

Krugloi; islands, in Salisbury sound, near entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Krugloi (round) by Vasilief in 1833.

Krugloi, island; see Agattu.

Krugloi, island; see Round.

Krugloi, islet; see Mills.

Krugloi; point, the southernmost point of Halleck island, north of Sitka sound. Named Krugloi (round) by Vasilief in 1809.

Krusenstern, island; see Little Diomedé.

Krusenstern; promontory, constituting the northern point of entrance to Kotzebue sound, Arctic ocean. So named by Kotzebue in August, 1816, after Admiral Adam Johann von Krusenstern, of the Russian navy. Has been written Krusenstern.

Krutoi, cape; see Steep.

Krutoi; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Krutoi (steep) by Tebenkof in 1849. Erroneously Krustoi.

Krutoi, point, on the western shore of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Krutoi (steep) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.

Kruzgamepa; river, in the Seward peninsula, flowing into the Kaviruk and thence to Imuruk basin. Local name, from the Eskimo; written Kruzgamapah or Kruz-ga-ma-pa. Also sometimes called Pilgrim. Pronounced Krooze-gay-máy-pah.

Kruzof; island, one of the large islands of the Alexander archipelago, northwest of Sitka. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it by its native name, Tleekh. According to Grewingk (p. 93), Mount Edgecumbe was called St. Lazaro by Juan d' Ayala, in 1775, and the island became afterwards known as San Jacinto (St. Hyacinth). In 1787 Portlock named it Pitt island. Early Russian traders called it Sitka island. Lisianski, in 1805, named it Crooze "after our late Admiral" (p. 221, English edition). Grewingk, 1849, calls it Edgecumbe or Krusow island. Kruzof (possessive of Kruze) has been selected and adopted, that being, in some of its variant forms of Kruse, Krusoff, Kruzoff, Kruzow, etc., more frequently used.

Kryei, islands; see Rat.

Kshaliuk; cape, on the northern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

Kowak; Eskimo villages, on the lower part of the Kowak river, northwestern Alaska. Reported by Petrof, 1880, as Kooagamutee, i. e., Kuak peoples.

u-ah-ru, inlet; see Woody.

Kuahroo, river; see Inaru.

Kubieshka, island; see Jug.

Kubugakli; cape, the south point of entrance to Katmai bay, Shelikof strait, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Variouslly written Kou-boughakkhli, Kubugakhli, etc.

Kubuk, river; see Kowak.

Kudiakof; islands, in front of Izembek bay, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. Tebenkof, 1849, calls them Chimiudi, apparently a native word, the ending *uda* meaning bay and *chim* possibly from *chimik*, a species of marine fish found there. Dall, in 1882, named these islands Kudiakof, after Kudiakof, the surveyor, who in the autumn of 1791 was sent there from Unalaska in a baidarka by Captain Sarichef. He wintered on Unimak island, and in the following spring made a tour of the island in his baidarka, passing by Sannak and Deer islands. Variouslly written Chudokow, Khoudiakoff, Khudiakoff, etc.

Kudobin; a string of low islands bordering the north shore of Alaska peninsula from Port Moller westward, of which the principal ones are Walrus, Kritskoi, and Moller. Called Khudobin by Dall, in 1882, after Andrew Khudobin, one of the naval officers of Lutke's party.

Kudobin, peninsula; see Deer islet.

Kudugnak; cape, the northern head of Nazan bay, Atka island, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has been written Kadugnak and Kudugnake.

Kuearuk; river, tributary to Fish river, from the east, north of Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Name, from the Eskimo, published in 1900. Also called Right fork of Fish river.

Kugalga, island; see Tigalda.

Kugaluk; Eskimo village, on Spafarief bay, Kotzebue sound, Seward peninsula. Population in 1880, 12. According to the Russians, in 1852, its name is Kualiug-miut, and according to Petrof, 1880, it is Kugalukmute, i. e., Kugaluk people.

Kugidach-Jagutscha; see Pogromnoi volcano.

Kugirukruk; river, tributary to the Kuzitrin river, from the north, in the central part of Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, from Brooks, of the Geological Survey, 1900.

Kugrua; river, tributary to the Arctic ocean at the Seashore islands. Native name, from English naval officers during the Franklin search expedition. Always hitherto has been written Cogrua. According to Murdoch, Kúg'ru is the Eskimo name of the *whistling swan*.

Kugruk; mining district, and river, tributary to the Kuzitrin, from the north, in western part of Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, variouslly written Koogrock, Kougrok, Kugrock, etc., from Barnard and Brooks, 1900.

Kugruk; river, tributary to Kotzebue sound, Seward peninsula, a little west of Cape Deceit. Eskimo name, from Brooks 1900. Has been written Koogroog.

Kuguklik; river, in western Alaska, a little north of Kuskokwim bay. Eskimo name, from Nelson, who crossed its mouth in December, 1878.

Kugulik, bay; see Kuzhulik.

Kuiak; slough, about 2 miles from St. Michael canal, near St. Michael, western Alaska. Eskimo name, from the Coast Survey, 1898, who wrote it Kooyak.

Kuik-anuik-puk; see Kuyikanuikpul.

Kuikli, village; see Kwik.

Kuilkluk; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim, about 20 miles above Bethel. Native name, from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Kuilkhlogamute, i. e., Kuilklok people. Petrof gives its population, in 1880, as 75, and its name Kuljkhlogamute in his text (p. 17) and Kuilkhlogamute on his map.

Kuimla, pass; see Kwemeluk.

Kuiu; island, one of the large islands of the Alexander archipelago. Native name, obtained by the Russians. Has also been called Kou island.

Kuiuk, river; see Koyukuk.

Kuiukta; bay, northeast of Mitrofanía island, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians.

Kujulik; bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, immediately east of Chignik bay. Native name, from the Russians. Pronounced Kee-zhúlik. Has also been written Kaiulik, Koujalik, Kugulik, etc.

Kuka, rock; see Signals (The).

Kukak; bay, west of Afognak, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from early Russian explorers. Sometimes written Koukak. Langedorf, 1813, wrote it as above, Kukak.

Kukak; Indian village, on Kukak bay. Lutke, 1835, has Koukak bay and village.

Kukistan; cape, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet. Called Dolgoi (long) or Kukis-Tan by Wosnesenski about 1840. Native name. The termination *tan* appears to mean point or cape.

Kukkan, harbor; see Portlock.

Kuklax; lake, near the water portage, between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Raymond, in 1869, reported its native name as Kuklaxlekuhta. I have followed him part way and called it Kuklax.

Kukluktuk; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim river, about 30 miles below Kolmakof. Name from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Kokh-lokhtokhpagamute.

Kukpowruk; river, tributary to the Arctic ocean, between Cape Lisburne and Icy cape. Eskimo name, published, in 1890, as Kookpoowrook and Kookpowrook. *Kuk* in the dialect of the northwestern Eskimo means river. It is probable that Kukpaurungmiut of the Eleventh Census refers to some village or people near or on this river.

Kukpuk; river, tributary to Marryat inlet, near Point Hope, Arctic ocean. Eskimo name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1890, as Kookpuk (river big).

Kukuliak; native village, on the northern shore of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

Kukuyukuk. Raymond, 1869, gives this as the name of a small river tributary to the Yukon, from the south, about a dozen miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. Name not found elsewhere.

Kukvak, cape; see Douglas.

Kulak; point, the southern point of entrance to Tanaga bay, Tanaga island, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who indicates the initial *K* as very hard. His spelling has been transliterated Kchulach, or, as it might be, Kkhulakh.

Kulgiak, island; see Kalgin.

Kuliak; cape, west of Afognak island, on northern shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from the Russians, who write it Kuliak and Kuliakuaiak.

Kulichavak, river; see Kvichivak.

Kulichkof, bay; see Snipe.

Kulichkof; islet, east of Near island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Kulichkof (snipe) by the early Russians.

Kulichkof; islet, near the southern point of entrance to Kukak bay, Shelikof strait. Named Kulichkof (snipe) by Vasilief in 1831.

Kulichkof; rock, off Burunof cape, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kulichkof (snipe) by Vasilief in 1809. Has been variously written Kou-litzkoff, Kulichek, Kulitch, etc.

Kulik; lake, in the water portage between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Called Kullik by Tikhmenief, in 1861, and Koulakh by Raymond, in 1869. Spurr and Post, who passed here, in 1898, make no mention of this, but call a lake in this vicinity Oknakluk.

Kuliliak; bay, indenting the southern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called by its Aleut name, Kuliliak (sorrow, anguish), by Sarichef in 1792, and since spelled in many ways, as Kiliuluk, Kouliliak, Kullilak, etc.

Kuliugiak. One of the Shumagins, not identified, is so called by Veniaminof and Lutke. It is a native word, meaning *round and rocky*. Lutke writes it Koulagayakh.

Kuliugmiut, cape; see Kuliuk.

Kuliuk; cape, between Uganuk and Uyak bays, on the northern shore of Kodiak. Native name, from the Russians. Lisianski, 1805, shows a village here called Kolooock. Usually called Kuliug-miut (Kuliuk people) on maps and written Koulugmut, Kulinyemute, Kuliugmiut, Kumelmot, Kumol-mot, etc.

Kulugrua, river; see Meade.

Kuluk; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Khulukh.

Kulukak; lake, draining to Kulukak bay, on north shore of Bristol bay. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who wrote it Kuliukak. Perhaps this is identical with Oallek lake of Spurr in 1898.

Kulukak; small shallow bay, indenting the northern shore of Bristol bay, about 35 miles northwesterly from Cape Constantine. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who wrote it Kuliukak. Has also been written Kouloukak, Kouloulak, Kulluk, Kululuk, etc. To a large open bay outside this bay a late Coast Survey chart applies the name Kululak.

Kulvagavik; Eskimo village, on the western side of Kuskokwim bay, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in January, 1879, and its native name reported by him to be Koolvagavigamjnt, i. e., Kulvagavik people.

Kumelmot, cape; see Kuliuk.

Kumisiik, cape and island; see Kumlik.

Kumlik; cape and island, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest of Sutwik island. Native name, from the Russians. Erroneously Kumisiik.

Kumliun; cape, the northern point of entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Variously written Koumloun, Kumlium, Kumtiak, etc. It may be identical with Foggy cape of Cook in 1778.

Kumtiak, cape; see Kumliun.

Kun; river, in the Yukon delta, tributary to the head of Scammon bay. Native name, written Khun by the Coast Survey in 1898. Dall, 1869, wrote it Kun, and says it is Kun of the Inuit, and was named Maria Louisa by Captain Smith of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, about 1867.

Kunaiugiuk, island; see Spectacle.

Kunakakvak. The Russian-American Company's map of 1849 shows a native village of this name near Karluk, on the north shore of Kodiak.

Kunakan, island; see Sitkalidak.

Kunglak, cape; see Reef.

Kungiugan. The south end of Big Koniuji island, Shumagin group, has the appearance of an island, and is by Tebenkof shown as a separate island with the native name Kungiugan. Dall gives the name as Kungagingan. Lutke calls one of the islands in the Shumagin group Kiganghym, which seems to be another rendering of this word.

Kung-uk, river; see Buckland.

Kunikakagi; island (perhaps a lump of ice now melted), in the delta of the Alek river, southeastern Alaska. So called by Tebenkof in 1849 (Chart VII). Apparently a native name. In the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 205, footnote), it is spelled Kunakagi and applied to a river.

Kunmik; cape, the northeastern point of entrance to Aniachak bay, Alaska peninsula. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Kunuliuk, island; see Koniuji.

Kunuyu-tuam. One of the Shumagin islands, not identified, is called by Sarichef Kunujutanany (Phillips Voyages, VI, 15) and by Lutke Kunuyou-Tanany, i. e., Kunuyu-big.

Kupotraia, peak; see Cupola.

Kupreanof; harbor, between Paul and Jacob islands, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. So named by Woronkofski, in 1837.

Kupreanof; island, one of the principal islands of the Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians, after Capt. Ivan Andreevich Kupreanof, who succeeded Wrangell, as governor of the Russian-American colonies, in 1836. Various spelled Kupreanoff, Kupreanov, Kuprianow, etc.

Kupreanof; point, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. Named Ivanof (John's) by Lutke, 1836, and afterwards Kupreanof by the Russians. Called Ivanoff, Ivanovsky, Kupreanoff, and St. John.

Kupreanof; strait, between Kodiak and Afognak islands. Named Karluk by Murashef, in 1839–40, Kupreanof by the Russian-American Company's officers, in 1849, Sievernoi (northern) by Tebenkof, in 1849, and variously called North, Northern, and Kupreanof.

Kusawa; lake (elevation 2,700 feet), northwest of Chilkat pass, draining to lake Laberge. Native name, written Küssooā by Krause, in 1882, Küssia by the Coast Survey, in 1883, Kusawah by the Canadian Geological Survey in 1898. Has also been called Arkell. The above form, Kusawa, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Kushti; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

Kushukrag-miut, village; see Alitak.

Kusilvak; island, one of the outer islands of the Yukon delta. Native name. Has also been written Kusalvak.

Kusilvak; mountain (2,449 feet high), in the Yukon delta, about 35 miles westerly from Andreafski. Apparently a native name, obtained by Dall, who, in 1870, published the form Kúsilvak, as above. Earlier Russian charts call it Ingieguk. Tebenkof calls it Ingun.

Kuska, island; see Kiska.

Kuskok; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the lower Kuskokwim, near its mouth. Native name, from Nelson, 1879, who wrote Kuskogamute, i. e., Kuskok people. Has also been written Kuskohkagamiut, Kuskokvagamute, etc. Population in 1880, 24; in 1890, 115.

Kuskokwim; bay, at mouth of the Kuskokwim river, Bering sea. Native name, from Ustiugof, who visited it in 1818. Various written Kouskokvim, Kuskogvim, etc. The word Kuskokwim, according to missionary J. H. Kilbuck, is the genitive of Kuskokwik, the last syllable meaning river and the rest of doubtful meaning.

Kuskokwim; river, one of the large rivers of western Alaska, south of the Yukon. Native name, apparently obtained by Ustiugof, in 1818, and published in Sarichef's atlas, 1826. Various spelled.

- Kuskovak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim river, near its mouth. Name from Nelson, who passed near it in January, 1879, and who writes it Kuskovakh.
- Kuskulana**; glacier, on the southwestern slope of Mount Blackburn. So named by Gerdine in 1900.
- Kuskulana**; pass, between the Chokosna and Kuskulana rivers. So named by Schrader in 1900.
- Kuskulana**; river, tributary to the Chitina river, from the east, and draining from Kuskulana glacier. Native name, from Rohn, 1899. Kuskulaná means Kuskula river.
- Kuslina**; creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, between the mouths of the Kotsina and Cheshnina rivers. Native name, from Schrader, 1900.
- Kussiloff**, cape; see Kasilof.
- Kussooa**, lake; see Kusawa.
- Kussoodichrawathni**. The Krause brothers, 1882, report this to be the native description of the stream which drains Kusawa lake, southeastern Alaska. See also East.
- Kustatan**; Indian village (population 65 in 1880), on shore of Redoubt bay, Cook inlet. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880. The last syllable, *tan*, means point or cape.
- Kussua**, river; see Kusawa.
- Kutchuma**; group of islands, in northeastern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Russian naval officers, in 1809, called this group Boidarkin, which has also appeared as Boidarka. Have also been called Kutchiuma. It is a corruption of Kuchumof, a Russian family name.
- Kutenige**; creek, tributary to Jockeach river, Chilkat region, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, and by them written Kutenigé.
- Kuthhlatno**, river; see Gisasa.
- Kutkan**; island, in Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians, after a famous Indian chief who freed his slaves and embraced Christianity. Has also been written Kuch-kan and Kukh-kan. It has also been called Garden, Gull, Popof, and Stanovoi (rocky). The last-named was given by Vasilief in 1809.
- Kutkwutlu**; Indian village, on the left bank of the Chilkat river, near its mouth, southeastern Alaska. Katkwaltu or Kut-kwutlu is said to mean place of gulls. A Presbyterian missionary station called Willard (afterwards changed to Haines) was established at this village in 1881.
- Kutlik**, village and river; see Kotlik.
- Kutloot**, island; see South.
- Kutmuknuk**; channel, leading into the Kwemeluk pass, in the Yukon delta. Eskimo name, from the Coast Survey, 1898.
- Kutsch-tazik-mutscha**, lake; see Salamatof.
- Kutsch-tschamna**. Grewingk, 1850, following Wosnesenski, 1840, gives this as the native designation of a small lake on Kenai peninsula, near East Foreland. Perhaps Kutsch means lake, and the rest of this might be pronounced Shamna.
- Kutten**. Dall, writing in 1869, says there is a native settlement in the Yukon delta, on the Kun river, about 10 miles from the head of Scammon bay, known as Kútténmut (Kutten people).
- Kut-tuk-wah**, island; see Tongass.
- Kutul**; native village, on the right bank of the Yukon, about 50 miles above Anvik. Name from Nelson, 1878-79, who writes it Khutulkakat, i. e., Kutul river.
- Kutulnakt**, river; see Kaiyuh.

Kutuzof; cape, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little east of Port Moller. Named Kutuzova (Kutuzof's) by Lutke, in 1828, presumably after Hagemester's ship, the *Kutuzof*. This cape and the one next east of it, Seniavine, have sometimes been confounded on the charts. It has been variously spelled Koutousoff, Kutuzoff, etc.

Kuuk, river; see Mungoark.

Kuyikanuikpul. Raymond, 1869, gives this as the native name of an Eskimo village on the right bank of the Yukon a little below Koserefski. Village and name appear to be obsolete. Perhaps it should have been written Kuik-anuik-puk.

Kuyuk, river; see Koyuk.

Kuyukuk; lakes, near the south bank of the Yukon, drained by the Kukuyukuk river. Name from Raymond, 1869. Not found on recent maps.

Kuyuyukak; cape, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of Sutwik island. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Kuzitrin; river, in the Seward peninsula, flowing westward to Kaviruk and through this to Imuruk basin. Eskimo name, from Brooks, of the Geological Survey, 1900. Locally written Koosetrien.

Kvichak; village, and river, draining from Iliamna lake to Bristol bay. Native name, reported by the early Russians. Lutke, writing in 1828, says: "Kvitchak (river), called by Cook Bristol."

Kvichivak; river, between the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the west. Name from Nelson, who traveled along this sluggish stream in January, 1879, which he says is by the natives called Kivvichavak. Apparently identical with Ankitaktuk creek of Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, who obtained this name from missionary J. H. Kilbuck. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls it Kvinchagak. Has also been called Kulichavak and Kulichivak.

Kvichpak, river; see Yukon.

Kvieguk, river; see Koyuk.

Kvigatluk; Eskimo village, in the Big Lake country, between the Yukon and Kuskokwim. Nelson, in 1879, passed near it and reports its name to be Kvigathlogamute, i. e., Kvigatluk people.

Kviguk; Eskimo village, on north shore of Norton bay, at mouth of the Kviguk river. Eskimo name, from the Russians. Tikhmenief, 1861, has Kviegmiut and Kvieguk-miut, i. e., Kviguk people.

Kvikak; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Yukon, about 30 miles above Anvik. Native name, from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Kvikhagamute, i. e., Kvikak people.

Krikh, river; see Kwik.

Krinchagak, river; see Kvichivak.

Kvingak; small stream, tributary to the head of Norton bay, Norton sound. Eskimo name, from Tebenkof, 1849. It appears to be identical with Kvienkak of Tikhmenief, 1861.

Kruverer, tract and river; see Kaviruk.

Kvrahtetuh, river; see Katete.

Kwrek, arm, etc.; see Knik.

Kweleluk; Eskimo village, in the Kuskokwim district, given in the Eleventh Census, 1890 (p. 164), as Quelelochamiut, i. e., Kwelelok people. Population in 1890, 112. Location unknown.

Kwemeluk; pass, in the Yukon delta. Native name, from the Coast Survey in 1898. The Russians wrote it Kuimla.

Kwichlimut, river; see Kwikli.

- Kwik;** Eskimo village, on the western side of Bald Head, Norton bay, Norton sound. On a recent map called Isaacs, from the name of a person living there.
- Kwik;** Eskimo village, northeast of Bald Head, on the northern shore of Norton bay, Norton sound. Called Kvikh by Petrof, 1880. On a late map called Kuikli.
- Kwik;** Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 10 miles above Bethel. Nelson, 1878-79, reports its native name to be Kwigamute, i. e., *river people*. Petrof, 1880, follows this spelling. Spurr and Post in 1898, following missionary Kilbuck, write Kwégamut.
- Kwik;** Eskimo village, on the southern shore of Nunivak island. Native name, from the Eleventh Census, which spells it Kweegamute on the map and Kwigamiut in the text (p. 164).
- Kwik;** river, flowing from the Malaspina glacier into Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Kwik is the Eskimo word for *river*. Has also been called the Grand Wash.
- Kwik;** river, tributary to north shore of Norton bay, Seward peninsular. Called Kuik by Peters in 1900. It is the Eskimo word for *river*. Earlier maps show a village here called Kvikh.
- Kwik.** The Eskimo name for *river*. (Singular Kwik, dual Kweek, plural Kweet.)
- Kwikak;** Eskimo village, on the left (? right) bank of the Kuskokwim, about 25 miles below Kalchagamut. It is apparently identical with Kwigalogamute of Petrof in 1880. Missionary Kilbuck, according to Spurr, 1898, writes it Queékagamut, and it was published by the Geological Survey as Kwikagamut, i. e., Kwikak people.
- Kwikak;** Eskimo village, on the outer coast in the Yukon delta, a little south of the mouth of Black river. Native name, from the Coast Survey, 1898, who give it as Kwikágamiut.
- Kwikli;** river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, a little above Bethel. Its Eskimo name, according to Spurr and Post, who obtained it from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, is Kwiklimut, i. e., Kwikli people.
- Kwikluak;** pass, in the Yukon delta, one of the outlets of the Yukon river. Eskimo name. On late Coast Survey charts called Kwiklok. Tebenkof, 1849, has Kwikliuak and Kwiktak, and Raymond, 1869, called it American Mouth.
- Kwikipak;** pass, one of the mouths of the Yukon river. Eskimo name. Kwik means *river* (dual Kweek, plural Kweet) and puk means *big, large*. Various written Kwikhpak, Kwikhsak, etc.
- Kwikipak*, river; see Yukon.
- Kwiktalik;** mountain (1,200 feet high), on Seward peninsula, between Golofnin and Norton bays, north shore of Norton sound. Native name, from Peters, 1900. Also written Quiktalik.
- Kwina*, river; see Kanektok.
- Kwinak;** Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, at the mouth of the Kwinak or Kanektok river, Bering sea. So given by Sarichef, 1826, and Tebenkof, 1849. Petrof, 1880, writes it Quinehahamute, or, omitting the termination *mute*, meaning *people*, it would be Quene-á-ák. Various written Quinhágamute, Quinehaha, etc.
- Kwiniuk;** mountain, Seward peninsula. Native name, from the prospectors, who write it Quinneuhuk.
- Kwiniuk;** river, east of Golofnin bay and tributary to north shore of Norton bay. Eskimo name, written Quinneuhuk by the prospectors.
- Kwisnon.** Raymond, 1869, shows a western tributary of the Tozi river called Quisnon. Name not found elsewhere.

Kwiyadik; creek, tributary to Kuskokwim river, just south of Kanektok river, western Alaska. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, and by them written Quiyáidik.

Kyak, island; see Kayak.

Kygane, cape; see Muzon.

Kygmil, cape; see Prince of Wales.

Kyska, harbor, etc.; see Kiska.

Kyttek, island; see South.

Lab; reef, between Cat and Mary islands, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 98).

Labandera; reef, in the entrance to Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *La Labandera* (the washer-woman) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Labouchere; bay, indenting the northeastern coast of Prince of Wales island, and opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the traders, after the Hudson Bay Company steamer *Labouchere*. Has also been called a port and a harbor.

Labouchere, bay; see Highfield anchorage.

Labouchere, harbor; see Pyramid.

Labouchere; island, at entrance to Labouchere bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Ship island by Helm in 1886.

Labouchere, island; see Pyramid.

Labouchere; mount, west of Chilkat inlet, near Pyramid harbor, southeastern Alaska. So named by Meade, in 1869, after the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Labouchere*, which in turn was named after a Mr. Labouchere, of the Hudson Bay Company.

La Chaussée. From the northern point of entrance to Lituya bay there extends a spit called by La Perouse *la chaussée* (the road). On the English edition of La Perouse's chart (No. 19) this is designated as "Road to the Fishery & Morai" (burial place).

Lachina, river; see Lakina.

Ladds; fishing station, at mouth of the Chuitna river, near head of Cook inlet. Apparently a local name, in use in 1895. It is at or near the site of an Indian village called Chuitna.

Ladue; creek, tributary to the White river, from the west, near longitude 140°. Presumably named after a prospector, La Due, who wintered on the Yukon in 1884-85.

Ladrones, *Islas de*; see Robber.

Lagoon; point, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little west of Port Moller. So named by Dall in 1882. Possibly identical with Rozhnof of Lutke in 1828.

La Grand Plateau; see Grand Plateau.

Laida. This is a Kamchatkan word meaning *shoal*, and was adopted by the Russians in the American possessions.

Laidenuoj, point; see Anchor.

Laja. An islet with rocks about it near San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, was named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779 *la Laja* (the thin flat stone).

Lake; creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the east, near longitude 148° 30'. Presumably a descriptive name, from Schrader, 1899.

Lake; hill, on St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.

Lake, point; see Aiak.

Lake Bay; small fishing village, on the northeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. It is near Stevenson island, in Kashevarof passage. So called in the Eleventh Census, 1890.

Lakina; river, tributary to the Chitina river, from the north, near longitude 143°. Native name, from Rohn, 1899, who wrote it Lachina. Pronounced Lák-i-ná.

Lancashire; rocks, on the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Named by Dall, in 1880, after the English yacht *Lancashire Witch* (Sir Thomas Hesketh, owner), which visited Cook inlet that year.

Landlocked; bay, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. Local descriptive name, published, in 1898, by the Geological Survey.

Landmark; conspicuous gap in the foothills of the Alaskan mountains, near the head of Delta river, longitude 146°. Descriptive name, by Mendenhall, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

Landslip; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, near its head. Descriptive name, given by Pender in 1868.

Lane; islet, in Danger passage, between Mary and Duke islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Lanin, cape; see Lapin.

La Perouse; glacier, in the southern part of the St. Elias alps. So named by Dall, in 1874, after J. F. G. de La Perouse.

La Perouse; mountain (10,740 feet high), in southern part of the St. Elias alps. So named by Dall, in 1874, after Jean François de Galaup de la Perouse, the celebrated and unfortunate French navigator, who explored this coast in 1786.

Lapin; cape, forming the eastern head of Uria bay, on northern shore of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. Tebenkof called this Lanin, but it has usually been written on American charts Lapin. Capt. Ivan Savich Lapin was a fur trader in this region, in 1762, and is an authority on the early history of the Aleutian islands. Perhaps the name *Lanin* is derived from the Russian word *lan* (deer). On most modern charts the name is misplaced, being applied to Mordvinof and Cave.

Larch; bay, near the south end of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Listvinichnaia (larch) by the Russians.

Large; island, in Nazan bay, Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Bolshoi (large) by the Russians. Erroneously Bomchoi.

Large, Isle du; see Navy.

Larger or Great Arm, Whale bay; see Great arm.

Larratita, islet or reef; see Larzatita.

Larsen; bay, indenting the western shore of Uyak bay, on northern shore of Kodiak. So called in the Eleventh Census, 1890. Moser, 1899, has Larsen (Uyak) bay.

Larzatita; islet or reef, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, called by Maurelle and Quadra, in 1775-1779, Larzatita, according to the English edition of plate 26 in the plates accompanying La Perouse's voyage. On the old Russian copy of this it is Larratita.

Las Animas, island and point; see Animas.

Lascano; islands. This name appears to have been applied by the Spaniards, in 1788, to some of the islets in Unimak pass.

Las Puercas, islets; see Sows (The).

Las Ranas, islets and rocks; see Frogs (The).

Last; cape, on the northern shore of Afognak bay, near mouth of Afognak river. Named Krainie (the very last) by Murashev in 1839-40. Near by he has Posliedni (last) cape.

- Last Chance**; creek, just south of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Last Chance**; creek, tributary to the Snake river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Last Chance**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the east, near Eagle. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Last Timber**; cape, on the southern shore of Raspberry island, Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. The descriptive name *Posliednaho liesy* (last of the woods) was given by Murashev in 1839–40.
- Late**; point, the south point of Windfall island, Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Latouche**; island, in the southwestern part of Prince William sound. So called by Vancouver in his atlas, 1798. Portlock, 1787, called it Foot island, possibly from a fancied resemblance to a human foot. The native name is reported to be *Klikaklik* or *Klikaklit*, also spelled *Khlikakhlik*.
- Latouche**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Disenchantment bay, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Latouche by Puget, of Vancouver's party, in 1794. It was called *Punta de la Esperanza* (hope point) by Malaspina, in 1791, perhaps in allusion to his hope of here finding the famous Northwest passage.
- Lauder**; point, the southern point of entrance to Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dixon in 1787. Has also been called South point.
- Lauf**; islands, in Rodman bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Launch**; cove, at Southern rapids, Peril strait, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Coghlan in 1884.
- Laura**; mountain (7,527 feet high), on the mainland, east of the Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Laurada*, creek; see Moss.
- Lava**; islet, near Kruzof island, in entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.
- Lavinia**; point, on the northwestern shore of Chichagof island, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Lay**; point, on the Arctic coast, between Cape Lisburne and Icy cape. So named by Beechey, in 1826, after George Tradescant Lay, the naturalist of his expedition. On Tikhmenief's map this is called *Sloistie* (in layers).
- Lazaref**; cape, on the southeastern shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So named by Lutke, in 1828, who says that Kudiakof, in 1791, reported its native name as *Touliouliaga*.
- Lazaro**; mountain (1,767 feet high), on the south end of Duke island, Dixon entrance. Named St. Lazaro by Douglas in June, 1789. Usage has shortened the name to Lazaro.
- Leader**; island, in the entrance to Ivanof bay, Alaska peninsula. Named *Provodnik* (leader) by Woronkofski in 1837.
- Leading**; point, on Prince of Wales island, in southeastern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Leading*, point; see Harrison.
- Leadville**; mountain (1,797 feet high), near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- League**; point, on the mainland, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1868.
- Leather*, village; see Koserefski.

Lebarge; river, tributary to the Yukon river, from the north, about 40 miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. So named by Dall, in 1889, after his friend and companion, familiarly called Mike Lebarge. Its native name, according to Dall, is Miskúntl'kakát.

Lebedevski, islands; see Pribilof.

Lebiazhe, lake; see Swan.

Le Conte; bay, in the mainland, east of Mitkof island, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Joseph Le Conte, professor of geology in the University of California. Has also been written Leconte.

Le Conte; glacier, at head of Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Prof. Joseph Le Conte. Has also been written Leconte.

Ledge; islet, in Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

Ledge; point, on the mainland, the south point of entrance to Walker cove, Behm canal. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Ledge; point, the southwestern point of entrance to Nakat inlet, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name given by Nichols in 1883.

Ledianoi, cape; see Icy.

Leduc; river, on the mainland, tributary to the Chickamin river, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898. Also written Le Duc.

Lees; point, the eastern point of entrance to Anchor passage, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

Leesia, bay; see Aleutkina.

Leesoffskaia, bay; see Aleutkina.

Leesy, cape and islet; see Fox.

Left; cape, the western head of Kiliuda bay, Kodiak. Named Lievoi (left-hand) by the Russians. It is on the left hand as one enters the bay.

Leg; island, west from Latouche island, Prince William sound. So named by Dixon in 1787.

Legma; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Legma is Aleut for *calm*.

Leila; small lake, near the headwaters of the Matanuska river, about latitude 62°. So named by Glenn in 1898.

Leismo, island; see Liesnoi.

Lemesurier; island, near entrance to Glacier bay, Icy strait, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall, in 1879, after the officer who commanded one of Vancouver's boats during the exploration and survey of Cross sound in 1794.

Lemesurier; point, at the junction of Ernest sound and Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Mr. Le Mesurier, a member of his party. Sometimes it has been written Mesurier.

Lemly; rock and group of rocks, off Lemesurier point, at the junction of Ernest sound and Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, presumably after Capt. Samuel Conrad Lemly, Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. N. Erroneously Lemley.

Lemon; point, the north point of entrance to Port McArthur, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Lena; cove, indenting the mainland, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1893.

Lena; point, on the mainland, near southern entrance to Favorite channel, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Beardslee in 1880.

Lenard; harbor, in Cold bay, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. Apparently so named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

- Lenard**; sunken rock, southwest of Sannak island. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Lennan**; shoal, off south end of Dolgoi island, near Belkofski. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Lennox**; island, near the eastern point of entrance to Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Leo**; anchorage, in Fortuna strait at south end of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and so named by Coghlan, in 1884, presumably after the schooner *Leo*.
- Leontovich**; cape, the western point of entrance to Gerstle bay, on north shore of Alaska peninsula, between Port Moller and Izembek bay. Named by Lutke, in 1828, after Lieut. Alexander Leontovich, I. N., a member of his party. Has also been called Leon cape and Starling cape.
- Leroy**; creek, tributary to Bluestone river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Lenkoff*, cape; see Lieskof.
- Lemoi*, islet; see Liesnoi.
- Lesser* or *Small arm*, Whale bay; see Small arm.
- Letnikof**; cove, on the eastern shore of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Lindenberg in 1838.
- Letushkin*, village; see Old Kootznahoo.
- Levashef**; port or harbor, at head of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Capt.-Lieut. Michael Levashef wintered here, September 18, 1768, to June 6, 1769, and, after his vessel, called the place St. Paul harbor. In 1790, Sarichef surveyed in this locality, and, after Levashef, named this place Captains harbor. Krusenstern, in 1827, says of this place that it is properly called Captains, but to distinguish it from others it will be convenient to call it Port Levacheff. It has generally been called Captains harbor.
- Level**; island, at entrance to Duncan canal, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Snow in 1886. At high water it becomes two islands.
- Level**; mountain, on Revillagigedo island, near Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Lewes**; river, one of the affluents of the upper Yukon. In 1847 or 1848 Robert Campbell, of the Hudson Bay Company, descended this river and named it Lewes. Present usage appears to regard the Yukon as beginning at the junction of the Lewes and Pelly rivers at Fort Selkirk. Often written Lewis. The form Lewes has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Lewis**; cape, on the Arctic coast, between Point Hope and Cape Lisburne. So named by Beechey, in 1826, presumably after Mr. Charles Lewis, who accompanied him as a volunteer.
- Lewis**; low islet, west from Alaya point, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by local pilots. Near it is Walker island, and there has been confusion between these names. Called Side island in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 77).
- Lewis**; point, on Gravina island, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Named, presumably, by local pilots about 1880.
- Lewis*, river; see Lewes.
- Lewis**; reef, off Lewis point, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by local pilots.
- Lgun*, rock; see Liar.
- Liakik*, bay; see Three Saints.

- Liakik**; cape, forming the eastern point of entrance to Three Saints bay, Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from Liak, the Aleut name for the *black-footed goose*.
- Liar**; rock, the westernmost of the Eckholms group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Lgun (liar) by the Russians in 1809. Has also been called False rock.
- Liard**; river, tributary to the Mackenzie, from the west. Has also been called Mountain river. The above name, Liard, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Libby**; river, tributary to the headwaters of Niukluk river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900. Presumably so named after Daniel B. Libby, of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1866.
- Libbey**; glacier, tributary to Agassiz glacier, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Topham, in 1888, after Prof. William Libbey, jr., of Princeton college. Erroneously Libby.
- Liberty**; fork, of O'Brien creek, in the Fortymile mining district. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Lida**; island, near the northeastern point of Sannak island, Sannak group. So called by the Fish Commission in 1880.
- Lidrejana*, bay; see Andrew.
- Liebigstag**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, near latitude 62°. So called by Allen, in 1885, after an Indian chief living at or near its mouth. Apparently identical with Chetaslina.
- Liesnoi*, islet; see Wooded.
- Lieskof**; cape, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest of Pavlov bay. Named Lieskova (Lieskof's) by Lutke, in 1828, after Lieut. Arcadie Lieskof, I. N., a member of his party. Has been written Leskoff, Lieskoff, Liskoff, etc. Apparently identical with Garfield point of the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Liesnoi*, cape; see Wooded.
- Liesnoi**; island, between Woewodski and Eliza harbors, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Zarembo in 1838.
- Liesnoi**; island, in Krestof harbor, Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Liesnoi**; island, northwest of Wrangell, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by the *Rynda* party in 1863. The island is low and wooded. Has been printed erroneously Leisnoi.
- Liesnoi**; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (wooded) by Vasilief, in 1809, who has a North Liesnoi and a South Liesnoi. Has also been erroneously written Lusnoi.
- Liesnoi*, island; see Makhnati.
- Liesnoi**; islet, near Kruzof island, in entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Liesnoi**; islet, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Lesnoi.
- Liesnoi**; shoal, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Lietnik**; cape, in Kizhuyak bay, north coast of Kodiak. Named Lietnika (summer village) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Lietnik**, cape, on the western shore of Afognak bay, Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Lietnika (summer village) by Murashev, 1839-40.
- Lieroi*, cape; see Left.
- Lighter**; creek, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade who, in 1869, opened a coal mine here.

Lighthouse, island; see *Signal*.

Lighthouse; rocks, southwest of the Semidis. So named by Dall in 1874. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Namdak crag or pinnacle. Also called Namtschak.

Lillian; creek, tributary to Buster creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Lilly; lake, 10 miles north of and tributary to Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Also written Lily.

Lime; creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the south, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name published by the Geological Survey in 1900. Called Bear creek on a recent local map.

Lime; point, the western point of entrance to Nutkwa inlet, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Limestone; creek, tributary to Bettles river, from the north, near longitude 149° 30'. Descriptive name, from Schrader, 1899.

Limestone; creek, tributary to Clear creek, from the east, on south slope of Mount Wrangell. Apparently a local name, reported by Schrader in 1900.

Limestone; gap, in the Talkeetna mountains, between the headwaters of Bubb and Hicks creeks. So named by Glenn in 1898.

Limestone; inlet, in the mainland, opening into Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869. On the north shore are some high limestone bluffs.

Limestone Bluffs; mountain, on the north shore of Limestone inlet, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Meade, in 1869, who says: "From a remarkable-looking streak on the side of the mountain forming the west side of the inlet I called it Limestone Inlet and the mountain Limestone Bluff."

Lina, bay; see *Lituya*.

Lincoln, cape; see *Mordvinof*.

Lincoln; channel, between Sitklan and Kannaghunut islands, Dixon entrance. Presumably named, in 1869, after the U. S. revenue cutter *Lincoln*.

Lincoln; island, north of Point Retreat, in Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Lincoln; mountains (6,200 feet high), near the head of Portland canal. Apparently so named by the Coast Survey. Erroneously *Licolln*.

Lincoln; open bay, on the northwestern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1890. Designated as Lincoln bight on a recent Coast Survey chart.

Lincoln; peak (4,894 feet high), on the mainland, north of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after President Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln; rock, awash at lowest water, southeast of Kashevarof passage, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after President Lincoln. This rock has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

Lindeman; lake, near Chilkoot pass, in the Yukon drainage basin. Named by Schwatka, in 1883, after Dr. Moritz Lindeman, vice-president of the Bremen Geographical Society.

Lindenberg; harbor, indenting the southern shore of Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1833.

Lindenberg; head, the eastern head of Lindenberg harbor, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Name apparently first applied by Moore in 1895.

Lindenberg; peninsula, constituting the eastern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. The Russians called its eastern side Lindenberg shore or coast, after G. Lindenberg, who explored and surveyed in the Alex-

Lindenberg—Continued.

ander archipelago in and about 1838. Dall, in the Coast Pilot, 1883, applied the name to the peninsula.

Lindenberg, point; see Glacier.

Line; island, at entrance to Whiting harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Linnet; islet, near Spruce island, of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Chechotkin (linnet) by Vasilief in 1809.

Lion; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal, near its head. So named by the Coast Survey as early as 1891.

Lion; reef, on the Arctic coast, east of Colville river. So named by Franklin after his boat *Lion*, which grounded upon it, August 7, 1826.

Lisburne; cape (849 feet high), on the Arctic coast of Alaska. Discovered and so named by Cook, August 21, 1778. Erroneously Lisburn and Lisbon.

Liscome; bay, on the southern shore of Dall island, Dixon entrance. A bay in this vicinity, not exactly identified, was named Port Liscome by Ingraham in 1792.

Liscum, fort; see Fort Liscum.

Liefskaia, bay; see Camp Coogan.

Lisianski; peninsula, between Katliana bay and Nakwasina passage, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot of 1883.

Lisianski; point, the north point of entrance to Katliana bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in the Coast Pilot of 1883, after Capt. Iuri Fedorovich Lisianski, I. N., who was at Sitka in 1804.

Lisianski; small bay, on the southeastern coast of Kodiak, northwest of Sitkalidak island. Name given by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Lisianski; strait, separating Yakobi island from Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, in the Coast Pilot, after Capt. Iuri Fedorovich Lisianski, upon whose chart of 1814 it first appears. Has been written Lisiansky.

Liskoff, cape; see Lieskof.

Litnik; Indian village, on Afognak bay, Afognak island. This name is found on a map made by the Fish Commission in 1889. Apparently it is the Afognak of other maps, and may be intended for Lietnik (summer village).

Little; bay, indenting the northeastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Little; canyon, on the Stikine river, British Columbia.

Little; cove, at head of Middle bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Mielkoi (very small) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

Little; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Little; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the north, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1899. On a late map this is shown as a branch of Moonlight creek and Moonlight creek made a tributary of the Snake.

Little, glacier; see Popof.

Little; island, at entrance to Deep bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Malie (little) by Vasilief in 1833.

Little; island, in southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1880.

Little; islands, west of Unga and north of Wosnesenski island, near entrance to Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall in 1882.

Little; mountain, on the south bank of the Yukon, near mouth of the Koyukuk river. So named by Allen in 1885.

Little; river, about one mile west of Cape Ugat, on northern coast of Kodiak. So called by Moser in 1899.

Little; rock (10 feet above high water), near north end of Duke island, in Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by local pilots about 1880.

Little Anvil; creek, just east of Topkok river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Little Black, river; see Big Black.

Little Blanche; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the south, about 10 miles from Eagle, on the Yukon. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.

Little Branch; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Maloi Strelka (little arrow, i. e., little offshoot) by the Russians.

Little Diomede; island, one of the Diomede group, in Bering strait. Commonly known as the Little Diomede. Sauer and, after him, Lutke give its name as Imaglin. Beechey, 1830, has Kruzenstern (Igna-look), while Tebenkoff, 1849, calls it Ignalink. Beechey named this island, in 1826, after the Russian admiral, Krusenstern.

Little Fort; island, on the southeastern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Maloi Krieposti (little fort) by the Russian-American Company in 1849.

Little Gavanaki; island, immediately opposite Starri-gavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gavanski menshoi (little harbor) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Little island.

Little Goose, island; see Goose.

Little Hurrah; creek, tributary to Big Hurrah creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Little Kiska; island, just east of Kiska, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So called by Lutke. See Kiska.

Little Koniuji; island, between Big Koniuji and Simeonof islands, Shumagin group. So named by the Russians. According to Veniaminof this is Tangimak island of the Aleuts. Lutke writes it Tounghimik. See also Koniuji.

Little Minook; creek, tributary to Minook creek, from the east. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Little Naked; island, near Naked island, Prince William sound. Local name. There is a fox farm on this island.

Little Polovina; hill, in the northeastern part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably the local name. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1875. Polovina is Russian for *halfway*.

Little Rapids; islet, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Little Raspberry; island, between Afognak and Kodiak, Kodiak group. Named Maloi Malinovoi (little raspberry) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Little Raspberry; strait, between Kittiwake and Kodiak islands, Kodiak group. Named Maloi Malinovoi (little raspberry) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Little Rose; island, one of the Opasni islands, in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Little Sitkin; island (3,585 feet high), between Kiska and Semisopochnoi islands, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So called by the Russians. Lutke, 1835, calls it Little or Western Sitkin. Also has been written Little Sitchin.

Little Strélki, arm, of Whale bay; see Small.

Little Sushitna; stream, entering head of Cook inlet, between Sushitna river and Knik arm. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

- Little Tanaga;** island, east of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Called Tannak on Russian Hydrographic chart 1400, edition of 1848; Tanaga by Tebenkof, in 1849, and Little Tanaga by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855, doubtless to distinguish it from the larger Tanaga island, about 70 miles west of this one. Native name.
- Lituya;** bay, in southern part of the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. This name is of Indian origin and was obtained and used by the Russians. The Indian word is thought by Dall to be H'lit-tu-yúh, accented on the last syllable. Lisianski, in 1805, wrote it L'tooa bay, and Tebenkof writes it Ltua. Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 has Altua bay or Port Frantsuzof. Out of these has come Ltuya, Alituya, Altona, and Lina. La Perouse surveyed the bay, in 1786, and named it Port des Français and to the whalerman it has been known as Frenchman's bay. The name Skeeter has also been applied to it under a misapprehension.
- Lituya;** mountain (11,832 feet high), in the Fairweather range, southeastern Alaska. Name published by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Lively;** group of islands, in Tlevak strait, near Tlevak narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1882, after the steam launch of the *Hassler*. Sheldon Jackson has called this group Voorhees isles.
- Lively;** sunken rock, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, after the *Hassler's* steam launch *Lively*.
- Livingston;** creek, tributary to Feather river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Lizard;** point on the southeastern shore of Pearse island, Portland inlet. So named by Pender in 1868. Erroneously Lizzard.
- Loaf;** ridge of mountains (2,200 feet high), on the mainland, northeast of Dixon entrance. So called by Nichols in 1883.
- Lockwood;** peak (3,510 feet high) in the northeastern part of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Lieut. James Booth Lockwood, U. S. A., who perished at Cape Sabine in 1883.
- Lockwood;** point, on Woewodski island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. It was called Poverotni (turning) by Lindenberg in 1838.
- Lode;** point, on the right bank of the Chilkat river, near its mouth. Named Zhila (*lode*, also *hut*) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.
- Lofka;** hut, of an Indian named Lofka, where the earliest American travelers on the Yukon used to spend a night. Called Lofka, Lofka's and Lofka's barrabora (hut). It was on the right bank of the Yukon and due east from St. Michael.
- Log;** point, on Liesnoi island, Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Logan;** mountain (19,539 feet high), in the St. Elias region. So named by Russell, in 1890, in honor of Sir William Edmond Logan, "founder and long director of the Geological Survey of Canada." The name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Logan;** point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Lohtianoi;** point; see Glacier.
- Lohtianoi;** sound; see Cross.
- Lomas;** cape, on the western shore of Port Caldera, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de las Lomas (cape of the hillocks) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Lomavik;** Eakimo village, on the left bank of the lower Kuskokwim. Name from Nelson, 1879, who wrote it Lomavigamute, i. e., Lomavik people.

- Lone;** mountain (2,142 feet high), near Barlow cove, on northern end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Meade in 1869. Has, on a recent Coast Survey chart, been called Barlow mountain.
- Lone;** rock, in Hood bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Lone;** rock, in or near Port Wrangell, Alaska peninsula. Named Odinakoi (isolated or lone) by Vasilief in 1832.
- Lone;** small islet, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1892.
- Lone Tree;** islet, near entrance to Whitewater bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 157).
- Long.* A sunken bank or reef, called by the Russians Dlinnaia (rather long), and lying near Pamplona rock, Gulf of Alaska, is shown on Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (1847).
- Long;** beach, in Mitrofanía bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Long;** glacier, on the southern flank of Mount Wrangell and tributary to Kotsina creek, from the north. So named by Schrader, in 1900, from its shape.
- Long;** island, in Chiniak bay, near St. Paul, Kodiak. Named Dolgoi or Goloi (long or bare) by the Russians in 1809. Lisianski, in 1804, called it Barren island.
- Long;** island, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.
- Long;** island, in Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1880.
- Long;** island, in northeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Dolgoi (long) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Dolgay and Dolgoi.
- Long;** island, in Port Frederick, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Long;** island, on the western shore of Cordova bay, Dixon entrance. Named Dolgoi (long) by the Russians.
- Long;** peak (about 2,500 feet high), on Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Climbed by Lieutenant Berry, in 1881, and its height measured by aneroid barometer. Capt. Thomas Long, of the whaling bark *Nile*, measured its height in 1867 and obtained the result 2,480 feet. Named Long peak by the Hydrographic office in (or before) 1879 and Berry's peak by the same office in 1881.
- Longfellow;** peak (2,955 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1888, after the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
- Lookout;** mountain, about 800 to 1,000 feet above the river, on west bank of Koyukuk river, near latitude 67°. So named by Allen, who ascended it in August, 1885.
- Lookout;** point, on the mainland, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Lookout;** point, on the south shore of Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Lookout;** point, the eastern point of Caton island, Sannak group. So called by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Loon;** island, one of the Middle islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Gagarin (loon) by Vasilief in 1809. Also called Jet by a mis-translation. Has also been written Gagari (diver).
- Loon;** point, in Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

- Lopp;** lagoon, just north of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward peninsula. So named by Brooks, in 1900, after Rev. William Thomas Lopp, of Indiana, a missionary to the Eskimo, who began work here in 1890.
- Loras*, harbor; see *Dora*.
- Lord;** islands, in Dixon entrance, near Cape Fox. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Lord;** rock, near Lord islands, Dixon entrance, south of Cape Fox. Named by Nichols in 1883.
- Lords*, harbor; see *Dora*.
- Lorentz;** river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 150° 30'. Named by Allen, in 1885, after Mr. Lorentz, of the Alaska Commercial Company, chief trader for the Yukon country. On some maps it is Lorenz.
- Loring;** post-office, and fishing village, on Naha bay, west side of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. The post-office was established here in November, 1885.
- Los Coronados**, islands; see Coronados.
- Los Hermanos*, islands; see Hazy.
- Los Mondragones*, islets; see Fish Egg.
- Lost;** creek, tributary to the Klokerblok river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Lost;** creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name from Peters, 1900.
- Lothianoi*, bay; see Icy.
- Lothianoi*, inlet; see Taku.
- Louisa;** point, on the mainland, at south end of Favorite channel, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Beardslee in 1880.
- Louise;** lake (elevation 2,200 feet), on the Copper River plateau, in about latitude 62° 30', and in the Sushitna drainage system. So called, in 1898, by Glenn, who indicates that this is its local name.
- Louise*, point; see New Eddystone.
- Love** islet, one of the Japonski group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after a Mr. Love, employed on the *Jamestown* at Sitka in that year.
- Low;** bluff, on the northern shore of Amchitka island, western Aleutians. So designated by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855.
- Low;** cape, on the southwestern shore of Kodiak. Named Nizmennoi (low) by Tebenkof in 1849. Has also appeared as Nizmenno point.
- Low;** cape, the western head of Kizhuyak bay, Kodiak. Named Nizmennie (low) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Low*, cape; see Narrow.
- Low;** hill, in the northern part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name from Elliott 1873-74.
- Low;** island, between Spruce and Kodiak islands. Named Nizmennie (low) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Low;** island, off Shoals point, in entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nizmennoi (low) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Low No. 1;* island, southwest of Deer island, near Belkofski. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Low No. 2;* island, southwest of Deer island, near Belkofski. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Low;** point, on the eastern shore of Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.
- Low;** point, on the eastern shore of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. Called Nizmennoi (low) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Low;** point, the eastern point of entrance to St. John harbor, Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Low; point, on east side of Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. Name published by the Hydrographic Office in March, 1893.

Lowe; point and river, on the north shore of Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, U. S. A., a member of his party.

Lowenstern; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Shishmaref inlet, Seward peninsula, Arctic ocean. Named Löwenstern by Kotzebue in August, 1816.

Lower; lake, near St. Paul, Kodiak, draining to Shahafka cove. Called Dolgoi (long) by the Russians, in 1808-1810, but by Tebenkof, 1849, called Nizhni (lower).

Lower Kootznahoo, bay; see Whitewater.

Lower Ramparts; gorge, in the Yukon river, between the mouths of the Dall and Tanana rivers. Apparently so called by Dall in 1884. See also Ramparts.

Lower Ramparts; gorge or canyon in the Porcupine river, about 75 miles above Fort Yukon. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Lowrie; island, near Forrester island, off the west coast of Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Captain Lowrie, of the *snow Captain Cook*, in 1786, who was perhaps the first English-speaking navigator to visit Queen Charlotte islands, and possibly the first who saw this island.

L'toon, bay; see Lituya.

Ltua, bay; see Lituya.

Lucan; point, the western point of entrance into Port Althorp, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. See also Column.

Luce; island, one of the Kutchuma group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after a Mr. Luce, employed on the *Jamestown* at Sitka in that year. See also Emgeten.

Lucia; glacier, northwest of Yakutat bay, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mark Brickell Kerr in 1890, after his mother.

Lucile; small lake, about 10 miles north of Knik arm, Cook inlet. So named by Glenn in 1898. Written Lucile on his map and Lucille in his text.

Luck; point, on Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Lucky Strike; creek, tributary to Bluestone river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Lukanin; open bay, on the southern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Usually written Lukannon. Elliott says it derives its name from "one Lukannon, a pioneer Russian, who distinguished himself with one Kaicov, a countryman, by capturing a large number of sea-otters at that point, and on Otter island, in 1787-88." Petrof (Banc. Hist., p. 183) says that Ivan Lukanin was the *peredovchik* (senior officer) with Ismailof.

Lukeen's Fort; see Kolmakof.

Lull; point, the northern point of entrance to Kelp bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1883, after Capt. Edward Phelps Lull, U. S. N., hydrographic inspector of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Lulu; peak, in southern part of the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.

Lung; island, near the south end of Duncan canal, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Lusnoi, island; see Liesnoi.

Lutke; cape, the southern head of Unimak bay on south shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof, 1831, calls this *Siuchi* (sealion) and is followed by Tebenkof (1849). The Russian Hydrographic charts (1847) call it Lutke, while the Fish Commission (1888) calls it Promontory.

- Lynch;** cape, on the western shore of Heceta island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the local pilots. Not shown on existing charts. Name published by Nichols in the *Coast Pilot* (1891, p. 122).
- Lynn;** canal, the great northern arm of Alexander archipelago. It was explored and so named by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been called Lynn channel.
- Lynn;** creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, obtained by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Lynn Brothers;** group of islands, in St. James bay, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named *The Brothers* by Meade, in 1868, and since modified to Lynn Brothers.
- Lynn Sisters;** two small islands, in the southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Called *The Sisters* by Meade, in 1868, and modified to Lynn Sisters in the *Coast Pilot* in 1883.
- Lynx;** creek, tributary to Sixmile creek, from the south, in the Kenai peninsula, about 20 miles southeast of Sunrise, Cook inlet. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Lyre;** point, on the eastern shore of Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Lira (lyre point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Mab,** island, near Bridget cove, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Mabel;** island, in Dewey anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886. Erroneously Mable.
- McAdam;** creek, tributary to Tisuk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- McArthur;** peak (2,239 feet high), near Port McArthur, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm, in 1886, after the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*.
- McArthur;** port, near the southern entrance to Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Helm, in 1886, after the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*, under his command.
- McArthur;** reef, in Sumner strait, off the mouth of Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, after its surveying steamer *McArthur*.
- McBride;** glacier, part of the Muir glacier. Called Second North tributary by Reid, in 1890, and later, McBride after H. McBride a member of his party.
- McCartey;** point, the southernmost point of the Bronaugh islands, off Dall Head, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Also erroneously McCarty.
- McCarthy;** creek, tributary to Kennicott river, from the east. Prospectors' name, reported by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- McClellan;** flats, at head of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by naval officers, after Lieut. Edward P. McClellan, U. S. N., who visited the locality in 1880.
- McClellan;** group of islets, forming part of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Lieut. E. P. McClellan, U. S. N.
- McClellan;** rock, near Lindenberg harbor, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after its discoverer, Lieut. E. P. McClellan, U. S. N. Erroneously McLellan.
- McCullough;** rock, in Dixon entrance, west of Zayas island. Reported by Captain McCullough, of the Hudson Bay Company steamer *Otter*, and named after him by the Coast Survey in 1883. Erroneously McCollough.

McDoel; peak (6,000 feet high), near headwaters of the Kuskokwim river, in latitude 62°. So named by Post of the Geological Survey in 1898.

McDonald, bay; see Yes.

McDonald; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the north, near its mouth. Name from Barnard, 1900.

McDonald; islands, opposite the north end of Wrangell strait, in Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Ensign John Daniel McDonald, U. S. N., a member of his party.

McDonough; peak (2,873 feet high), in southeastern part of Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1893.

McFarland; group of islands, on the eastern shore of Tlevak strait, north of Dunbar inlet, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1882, after Mrs. A. R. McFarland, a missionary and teacher, who began work in Alaska in 1877. Sheldon Jackson has named them *Hill* islets.

McFarland, islet; see Village.

McFarland; point, on Dall island, opposite Howkan village, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Sheldon Jackson, after Mrs. A. R. McFarland, a missionary and teacher, who began work in Alaska in 1877.

McGrath; mountain (6,179 feet high), on the mainland, on north side of Iskoot river. So named by the Coast Survey, after Assistant John Edward McGrath.

McHenry; anchorage, in Etolin island, opening into Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after John McHenry, a member of his party.

McHenry; inlet, in Etolin island, opening into Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after John McHenry, a member of his party.

McHenry; sunken ledge, at entrance to Union bay, Cleveland peninsula, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

McKinley; creek, in the Porcupine gold district. Prospectors' name published in 1900.

McKinley; lake, just north of or in edge of delta of the Copper river, 3 miles north of Alaganik. Local name, from Gerline, 1900.

McKinley; mountain (20,464 feet high), near the headwaters of Kuskokwim river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897. Also called *Bulshaia*, a corruption of the Russian word for *big*. It was named McKinley by a prospector, Dickey, who published an account of it in the *New York Sun*, January 24, 1897.

McLean; arm, indenting the southeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, about 6 miles north of Cape Chacon. Named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign Walter McLean, U. S. N., a member of his party.

McLellan, rock; see McClellan.

McNair, island; see Grand.

McNairy; point, the south point of entrance to Steamboat bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

McPherson; point, not shown on any map and not identified, on the Arctic coast somewhere east of Point Barrow. Named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after M. McPherson.

McQuesten, island; see Huggins.

McTavish; point, on the western shore of Dease inlet, Arctic coast. Name from British Admiralty chart 593 (1830-1882).

Macartney; point, the northeastern point of entrance to Keku strait, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Mackay; inlet, immediately east of Dease inlet, on the Arctic coast. Named M'Kay's inlet by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after one of their guides, James M'Kay, a Scotchman, who had served with Sir George Back in 1834.

Mackenzie; point, at the head of Cook inlet. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, "after the Right Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie." Erroneously Mackenzie.

Mackenzie; river, in Canada, named after its first explorer, Alexander Mackenzie.

Mackenzie; small bay, between Dease inlet and Point Barrow, Arctic ocean. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after Chief Factor Roderick Mackenzie, of the Hudson Bay Company.

Macks, bay; see Tanaskan.

Macks Head; promontory, Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagins. Local name, from the Coast Survey.

Macks Head; small rounded island, off northern point of entrance to Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagins. Local name, reported by Dall in 1872. The point behind it has also been called Mack's Head.

Macleod; harbor, on the northwestern coast of Montague island, Prince William sound. Named McLeod's by Portlock, in 1787, after one of his officers.

Macleod; point, in Smith bay, on the Arctic coast, between Cape Halkett and Tangent point. Named M'Leod by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after A. R. M'Leod.

Macmillan; mountains (3,500 feet high), and river, tributary to Pelly river, from the east, near latitude 63°. Sometimes written McMillan. The spelling Macmillan has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Macnamara; point, on Zarembo island, the northeast point of entrance to Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Captain Macnamara, R. N. Often written McNamara.

Macooshino, village; see Makushin.

Madan; point, on the mainland, in Eastern passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

Madeira; creek, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1901.

Madison; peak (2,507 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1888, after President James Madison.

Madre de Dios; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Isla de la Madre de Dios (island of God's mother) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has also been written erroneously Madre de Deos.

Magdalena; cape, the north point of entrance to Port Bazan, Dall island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Either this cape or Cape Muzon was named Cabo de Santa Maria Magdalena by Perez in 1774.

Magdalen, Isla de la; see Hinchinbrook.

Magnolia; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Magoun; islands, between Krestof and Kruzof islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, after a Captain Magoun, who traded on this coast in early times. Has also been written Magun.

Mahid; island, one of the Necker islands, Sitka sound, Alexander Archipelago. Named Ma-id by Vasilief in 1809. Is often written Maid. Pronounced Mäh-id.

Mahlo; valley, and river flowing through it, at east end of Klutina lake. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Emil Mahlo, a member of his party.

Mahutzu; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 146° 30'. Native name reported by Peters and Brooks in 1898.

Maiachnoi, island; see Signal.

Main, lake and valley; see Endicott.

Major; cove, on the southeastern shore of Norton sound. Called Major's cove by Dall, in 1866, because it was the first point at which Major Kennicott landed with his party after setting out from St. Michael.

Makak; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Yukon, between Anvik and Koserefski. Called Makka by Tikhmenief in 1861. Raymond, 1869, calls it Makagamute, i. e., Makak people, and Petrof, 1880, Makeymute. Population in 1880, 121.

Makaka; point, the northwestern point of Hawkins island, Prince William sound. Apparently a native name, reported by Abercrombie in 1898.

Maknak, rock; see Black.

Makhnati; island, at southern entrance to western channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Makhnatie (rough or shaggy) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Liesnoi (wooded) island.

Makhnati; islet, in Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Makhnatoi (rough or shaggy) by the Russians.

Makhnati; submerged rock, in Sitka sound, 2½ cables from a beacon on Makhnati island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1883. Has also been called Beacon rock.

Maknashka, bay; see Sycamore.

Maknashka, cape; see Rocky.

Maknashkina, cape; see Miller.

Makrovskoi, bay; see Pumicestone.

Makushin; active volcano (5,631 feet high), on Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Sarichef, 1792, designates it as *ognedieshutshaia gora* (burning mountain). By Kotzebue, about 1825, it is called Makuschkin volcano. According to Grewingk, quoting Sarichef, its native name is Aigägin, which appears to be from the Aleut word Aigak, *big*. Coxe writes it Ayaghish, and Grewingk, Ajügisch. Postels, in 1835, called it Wesselow, i. e., Cheerful mountain. It is near Cape Cheerful.

Makushin; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Presumably so called by Krenitzin and Levashof in 1768–69. Coxe, in his account of their voyage, published in 1780, has on an accompanying map Makyshinskaia bay. Written Makushi, Makushinskoi, etc.

Makushin; cape, on the northern shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska. Called Makushi by Tebenkof, 1849. It is Makushin point (but not Makushin cape) of the Fish Commission in 1888.

Makushin, cape; see Kovrizhka.

Makushin; native village, on the northern shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska. Sarichef, 1792, shows this village, which he calls Makushinskoe settlement. Lisianski, 1805, has Macooshino settlement. Veniaminof, 1831, says it was the headquarters of the Russian-American Company's bidarshik or foreman and that it contained 6 huts (yourts) and 35 natives. Population in 1880, 62; in 1890, 51.

Makushin; valley, beginning at Broad bay, in Captains bay, Unalaska, and stretching inland. So called by Davidson in 1869. Dall called it Glacier valley in 1873.

Malaspina; glacier, on the flanks of the St. Elias alps, immediately north of Yakutat bay. This was named Malaspina plateau by Dall, in 1874, who did not then get near enough to recognize its true character. In 1880, however, it was approached nearer and its true character seen. Since that time it has been called the Malaspina glacier. In 1886 the New York Times expedition applied the names Agassiz and Great Agassiz, also Guyot and Great Guyot, to glaciers now regarded as parts of this one.

Malaspina; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Capt. Don Alessandro Malaspina, the distinguished and unfortunate Italian navigator, who, in the service of Spain, explored and surveyed on the northwest coast of America in 1791.

Malaspina; mountain, in the St. Elias alps, near Mount St. Elias. So named by Dall, in 1880, after the unfortunate Malaspina, who was in Yakutat bay in 1791. Dall suggests that this may be identical with Piton of La Perouse in 1786.

Malchatna, river; see Mulchatna.

Malcolm; river, on the Arctic coast, near the international boundary line. Named Sir Pulteney Malcolm river by Franklin in 1826.

Male; point, the southwestern extremity of Fillmore island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Maley Roukar; see Small.

Malie, island; see Little.

Malinof, island and strait; see Raspberry.

Malinovi, cape; see Raspberry.

Malinovskoi, cape; see Nuniliak.

Malmesbury; port, on the western side of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Maloi Krieposti, island; see Little Fort.

Maloi Malinovi, island; see Little Raspberry.

Maloi Strelka, bay; see Little Branch.

Mammur, bluffs and hills; see Einahnuto.

Mammoth; river, on Seward peninsula, tributary to Kotzebue sound, immediately east of Cape Deceit. So named by Petrof, in 1880, from the occurrence of mammoth bones in the vicinity.

Manby; glacial stream, from Malaspina glacier, debouching near Manby point, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.

Manby; point, the northwestern point of entrance to Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, after a member of his party. Apparently identical with Pte. de la Boussole of La Perouse in 1786. It is St. Elias of Malaspina, in 1792, and Bolshoi (great) point of Tebenkof in 1849.

Mandarin; rock, at head of Zachary bay, Unga island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872.

Manila; creek, tributary to Hobson creek, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Manila; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Manker; valley, near foot of Klutina lake, through which flows Manker creek. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Manning; point, on the Arctic coast near or on Barter island. So named by Franklin in 1826.

Man of War; peak, on the mainland, west of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Manopiknak; river, in the Yukon delta, one of the outlets of the Yukon river. Fakimo name from Nelson, 1878, who in his text writes Manopiknak and Manokinak and on his map Manokinak.

Mansfield; lake, in the Kechumstuk hills draining southward to the Tanana. Origin of name not discovered. It was published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Mansfield; peninsula, forming the northern part of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1893, after Lieut. Commander Henry Buckingham Mansfield, U. S. N., who made surveys in the Alexander archipelago in 1889-91.

Mantalik, creek; see **Mentalik**.

Manzanita; island, in Behm canal, northwest from the entrance to Rudyerd bay. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Manzanita; peak (3,959 feet high), in the eastern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Maple; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Marabilla; island and point, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla y Punta de la Marabilla by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Marble; islet, in the southern part of Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, "from its formation."

Marble; two small bare islets, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So called by the Coast Survey, in 1883, on account of the rocks of which they are composed.

Marble Bluffs; locality on the western shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name of local origin, published by the Coast Survey in 1883.

Maria; point, the northern point of entrance to Port Asuncion, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Maria Josefa by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Maria Louisa, river; see **Kun**.

Mariner; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the west, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

Marion; creek, tributary to American creek, from the east, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

Marion; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

Marmion; island, at junction of Gastineau channel and Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883.

Marmot; bay, between Afognak and Kodiak. It was named Whitsuntide by Cook in 1778. Called Evershichie (marmot) by Tebenkof, 1849. The word Evrashka comes from Siberia. Kotzebue says (I, 229): "An animal in many respects similar to the squirrel; but it is much larger and lives in the earth; it is called in Siberia Gewraschka. The Americans (in Kotzebue sound) call it Tschikschi." Chf-gik', according to Nelson, is the Eskimo name of Parry's spermophile, so that Chigik and Tschikschi seem to be two renderings of the same Eskimo word. Veniaminof gives the Koloshian name of Evrashka as Tsalk and the Aleut name as Ulnik.

Marmot; island, east of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Evrashichie (marmot) by the early Russians. It is St. Hermogenes of Billings, about 1790, and of Galiano, 1802. "The only land animals (on this island) are the foxes and myriads of ground squirrels (spermophilus) upon which the foxes prey for their subsistence. These rodents are called *yerrashka* in Russian. This word our map makers erroneously translated *marmot*, and thus misnamed the island." (Eleventh Census, p. 73.)

Marmot; river, tributary to Portland canal, from the east, near its head. So named by Pender in 1868.

Marmot; strait, between Marmot and Afognak islands. Named Evrashichichie (marmot) by the Russians in 1849.

Maroonitch; old village site, on north shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name from Elliott, 1873-74, who says: "Site of a pioneer village, established by one Maroon."

Marr; butte (3,000 feet high), near junction of the Delta and Tanana rivers. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after Private Marr, a member of his party.

- Marr;** mountain (2,447 feet high), near the south end of Cleveland peninsula, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, after Robert Athelston Marr, then subassistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Marr;** mountain, on north bank of the Porcupine river, near the Lower Ramparts. So named by the Coast Survey as early as 1895.
- Marryat;** cove, immediately north of Point Hope, Arctic coast. So named by Beechey, in 1827, after Captain Marryat, R. N., who discovered the cove. Called Marriet by Tikhmenief.
- Marsden;** point, on the northwestern shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Marsh,** bay; see Hot Springs.
- Marsh;** island, southeast of the Kashevarof group of islands, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Ensign Charles Carlton Marsh, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Marsh;** lake, northeast of Chilkoot pass, on headwaters of Lewes river. Named, in 1883, by Schwatka, after Prof. Othniel Charles Marsh, of Yale College. This name has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Marsh;** peak, on the mainland, near head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College.
- Marsh;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Cordova bay, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign Charles C. Marsh, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Marsh;** point, the western point of entrance to Wainwright inlet, Arctic coast. So named by Beechey, in 1826, after his purser, George Marsh.
- Marshall;** creek, tributary to Matanuska river, from the north, just below the Chickaloon. So named by Mendenhall, in 1898, after a prospector, W. H. Marshall.
- Marshall;** islet, near the entrance to Silver bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Marshall;** mountain (5,200 feet high), on the eastern shore of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Marshall;** mountain (4,500 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Named Marshall by Pender in 1868.
- Marshall;** peak (3,017 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1888, after the great Chief Justice, John Marshall.
- Marten;** arm, of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Martin;** harbor, a small arm of Korovinski bay, Atka island, middle Aleutians. Named Pestchanaia (sandy) by Ingenstrem, about 1830, and called Sand, Peschani, etc. Locally known as Martin's harbor, after Capt. Martin Klinkofström, of the Russian-American Company's service, who first entered and afterwards used it.
- Martin,** island; see Gravel.
- Martin;** low sand island, in front of Elson bay, Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow. So named by the British Admiralty in 1853. It may be identical with Doctor island of later charts.
- Martin;** point, at the eastern edge of the Copper river delta. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, after Sir Henry Martin. Cottonwood point of late charts seems to be identical with this point.
- Martin;** point, on the Arctic coast, a little east of Camden bay. Named Point Sir Henry Martin by Franklin in 1826.

- Martin**; river, tributary to Copper river, from the east, near its mouth. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Martin**; rock, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Marvine**; glacier, tributary to the Malaspina glacier, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, after the geologist Archibald Robertson Marvine.
- Mary*, bay; see Shelikof.
- Mary**; cove, in Shelikof bay, Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. See Shelikof bay.
- Mary**; island, north of Duke island, in Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Named by pilot W. E. George in 1880 (*Coast Pilot*, 76). Erroneously St. Mary island, on British Admiralty chart 2431, edition of 1882.
- Mary**; point, the northern point of entrance to Shelikof bay, Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Mary Island**; anchorage, in the northern end of Mary island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1883.
- Mary Island**; light-house reservation, in northeastern part of Mary island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Mashik**; native village, at Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. Native name, reported by Petrof, in 1880, who wrote it Mashikh.
- Mason**; narrows, in the Tanana river, near longitude 146°. So named, in 1885, by Allen, in honor of Prof. Otis Tufton Mason, of the Smithsonian Institution.
- Massacre**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. Named Ubiennoi (massacre) by Davidof, about 1802, presumably to commemorate the wanton massacre here of 15 natives by Cossack fur hunters, in 1745, under Alexai Bieljaef. Lutke wrote it Oubiennaia and Grewingk has Subienna.
- Massacre**; brook, flowing from a lake into Massacre harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. Name from Grewingk, 1850, who has Subienna, apparently an error for Ubienna (massacre).
- Mastic**; sunken rock, in Revillagigedo channel, near entrance to Thorne arm, Alexander archipelago. Named after the vessel *Mastick*, which struck upon it in July, 1882. Is now usually written Mastic and has been, erroneously, Mystic.
- Matanuska**; glacier, near the source of the Matanuska river. So named by Mendenhall in 1898.
- Matanuska**; native village, on the eastern shore of lake on Copper river plateau. Native name, obtained by Glenn in 1898.
- Matanuska**; river, tributary to Knik arm, Cook inlet. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1897. Has also been written Matanooski.
- Matvi*, island; see St. Matthew.
- Maud**; lake, draining to Kusawa lake, near latitude 60°. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Maurelle**; islands, in Iphigenia bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after the Spaniard Don Francisco Antonio Maurelle, who made surveys in this region in 1775 and 1779.
- Maury**; peak (5,566 feet high), on the mainland, between Thomas bay and Port Houghton, southeastern Alaska. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1895, after Capt. Matthew Fontaine Maury, U. S. N.
- Magastetchnoi*, island; see Signal.

- eyer**; peak (6,100 feet high), near the head of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Has also been written Meyer.
- eyo**; bend, in the Koyukuk river, about 10 miles below the mouth of Allen river. So named by Allen in 1885. Erroneously Mays on a late chart.
- eyoral**; cove, behind St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto Mayoral (Steward port) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- mysil**; cape, on the western shore of Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo Maysil by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- meade**; glacier, east of Chilkoot inlet, Lynn canal. So named by the Coast Survey, presumably after Rear-Admiral Richard Worsam Meade, U. S. N., who surveyed in southeastern Alaska in 1868 and 1869.
- meade**, mountains; see Hooper.
- meade**; point, on the northwestern shore of Kuiu island, between Security and Saginaw bays, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, after Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N.
- meade**; river, of northern Alaska, explored by Ray in April, 1883, and by him named Meade. Its Eskimo name, according to Murdoch, is Kulúgrua, which has been printed Kol u gru'a, and, by error, Cogtua.
- meares**; passage, between Suemez and Quadra islands, near Bucareli bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 97). Called Sea Otter bay by Lisianski after Meares (?), Ingraham, and other early traders.
- meares**, port; see Prisoners cove.
- medicine**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 15 miles below Lower Kaltag. Raymond, 1869, calls it Takaltski; Tikhmenief, 1861, Kakogkakot, i. e., Kakog river. A native village at its mouth is called by Petrof, 1880, Khatnotoutze; he gives its population as 115.
- mednikora**, bay; see Bear.
- medcha**, creek; see Sawmill.
- mednik**, cape; see Bear.
- medzhi**, island; see Woewodski.
- medzhiu**, cove; see Bear.
- meiklejohn**; entrance, to Prince William sound, between Hinchinbrook and Montague islands. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War.
- meiklejohn**; pass (4,500 feet high), one of the passes between the Copper and Tanana rivers. It lies between Tok river and Wagner lake. Named by Lowe, in 1898, after Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War.
- melanson**; lake, near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- mel**, point; see Green.
- melkoradia**, point; see Shallows.
- mellish**; cabin, on shore of Knik arm of Cook inlet. So called, in 1898, after its owner, Henry Mellish. Has also been written Melishe's.
- melichnoi**, cape; see Miller.
- meloz**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, between the mouth of the Koyukuk and Tanana rivers. Native name, reported by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1867, as Melozecargut and usually written Melozikakat. See Kakat.
- melsing**; creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900, after L. Melsing, a miner.

Mentrelegamute, village; see Mumtrelek.

Mena-kak-a-shah, lake; see Walker.

Mendenhall; cape, the southernmost point of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Named Ignatief by Tebenkof, in 1849, after Lieut. Ivan Ignatief, I. N., who accompanied Shishmaref in the *Blagonamierenie* (good-intent) 1819-1822. Recently renamed Mendenhall by the Coast Survey.

Mendenhall; glacier, on the mainland, northwest of Juneau, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1892, after Prof. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, its Superintendent.

Mendenhall; river, tributary to the Takhini river, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1898, after Superintendent T. C. Mendenhall.

Menefee; anchorage, at the entrance to Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign Daniel Preston Menefee, U. S. N., a member of his party. Has been written, erroneously, Menafee.

Menefee; inlet, in Etolin island, opening into Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Ensign D. P. Menefee, U. S. N., a member of his party. Has also been written, erroneously, Menafee and Menefes.

Menendez. The western part of the Copper river delta was called Ensenada de Menendez by the Spaniards in 1788.

Menshikof; cape, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, near the mouth of Ugashik river. Named Menshikova (Menshikof's) by Lutke in 1828. Has often been written Menchikoff.

Mentalik; creek, tributary to the Yentna, from the north, near latitude 62°. Native name, from Eldridge and Muldrow, 1898. Post obtained the name, in 1898, through J. Madison, a resident of Cook inlet, as Mantalik.

Mentanontli; lake and river, near longitude 152°. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. On his map 4 it is Mentantlekakat, and in his text (p. 97, etc.) it is Mentanóntlekákát. See Kakat.

Mentasta; lake, mountain range, pass (2,300 feet high), and trail, between Copper and Tanana rivers. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885.

Mentokakat; native village, on the south bank of the Yukon, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Melozi river. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880. Population 20 in 1880. Late maps omit the village and show a creek called Montekakat creek, i. e., Monte river creek. Zagoskin, 1842-1844, gives the name of the river as Minkotliatno.

Menzies, cape; see Ommaney.

Menzies', strait; see Chatham.

Mercier. Petrof, in his map in the Tenth Census, 1880, shows a place called Mercier station on the north bank of the Yukon, about 40 miles below the mouth of the Tanana. Name not found elsewhere.

Mer d'Ormande, sea; see Bering.

Merk; cape, the western point of Hall island, Bering sea. Named Merka (Merk's) by Tebenkof, 1848, presumably after Dr. Karl Merck (or Merk), surgeon and naturalist in the Billings expedition, 1785-1794.

Mertz; islet, in light on the northern shore of Long island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Lieut. Albert Mertz, U. S. N.

Mesquatilla; mountains, on the north bank of the Yukon, between the mouths of the Melozi and Tozi rivers. Native name, from Raymond, 1869.

Mesurier, point; see Lemesurier.

Metlakatla; post-office and Indian village, at Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Called Port Chester and Metlakatla. Metlakatla is the name of a group of Tsimpsean or Chimsyan Indians that founded the

Metlakatla—Continued.

village. It has been variously spelled Metlahcatlah, Metlahkahtla, Metlakatla, etc. The post-office was established here in October, 1888, and spelled Metlakahkla.

Prior to 1887 there was a village of Metlakatla Indians about 15 miles south of Port Simpson, on the western shore of Chimsyan peninsula, British Columbia, where the Scotch missionary, William Duncan, had lived and successfully labored for many years. Owing to disagreement with the established church, Duncan and his Indians, in 1887, abandoned their village, which thereafter became known as Old Metlakatla, and founded the present Metlakatla, which was at first called New Metlakatla, and is sometimes still so called and sometimes Port Chester village. As to this Capt. D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who surveyed and built storehouses in Portland canal, in 1896, says (Senate Doc. No. 19, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, p. 4):

"The largest settlement in the region under discussion is at New Metlakahkla (Port Chester), where there is a store, a cannery, a sawmill, and about 850 Christian Indians who, in 1887, to obtain greater religious liberty, abandoned their village in British Columbia and followed their devoted missionary, Mr. William Duncan, to their present abode, upon arrival at which it is said that they hoisted the United States flag and formally transferred their allegiance from Canada to the United States. By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1891, the body of lands known as Annette Islands was set apart as a reservation 'for the use of the Metlakahkla Indians and those persons known as Metlakahklans who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them,' etc."

Mexico; point, on Prince of Wales island, in Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Meyer, peak; see Mayer.

Mice; islands, in Behm canal, opposite entrance to Rudyerd bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Mid; rock (25 feet high), between Cat and Dog islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1863.

Middle; anchorage, between the Indian village at Sitka and Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. There are three anchorages, Eastern, Middle, and Western. Descriptive appellation.

Middle; arm, of Kelp bay, Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

Middle; arm, of Three Arm bay, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.

Middle; bay, an arm of Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Srednaia (middle) by the Russians.

Middle; bay, indenting the northern shore of Unalaska, between Kashega bay and Chernofski harbor. Given the descriptive name Srednaia (middle) by Veniaminof, 1840. The Fish Commission used this name Middle in 1888. Sarichef used the name Alimuda for this place, a name which belongs to the bay next east of it.

Middle; cape, on the northern coast of Kodiak, near Spruce island. Named Srednie (middle) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Middle; channel, leading into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Srednie (middle) by the Russians.

Middle; fork, of the Chandlar river. Descriptive name, from Schrader, in 1899.

- Middle**; fork, of the Koyukuk river. Descriptive name, from Schrader in 1899.
- Middle**; island, in Chiniak bay, near Kalsin bay, Kodiak. Named Srednie (middle) by Russian naval officers, 1808-1810.
- Middle**; island, in Shakan bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Middle**; islands, in the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Middle**; group of islands, in northern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name not heretofore used.
- Middle**; island, the principal island of the Middle island group, in northern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Sredni (middle) by Vasilief in 1809. By later Russians called Iabloshnie (apple) and afterwards variously called Iablosh or Middle.
- Middle*, islands; see Vitskari.
- Middle**; mountain, on the eastern side of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Middle**; mountain, on the mainland, east of the Stikine river and near the international boundary. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Middle**; peak (1,908 feet high), near Chichagof harbor, on Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.
- Middle**; point, between East and Volcano bays, northeast of Belkofski, on south shore Alaska peninsula. Presumably a local name, reported by Dall in 1880.
- Middle**; point, on Baranof island, between Northern and Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Srednie (middle) by Vasilief in 1833. Has been called Mid and Sredni.
- Middle**; point, on the southern shore of Sawmill cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.
- Middle**; point, the north point of entrance to Chapel cove, Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Named by United States naval officers in 1893.
- Middle*, point; see Bear cape.
- Middle**; rock, in Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.
- Middle**; rock, in the Necker group of islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Srednie (middle) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Middle*, rock; see Prolewy.
- Middle**; rocks, in the middle of the entrance to Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.
- Middle**; shoal, immediately east of Turner point, Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 206).
- Middle Station**; trading post, on the Nushagak river at the mouth of the Mulchatna. Local name, obtained in 1898 by Spurr and Post from trader A. Mitten-dorf.
- Middleton**; island, in the Gulf of Alaska. So called by Vancouver in his atlas. The Spaniards, in 1791, called it Isla de Hijosa. Tebenkof calls it Achek or Ochek, and some Russian charts Kachek or Kochek. The earliest name applied is Atchaka or Achakoo, apparently the native name.
- Middy**; point, the northeast point of Ham island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Midnight**; mountain, near headwaters of Kugruk river, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Midun**; island (150 feet high), near Deer island, in the Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. So called by Dall in 1880. Presumably a local name.
- Midway**; island, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.

- vay**; island, northeast of Sannak. So called by the Coast Survey in 1900. It is apparently identical with Hague Rock of the Fish Commission, 1890.
- vay**; islands, between Holkham bay and Port Snettisham, in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. These islands were reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- vay**; islands, on the Arctic coast, east of the mouth of Colville river. So named by Stockton, in 1889, from the circumstance that they are about midway between Lion reef proper and Return reef.
- vay**; point, on Glass peninsula, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- vay**; reef, at the eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 167).
- vay**; rock (awash at highest water), in southern part of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869. Lindenberg, in 1838, called it Polivnoi (awash).
- vay**; rock, near the Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Srednie (middle) by Vasilief in 1833.
- vi*, bay; see Krestof harbor.
- vi*, cove; see Little.
- hak**; cove, on south shore of Alaska peninsula, between Cold and Portage bays. So called by the Russians.
- fski*, point; see Black.
- fskoe*, lake; see Round.
- i**; cape, on the northwest shore of Kanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. *Miga* is the genitive of the Russian *mig* (wink, twinkling of an eye, no time).
- ilorskaia*, bay; see Alimuda.
- chkin*, point; see East Foreland.
- anof*, river; see Chvilnuk.
- ores*, Punta de los; see Thousand Flowers.
- s**; canyon, in the Lewes (formerly Yukon) river, between lakes Marsh and Laberge, often spoken of as the Great canyon of the Yukon. Schwatka, who passed through it and its rapids on a raft, July 2, 1883, named it after his department commander, General Nelson Appleton Miles, U. S. A.
- s**; glacier, near the mouth of Copper river. So named by Allen, in 1885, after General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
- s**; pass, between the headwaters of the Copper and Tanana rivers. So named by Allen, in 1885, after General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
- e*, point; see Rock.
- i**; lake, near St. Paul, Kodiak, draining to Popof bay. At the mouth of the stream draining from it, Tebenkof, 1849, shows a *melnitza* (mill).
- i**; reef, in Howkan strait, northwest from Howkan village, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880. There is (or was) a sawmill near this place.
- ird**; trail, about 90 miles long, from Copper Center to Mentasta pass along the western slopes of Mounts Drum and Sanford. Prospectors' name. Some 60 or 70 miles of this trail were cleared, under the direction of Mr. B. F. Millard, in or about 1898.
- or**; cape, the eastern head of Sycamore bay, north coast of Kodiak. Named Maknashkina by Murashev in 1839-40. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it *melnichnoi* (relating to a mill), perhaps by reason of a mill in the adjacent bay. It has been called Millers cape by the Coast Survey.
- i**; cape; see Popof.

- Miller**; creek, tributary to Sixtymile creek, from the west, near longitude 141°. Local name, from Abercrombie, 1898.
- Miller**; lake, at head of North arm, Moria sound, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, perhaps after his wife. Has been printed erroneously Mitten and Mitter.
- Millerton**; village, in the Nushagak enumerating district of the Eleventh Census, 1890, containing a population of 165. Location not discovered.
- Mills**; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the east, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Becker, 1895.
- Mills**; islet, in Krestof sound, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krugloi (round) by Vasilief in 1809. Renamed Mills by Moore, in 1897, after a prominent merchant at Sitka.
- Milne**; point, somewhere on the Arctic coast, east of Colville river. So called by Dease and Simpson, 1837, in their narrative (p. 129). Location not discovered.
- Mine**; harbor, in Herendeen bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by the Fish Commission in 1890. A coal mine was opened here in 1888.
- Mine**; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, who in 1869 opened a coal mine near this point.
- Mineral**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Mineral**; creek, tributary to Port Valdes, from the north, near Lowe point, Prince William sound. Presumably a local name; published in 1898.
- Mineral**; point, on the southern shore of San Antonio bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Mineral by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Miners**; bay, in Unakwik inlet, Prince William sound. Local name, reported by Glenn in 1898.
- Miners**; cove, in Gastineau channel, near the town of Juneau. Local name, published by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 171), where it is written Miner's.
- Miners**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- Miners**; river, tributary to Miners bay, Unakwik inlet, Prince William sound. Local name, reported by Glenn in 1898.
- Minerva**; mountain, in the southwestern part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Minett**; islet, in Jamestown bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, presumably after Lieut. Henry Minett, U. S. N.
- Mink**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Minook**; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the east, near longitude 150°. Apparently identical with Klanachargut (Klana-kakat) river of Raymond in 1869. Has been spelled Mynook and Munook. Named, presumably, after a Mr. Minook, the interpreter at Fort Reliance.
- Mint**; river, tributary to Lopp lagoon, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Mintok**; lake, somewhere in the region south of Minook creek, draining to the Tanana river. Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who spells it Mintokh.
- Minx**; islands, at head of Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Miraballes**; point, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Miraballes (point of white plums) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Miranda**, volcano; see Iliamna.

- Mirror;** creek, tributary to the Tanana, from the east, near latitude 62° 30'. Descriptive name, given by Peters and Brooks, in 1898.
- Miskunt' kakat,** river; see Lebarge.
- Mission;** cove, just north of Howkan village, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882. Has also been named Hydah by Sheldon Jackson.
- Mission;** creek, in the Eagle mining district, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, at Eagle. Local name, published in 1898. Its native name, as obtained by Schwatka in 1883, is Tatotlinda.
- Mission;** creek, tributary to Port Clarence, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Missionary;** range of mountains (2,500 to 2,800 feet high), east of Portage bay, on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Mission Warehouse,** village; see Shiniak.
- Mist;** harbor, indenting the eastern shore of Nagai island, Shumagin group. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1882.
- Mitchell;** bay, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after his classmate, Lieut. Commander John Gardner Mitchell, U. S. N.
- Mitchell,** island; see Wingham.
- Mitchell;** point, on the southern shore of Kupreanof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Capt. William Mitchell, R. N.
- Mitchell;** sunken rock, in Middle channel, Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Mitchell;** post-office and trading post, on the upper Yukon, near the mouth of Forty-mile creek. The post-office was established in 1892, and discontinued in 1896. Mr. L. N. (Jack) McQuestin was postmaster. In 1890 the population was reported to be 238.
- Mitkof;** large island, off the mouth of the Stikine river, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after a Captain Mitkof. Variouslly written Mitgoff, Mitkoff, etc.
- Mitrofanian;** bay, northeast from the Shumagins, indenting the south shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Mitrofanian;** harbor, in Mitrofanian bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Mitrofanian;** island, west of the Semidi islands, and near the south shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by the Russians, who wrote it Mitrofanian and St. Mitrofanian. Has also been written Mitrofa.
- Mitten,** lake; see Miller.
- Mizofek,** point; see Black.
- Moffet;** cove, at east end of Izembek bay, on the north shore of Alaska peninsula. Named by Dall in 1882. The Fish Commission, 1888, show this cove divided into two parts, one called Sloss bay, the other Neumann bay.
- Moffet;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Izembek bay, on north shore of Alaska peninsula. Named by Lutke, in 1828, after Midshipman Samuel Moffet, a member of his party. Has been called Neumann by the Fish Commission.
- Mogilnoi;** island, southwest of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Mogilnoi (grave) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Shell island.
- Mogul;** creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the south. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

- Mohican**; cape, the westernmost point of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Named Boil by Tebenkof, in 1849, after Lieut. Roman Boil, who was in the party of Vasilief when Nunivak was discovered by Vasilief in 1821. Recently called Cape Mohican by the Coast Survey.
- Moir**; bare rock (50 feet high), at entrance to Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.
- Moir**; sound, indenting the southeastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, "after the noble Earl of that title."
- Mokrovskoi*, bay; see Pumicestone.
- Mokrovskoi*, cape; see Spray.
- Molchatna*, river; see Mulchatna.
- Mole**; harbor, in Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Moller**; island, one of the Kudobin islands, on north coast of Alaska peninsula, near Port Moller. So named by Dall in 1882. Also written Möller.
- Moller**; port, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. Partially explored by Staniukovich, of Lutke's party, in 1828, and named after his vessel, *Moller*.
- Mondragones* (*Los*), islets; see Fish Egg.
- Monolith**; point, on the western side of Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. Name published in Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners No. 48, 1893.
- Montague**; island, in entrance to Prince William sound. Named Montagu by Cook in 1778. The native name Tsukli was also used by the Russians. The usual spelling Montague has largely superseded the original spelling Montagu.
- Montana**; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the south. Prospectors' name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Montekakat*, creek; see Mentokakat.
- Monument**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Monument**; point, rocks, and river, on eastern side of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Monumentalnoi (monument) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Moonlight**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Moonlight**; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Moore**; channel, leading through some low sandy islands to Port Moore, Arctic coast, near Point Barrow. So named by the British Admiralty, in 1853, after Commander Thomas E. L. Moore, R. N. Its Eskimo name was given by the British as Ik-ke-rá-luk. Ray calls it, 1885, Ikiraaluk.
- Moore**; island, in the Koyukuk river, near latitude 67°. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Moore**; mountains, on the southern border of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1895, after Lieut. Commanders Edwin King Moore and William Irwin Moore, U. S. N.
- Moore**; nunatak, in the Agassiz glacier, near southeastern end of the Chaix hills, St. Elias alps. So called by Russell, in 1891, presumably after Will C. Moore, a member of his party, who was drowned in landing at Icy bay on June 6, 1891.
- Moore**; port, at Point Barrow. So named, in 1853, after Commander Thomas E. L. Moore, R. N., of the Franklin search expedition.
- Moorovskoy*, bay; see Pumicestone.
- Moose**; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the south, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Becker, 1895.

Moose; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the south, at the international boundary. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Moose, creek; see Tsadaka.

Moose Camp; place, on the northern bank of the Klutina river, about 10 miles above its mouth. Name from Abercrombie, 1898.

Moosehorn; mountain (5,000 feet high), near the international boundary and latitude 63°. So named by Peters and Brooks in 1898.

Mop; point, at the head of Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Mordvinof; cape, forming the northern head of Oksenof bay, northwest coast of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Named Mordvinova (Mordvinof's) by Stanukovich in 1828. Lutke uses Noisak or Mordvinof. Apparently Noisak is the native name. Veniaminof, 1831, calls it Oksenof or Mordvinof and Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Mordvinof or Oksenof. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Lincoln.

Mordvinof, cape; see Lapin.

Morgan; cape, the southwesternmost point of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Morjevskoi, peak; see Walrus.

Morjovi, island; see Hall.

Morkovskoi, bay; see Pumicestone.

Morne, island; see Horn.

Morning Call; creek, tributary to Grand Central river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Morozovskie, bay; see Cold.

Morris; reef, in Chatham strait, at eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after William Gouverneur Morris, United States collector of customs at Sitka.

Morse; cove, indenting the eastern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1883, presumably after Fremont Morse, a member of his party.

Morse; glacier, part of the Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. Named by Reid, in 1892, after J. F. Morse, one of his companions in 1890. In Reid's first publication of this (Nat. Geog. Mag., 1892, Vol. IV, map) the glacier is called West tributary (of Muir glacier).

Morse, island; see Bendel.

Morse; rock (awash at low water), near Hemlock island, Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, presumably after Mr. Fremont Morse, of the Coast Survey.

Morskoi; breaker, about half a mile westerly from Olga rock, at entrance to Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Morskoi (sea) by Moore in 1897.

Morskoi, cape; see Hinchinbrook.

Morskoi, cape; see Ocean.

Morskoi, cape; see Phipps.

Morskoi, islet; see Navy.

Morskoi, rock; see Sea.

Morton; fort, at mouth of the Kowak river, Hotham inlet, Arctic ocean. This name, Fort Morton, was published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Morzhovoi; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula near its western end. Named Morzhovoi (walrus) by the Russians. Its Aleut name is Adamagan. Has been variously written Morjevaskaia, Morshevoi, Morshovoi, Morzovia, etc.

Morzhovoi, island; see Hall.

Morzhovoi, island; see Walrus.

Morzhoroi, islet; see Shaiak.

Morzhovoi; native village, at western end of Alaska peninsula. Named Morzhovoi (walrus) by the Russians. Various spelled. There are or were two villages, one called Old Morzhovoi, the other, New Morzhovoi, being about 12 miles apart. Old Morzhovoi was at the head of Morzhovoi bay; New Morzhovoi is on Traders cove, which opens into Isanotski strait. The Greek church here is named Protassof, and Petrof, 1880, called the settlement Protassof.

Moser; bay, in Behm canal, indenting the western shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, after Commander Jefferson Franklin Moser, U. S. N.

Moser; island, near head of Hooniah sound, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1899, after Lieut. Commander Jefferson Franklin Moser, U. S. N.

Moses; point, the western point of entrance to Hanus bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after Asst. Engineer Stanford Elwood Moses, a member of his party.

Mosman; inlet, in Etolin island, opening into Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Alonzo Tyler Mosman, Assistant Coast and Geodetic Survey, who made surveys in Alaska in 1867.

Mosquito; creek, tributary to Fish river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, of obvious origin.

Mosquito; creek, tributary to Tonsina river, from the south. Name from Schrader, 1900.

Mosquito; fork, of South fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1890.

Mosquito; fork, of South fork of the Koyukuk, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, of obvious origin; from Schrader, 1899.

Moss; cape, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little east of Belkoiiski. Presumably a local name, reported by Dall in 1880. Erroneously Moek.

Moss; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900. Apparently this is Irene creek or Laurada creek of a late map.

Moss; island, in Douglas bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Moss; mountain (1,631 feet high), east of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Moss; point, on the western shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Moth; point, at entrance to Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Mound; hill (1,956 feet high), near the southern end of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Mound; point, the northwestern point of entrance to Karta bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

Mountain, bay; see Uniktali.

Mountain; cape (500 or 600 feet high), Nagai island, Shumagin group. Named Golova (mountainous) by Tebenkof, 1849.

Mountain; cape, on Raspberry island, Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Gorie (mountain) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Mountain, cape; see Kayak.

Mountain; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

Mountain; creek, tributary to Stewart river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Mountain**; glacier, on the mainland, near head of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Mountain**; point, on Lindenberg peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so called by Coghlan in 1884. In the Coast Pilot, 1883, this is called Cove point. Apparently identical with Waterfall (vodopada) cape of Lindenberg, in 1838, or possibly Krutoi (steep) of Lindenberg.
- Mountain**; point, on Revillagigedo island, near north end of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Mountain*, river; see Liard.
- Mountain Head**; point, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Mount Little**; island, in the Yukon river, just above mouth of the Koyukuk. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Mud**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Chichagof island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Hanus in 1880.
- Mud**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Locally so known. There is an extensive mud flat at its head. Also called Doris bay.
- Mud**; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Mud**; glacier, on the western bank of Stikine river, near the international boundary. Called Dirt glacier by Hunter in 1877. On late maps Mud glacier.
- Muerta**; island, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla del Muerto (island of the dead) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Muffin**; islands, in the entrance to Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Muganowik**; shallow stream, in the Yukon delta, debouching between Scammon bay and the mouth of Black river. Eskimo name from Dall, who wrote it Muganowik. By the Western Union exploring parties, 1865-1867, this was called Pope's river, after Frank L. Pope, of that expedition.
- Muir**; glacier, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named in about 1880, after John Muir.
- Muir**; inlet, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Name published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 189). Named after John Muir.
- Muisofski*, island; see St. Lazaria.
- Mukacharni**; hill (1,700 feet high), north of Grantley harbor, Seward peninsula. Name from Beechey, 1827, who wrote it Muck-a-char-ne.
- Mulchatna**; river, tributary to the headwaters of the Nushagak river; also Eskimo villages on same. Written Molchatna by Petrof in 1880. Has been often written Malchatna. Here written Mulchatna to conform to the reported local pronunciation.
- Mule**; rock (awash at high water), in entrance to Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named, presumably, by Nichols in 1883.
- Mulgrave**; hills or mountains, north of Kotzebue sound, between the Noatak river and the sea. Cook, in August, 1778, named a point in this vicinity Mulgrave, back of which were "hills of a moderate height." Beechey, coming nearer, in 1826, saw that these hills were farther inland than Cook supposed and called them the Mulgrave range.
- Mulgrave**; port, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Visited, sketched and named by Dixon in 1787, "in honour of the Right Honourable Lord Mulgrave." It was called Rurik harbor by Khromchenko, in 1823, presumably after the Russian American Company's brig *Rurik*.
- Mulligan**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Mumtrak; Eskimo village, at head of Goodnews bay, Bering sea. Population in 1890, 162. Name from Petrof, 1880, who spelled it Mumtrahamute. Various given Mumtrahahamut, etc.

Mumtrelek; Eskimo village, on left bank of the lower Kuskokwim. Bethel Mission is at this place. First reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Mumtrekhlogamute, and variously written Mumtrelegamut, Mumtreckhlagamute, etc. Mumtrelega-mut (smokehouse people) was so called from the fact that here a peculiar house for smoking fish was first erected.

Mungoark; river, tributary to Eschscholtz bay, from the east, Seward peninsula. Called Kuuk on British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882) and Mungoark on a recent map.

Munina, village; see Ninilchik.

Munook, creek; see Minook.

Munoz; point, the westernmost point of Khantaak island, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Muñoz by Malaspina in 1791. It is Southwest point of Tebenkof in 1849.

Murder; cove, at the south end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, on account of the murder here, by the natives, of a small party of traders.

Murdo; islet, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Murray, cape; see Nunez.

Murre; point, in Kiliuda bay, Kodiak. Named Arie (a sea bird, the arrie or murre or guillemot, Pallas's murre, *Uria lomvia arra*) by Tebenkof in 1849.

Murre; rocks, near Yukon harbor, Big Koniui island, Shumagin group. Named by Dall in July, 1874. There were clouds of murrees in this vicinity at that time.

Musatchie Nose; see Chacon, cape.

Muse; island, in Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Mushukli, island; see Turnagain.

Muskoieika. Raymond, 1869, shows a native village on the right bank of the Yukon, about 65 miles above Anvik, bearing this appellation. Both place and name have vanished from recent maps.

Mussel; point, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Mussle by Moser in 1897.

Mussel; point, on San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Almejas (mussel point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Mute. Eskimo word for people; variously written *mint*, *mute*, and *mut*, and added to the name of the people. Thus, Ak-mute, Pai-mute, etc.

Mutnaia; small stream, on Kenai peninsula, debouching at Anchor point, Cook inlet. Named Mutnaia (muddy) by Wosnesenski about 1840.

Muzon; cape, the southernmost point of Dall island, Dixon entrance. It is highly probable that this is Cabo de Muñoz or Muñoz Goosens or Muñoz Gorons of Caamaño, in 1792, and that Vancouver, in copying from Caamaño, transposed two letters, making Muzon. In this form it has come into general use and is well established. Dixon, in 1787, called it Cape Pitt, and about the same time it was named Irving by Douglas. Tebenkof, in 1848, called it Kaigani, evidently the native name which has also been written Caigancee, Kygane, etc.

Mynook, creek; see Minook.

Myrtle; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

Mystery; creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.

Mystery; creek, tributary to Shovel creek, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Mystic, rock; see *Mastic*.

Na. An Indian word meaning *river*; much used in the Copper river region and added as a final syllable to the names of rivers; as *Tanana*, *Chitina*, etc.

Nabesna; river, one of the principal tributaries of the Upper Tanana. According to Allen (p. 136) "The natives of the Upper Tanana call *that* river Nabesna." Peters and Brooks, 1898, say that this use, mentioned by Allen, is locally obsolete, and they apply the name not to the main stream, but to a principal tributary.

Nachalnir, island; see *Initial*.

Nachahnir, point; see *Entrance*.

Nachgelssit; glacier, on the southern side of Klehini river, southeastern Alaska. Native name, from the Krause brothers, in 1882, who write it *Nachgelssit*.

Nachk, bay; see *Flat*.

Nachlezhnia, bay; see *Camp Coogan*.

Nachlezhnoi; island, south of Middle island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named *Nachlezhnoi* (chief) by Vasilief in 1809.

Nackhamik, island; see *Nakchamik*.

Nadezhda; group of islets, in the western part of Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. Named *Nadezhda* (hope) by Vasilief, in 1833, after Krusenstern's vessel.

Naducha; islet, on the southwestern edge of the Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. Called *Nadoutcha* by Lütke and *Nadoucha* by Dall. *Nada* is the Aleut word for *west*, from which word the name of this western islet is obviously derived.

Naerie; rock, at entrance to Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

Nagai; island, one of the largest of the Shumagin group. Native name, from early Russian explorers. Has also been written *Nagay*.

Nagai; rocks, off the western shore of Chirikof island. So named by Kashevarof in about 1830. Erroneously *Naga* and *Nagau*.

Naghaikhlavigumute, village; see *Nakolkavik*.

Naginak; cove, at head of Anderson bay, Makushin bay, Unalaska. Native name, from Veniaminof, 1840.

Nagnek, river; see *Naknek*.

Nagzamik, island; see *Nakchamik*.

Naha; bay, indenting the western shore of Revillagigedo island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Native name. Dall in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 75) says, "known as *Naha* bay."

Nahihmud; native village, in Kiluden bay, on southern coast of Kodiak. Was called *Nahimood* by Lisianski in 1804. Presumably a native name.

Nahagvernua, point; see *North*.

Nahwazuk, lake; see *Salmon*.

Nakalilok; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of Sutwik island. Native name, from Russian Hydrographic chart 1379 (ed. of 1847), where it is written *Nakkhalilok*.

Nakat; harbor, about 3 miles northeast of Port Tongass, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1888.

- Nakat**; inlet, northeast of Dixon entrance. Local name, of Indian origin. Nichols says in the *Coast Pilot* (1891, p. 79), "The body of water between Cape Fox and Tongass is sometimes called Nakat Inlet, but that name really applies only to the inlet proper," whose southwest point of entrance is Ledge point. See also Fillmore.
- Nakat**; mountain (2,921 feet high), on the mainland, northeast of Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Nakchamik**; island, near the entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. Various written Nackchamik, Nagzamik, etc.
- Naked**; island, at the south end of Lynn canal, near Funter bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Mansfield in 1890.
- Naked**; islands, in the northern part of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Nakh*, bay; see Flat.
- Naknek**; lake, between Becharof and Iliamna lakes, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from Lutke, 1828. According to Vasilief its native name is Akulogak. Has also been called Illiuk lake. Petrof, in 1880, named it Walker, after Gen. F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the Tenth Census.
- Naknek**; river, draining from Naknek lake westward to Bristol bay, Bering sea. Native name, from Lutke, 1828. Erroneously Nakhnik.
- Naknek*, village; see Suworof.
- Nakolkavik**; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim, near its mouth. Its native name, according to Nelson, 1878-79, is Naghaikhlavigamute. and according to Spurr and Post, 1898, getting their information from missionary Kilbuck, Nacholchavigamut, i. e., Nakolkavik people. Petrof wrote Naghaikhlavigamute on his map and Naghikhlavigamute in his text (p. 17). Population in 1880, 193.
- Nakwasina**; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nakwasinskoi by Vasilief in 1809.
- Nakwasina**; passage, separating Halleck island from Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. It was called Nakwasinskaia gulf by Vasilief in 1809, and has also been written Noquashinski and Little Noquashinski bay. According to George Kostrometinoff this is from the Russian *nakvashina* (fermented).
- Naluktehrak*, cape; see Providence.
- Nandak*, crag; see Lighthouse rocks.
- Nameless**; cape, on the western shore of Kenai peninsula. Called Besimenny (without a name) by Vosnesenski about 1840.
- Nameless**; islet, in the southern part of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Beziemiannoi (nameless, anonymous) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Nantschak*, rocks; see Lighthouse.
- Nanana*, river; see Cantwell.
- Nandell**; Indian village, on Tetling river, near Wagner lake, about 20 miles from the Tanana river. Visited by Allen, in 1885, who found a village of four houses and 86 people, presided over by the chief Nandell. Has been called Nandell's and, by error, Nandellas.
- Nanok**. This, says Langsdorf (II, 83), was the nickname given to Baranof by the natives about Sitka.
- Nanvogaloklak*; Eskimo village, in the Big Lake country. Visited by Nelson in January, 1879, who reported its native name to be Nanvogalokhlagamute, i. e., Nan-vog-a-lok-lak people. Erroneously Nanvogalokhlagamute in text of Tenth Census. In Eleventh Census, 1890, called Nunavoknak-chlugamiut. Population in 1880, 100; in 1890, 107.
- Nanuchkak*, village; see Kaguyak.

Nauyachlagamut, village; see Nauklak.

Napai: Eskimo village, on the northern bank of the Kuskokwim, a little above Kolmakof. Spurr and Post obtained from Dr. Romig, in 1898, the name Napaimut, i. e., Napai people, as the Eskimo name of this place.

Napaikak: Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim, about 4 miles below Bethel. According to Nelson, 1878-79, its native name is Napaskiagamute, and according to missionary Kilbuck, 1898, it is Napaikagamut, i. e., Napaikak people.

Napakiak: Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 10 miles below Bethel. Nelson, 1878, reports the native name as Napahagamute, and this is copied by Petrof and the Hydrographic Office. Spurr and Post, 1898, following missionary Kilbuck, write Napachiakachagamut, i. e., Napakiakachak people.

Napean: point, the southwestern point of entrance to Eliza harbor, Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, who, in the text of his original edition of 1798, spells it Napean. It occurs there four times, always spelled Napean. On his chart, on the French copy of it, and in the 8th edition of 1801 it is Nepean, and this form has gained wide usage; variously corrupted to Nepen and Nepken.

Napoleon: creek, tributary, from the east, to South fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, from Barnard, 1898.

Napelon: point, in the Yukon delta, on right bank of the Kwipak pass; was so called by Raymond in 1869. Not identifiable on recent charts.

Narrow: cape, the northwestern point of Unga island, Shumagin group. Named Tonkie (narrow) by the Russians.

Narrow: cape, the northern point of entrance to Ugak bay, on eastern shore of Kodiak. Named Tonkie (narrow) by the Russians. It was named Hollings by Meares in 1788. It has been called Low, Narrow, Tonkeye, etc.

Narrow: creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Narrow: passage, in Behm canal, separating Rudyerd island from Revillagigedo island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Narrow: point, on Prince of Wales island, in Clarence strait, opposite mouth of Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Tonkie (narrow) by the Russians. Has also been written Tonkey.

Narrow: point, on the right bank of the Chilkat river, near its mouth. Named Tonkie (narrow) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.

Narrow, point; see Tonki.

Narrow: strait, between Kodiak and Spruce islands, Kodiak group. Named Uzenkoi (narrow) or Elovoi (spruce) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Narrows: mountain (2,940 feet high), in the eastern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. It is near Tongass narrows, whence the name.

Narrows: point, on the southern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Uekosti (narrows) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Narrows: two peaks (2,750 and 2,759 feet high), at the northern entrance to Wrangell strait, Lindenberg peninsula, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Nasutki, harbor; see Pavlof.

Nasikan, island; see Two Headed.

Natagehin. The Krause brothers, 1882, report Natagehin to be the native name of a small stream near Krotahini pass, southeastern Alaska.

Natazhat: mountain range, north of Mount St. Elias. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891 as Nat-azh-at.

Natchek, village; see Nuchek.

- Nateekin;** Aleut village, at Nateekin bay, in Captains bay, Unalaska. Sarichef shows a village here, in 1792, which he calls Natieka settlement. Veniaminof, 1837, calls it Natiekinskoe, and says it consists of two huts (yourts) and 15 people.
- Nateekin;** bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called Natiekinskaia by Veniaminof and known locally as Nateekin bay.
- Nathlie;** mountain, east of Copper river, between Drum and Sanford mountains. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. Perhaps it should be Nathalie.
- Nation;** point, the western point of entrance to Egg harbor, Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Natsina*, river; see White.
- Natulten*, village; see Notaloten.
- Naugrik*, village; see Suworof.
- Nauklak;** Eskimo village, in the interior of the eastern part of Alaska peninsula, on the trail from Kamishak bay, Cook inlet, to Naknek lake, and about 15 miles east of the latter. According to Spurr and Post, who obtained their information, in 1898, from the chief of Savonoski, its native name is Naouehlágamut, i. e., Nauklak people.
- Naulchi*, bay and river; see Black.
- Naumliack*, bay; see Kiavak.
- Navy;** islet, near Port Wrangell, Alaska peninsula. Named Morskoi (sea) by Vasilief in 1832. Lutke has Isle du Large and the Coast Survey, 1869, Navy islet.
- Navy;** peak (3,734 feet high), near McHenry inlet, Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Nazan;** bay, indenting the eastern shore of Atka island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Apparently so named by Tebenkof. Lutke calls it East bay.
- Nazan;** bay, indenting the southern shore of Little Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. So named by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Nazidak*, island; see Two Headed cape.
- Nea-kluk*, river; see Niukluk.
- Near;** cape, on the northwestern shore of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Blizhnie (near) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Near;** group of islands, the westernmost of the Aleutian chain, and hence nearest, of all the Aleutians, to Asia. The early Russian explorers, accordingly, called them Blizhnie (near) islands. Langsdorf has (II, 13) Plishnie ostrova or nearest islands. Have also been called Blijnie or Rat islands. Berg says Bering called them Deception islands, but Lutke says he finds no warrant for this in Bering's journal. Various written Blijni, Blijnies, etc.
- Near;** island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Blisnie and Bliskie (near or close) by the early Russians. Lisianski, 1804, calls it Close island.
- Near;** island (600 feet high), near the southeastern shore of Nagai island, Shumagin group. Named Blizhnie (near) by the Russians.
- Near;** point, on the western shore of Piper island, Fish bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Nearer*, point; see Blizhni.
- Nechraje*, rock; see Eldred.
- Necker;** bay, indenting the western shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Port Necker by La Perouse in 1786. Called Kamenistaia (rocky or stony) by the Russians. Has been called Rocky, Stone, and Stony.
- Necker;** islands, near the southern entrance to Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot, 1883, and attributed to La Perouse, 1786. La Perouse's chart 16 shows Port Necker in this place and chart 17 Port Neker for the same place.

isles; see Guilbert.

atka; islet, in the northern part of Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago.

Named Nedostatka (want) island by Vasilief in 1833.

; peak (1,700 feet high), near the center of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

; peak, near the head of Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians.

Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.

; rock, near the northwestern shore of Amaknak island, Captains bay, Unalaska. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1874.

a; mountain (7,000 feet high), on right bank of the Tanana river, near latitude 62°. Descriptive name, given by Peters and Brooks in 1898.

bay, in Behm canal, indenting the northwestern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

; cape, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago.

Named Cabo Negro (black cape) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

e; creek, tributary to Penny river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

ak, river; see Golsova.

Juan; port, indenting the western shore of Prince William sound. Discovered and named, in 1887, by Samuel Applegate, after his schooner, *Nellie Juan*. This spelling is from Applegate's map, where it is also written Neil Juan and sometimes Nelly Juan.

uan, cape; see Aspid.

creek; see Baker.

i; island, on the western coast of Alaska, northeast of Nunivak island, Bering sea. So named by Gannett, in 1880, after Edward William Nelson, who spent about five years in this region as an observer for the United States Signal Service and collector for the Smithsonian Institution.

; lagoon, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little west of Port Moller. So named by Dall, in 1882, after Mr. E. W. Nelson.

; point, in Behm canal, on the mainland, the southern point of entrance to Smeaton bay. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Lord Nelson.

ti, cape; see Kekurnoi.

h; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 148°. Presumably a prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

ok; lake, between the headwaters of Togiak and Kanektok rivers, western Alaska. Native name, from Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who camped on its shore September 10, 1898. They give the name as Nenevókuk adding "Nenevok=*lake* with descriptive ending."

lik, cape; see Ninilchik.

; point; see Napean.

orotni; group of rocks, south of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nepovorotnoi (not turning) by Vasilief in 1809. Entering Sitka harbor by Middle channel, these rocks, on the port hand, are *not* to be turned around. The course is to be kept for about a mile further, when one reaches Povorotnoi (turning) island, around which one turns to the anchorage. Has also been written Nepovorotni.

; island; see Impassable.

usknoi, island; see Impassable.

ia; creek, tributary to the Chitina river, from the south. Native name, from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.

hi; islets, south of Middle island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Nerpichi (seal) by Vasilief in 1809.

ie, bay, etc.; see Seal.

Nerpitchy, islet; see Ikiginak.

Nesbitt; point, the southernmost point of Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Has also been written Nesbit, this form being found in the 8^o edition of Vancouver (vol. 4, p. 245).

Nesbitt; reef, off Point Nesbitt, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Netne; lake, near Tyonek, at head of Cook inlet. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Neumann, bay and point; see Moffet.

Neumann; island, the easternmost of the Kudiakof islands, Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1888, after Mr. Rudolph Neumann, of the Alaska Commercial Company.

Neva; bay, immediately north of Cape Edgecumbe, on the western side of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by officers of the Russian-American Company in about 1849.

Neva; island, east of the Parker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Nevi. Named after the ship *Neva*.

Neva; point, at junction of Nakwasina passage and Neva strait, on Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot. 1883.

Neva; strait, separating Baranof island from Partofshikof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Lisianski, in 1804, after his vessel; called Olga strait by Vasilief in 1809. It then included what has been termed Olga strait. The present Neva channel is the Olga strait of the Russian chart of 1809, but not of Tebenkof.

Nevski; group of islets, south of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Presumably named by the Russians, in 1809, after the war ship *Neva*, which was at Sitka in 1804.

Nev, harbor; see Baralof.

New Archangel, town; see Sitka.

New Balaam; see Uzinkee.

Newberry, river; see Teslin.

New Bogoslof, island; see Grewingk.

Newchukli. Allen, 1885, shows a river tributary to the Yukon, from the north, near longitude 153°, which he calls Newchuklikakat, i. e., Newchukli river. Late maps have in this vicinity two streams, called Birch creek and Island creek. The latter seems to be the Newchukli of Allen.

New Eddystone; islands, in Behm canal, near entrance to Rudyerd bay, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty about 1865.

New Eddystone; point, in Behm canal, the south point of entrance to Rudyerd bay, Alexander archipelago. So named on the Russian charts. The point is a short distance from New Eddystone rock. On a late Coast Survey chart the point is called Louise.

New Eddystone; rock, in Behm canal, between Smeaton and Rudyerd bays, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, from its resemblance to the Light-House rock off Plymouth, England.

Newell; sunken rock, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 93).

Newenham; cape, on the mainland, the northern point of entrance to Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by Cook, July 16, 1778. The natives call it Black, on account of its color, and Tebenkof has Newenham followed by *chernoi* (black) in parenthesis.

Newicargut, island; see Nowi.

New Morzhori, village; see Morzhovoi.

New Russia, colony; see Glory of Russia.

Newton; creek, tributary to Dry creek, near Nome, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Newton; glacier and mountain (13,774 feet high), near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after Henry Newton, author of a report on the geology of the Black Hills of Dakota.

Niblack; anchorage, in Moira sound, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign Albert Parker Niblack, U. S. N., a member of his party. Erroneously Niblick on British Admiralty chart 2431.

Niblack; islands, in Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after Ensign A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Niblack; point, on Cleveland peninsula, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, after Ensign A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., a member of his party. Erroneously Niblick point.

Nicholas, settlement; see Korovinski.

Nichols; bay, indenting the southern end of Prince of Wales island, Dixon entrance. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1880, after Commander Henry Ezra Nichols, U. S. N.

Nichols; group of islands, in Tlevak strait, opposite Breezy bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1882, after Commander H. E. Nichols, U. S. N., who reconnoitred this region in 1881. Near them are "The Sentinels" or Sentinel islands. Coast Survey chart 713, published in 1883, calls the whole group Sentinel islands.

Nichols; hill (280 feet high), at mouth of Nushagak river. So named by the Fish Commission, in 1890, presumably after Commander H. E. Nichols, U. S. N. Erroneously Nicholls.

Nichols; mountain, near Mount St. Elias. So named by the New York Times Expedition, of 1886, after Commander H. E. Nichols, U. S. N.

Nichols; passage, between Annette and Gravina islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Called Nichols pass in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 79), after Commander H. E. Nichols, U. S. N.

Nichols Bay; cannery (now burned and abandoned), in Nichols bay, at the southern end of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Eleventh Census, 1890.

Nicholson; rocks, north of Makhnati island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Niegieklik, river; see Clear.

Niekta, cape; see Prince of Wales.

Nigaluk; Eskimo village, near the mouth of Colville river, Arctic coast. Native name, published as early as 1867, and probably earlier.

Niga To, river; see Yukon.

Nights Lodging; cape, on the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Nochlega (night's lodging) by Murashef in 1839-40.

Nik, river; see Kaknu.

Nikolai; creek, tributary to McCarthy creek, from the east. So called by the prospectors, after the Indian chief, Nikolai.

Nikolai; house, on Nizina river, south bank, near the mouth of the Chitistone. Name of an Indian chief, reported by Hayes, in 1891, who says "Nicolai, or Scolai, as the Yukon Indians call him."

Nikolai, islands; see Green.

Nikolaief; anchorage and small village, near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula. Called Nikolaievsky by Petrof, in 1880, and Nicoloffsky by the Fish Commission. Presumably named by the Russians after Tsar Nikola.

Nikolus, rock or shoal; see Cozian.

Nikolski, cape; see Tanak.

Nikolski; native village, on the northern shore of Umnak, opposite Driftwood bay. So called by the Russians as early as 1830. Veniaminof speaks of it as Riecheshnoe (river), now called Nikolski. Population in 1834, 83; in 1880, 127; in 1890, about 100. Lutke writes it Retchchnoi and Petrof, Nikolsky.

Nikolskoi, village; see Korovinski.

Nilkoka; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the north, near latitude 65°. Native name, reported by Peters and Brooks in 1898.

Ninagiak; island, in Hallo bay, Shelikof strait. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

Ninilchik; cape and river, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Wosnesenski, about 1840, calls the cape Neniltchik or Sunit and the river Chnik-Chnak.

Ninilchik; rock or rocks, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet, between Kasilof and Ninilchik river mouths. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

Ninilchik; village of 81 people (1890), on eastern shore of Cook inlet, south of the Kasilof river mouth. Late maps show a fishery here. A small Russian settlement was made here early in the century. Petrof (Tenth Census, VIII, p. 27) says: "A number of 'colonial citizens,' or superannuated employes, of the old Russian Company were ordered to settle some fifty or sixty years ago (1830 or 1820) at Ninilchik, and their decedents live there still." On Wosnesenski's map in Grewingk, about 1840, the place is called Munina and the nearby cape Neniltchik or Sunit.

Ninuan-Tugat, lake; see Becharof.

Nipple; mountain, in California ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Nipples (The); two mountains (elevations 2,450 and 2,900 feet high), near Shakan bay, on Kosciusko island, Alexander archipelago. Called Shakan nipples in the Coast Pilot of 1883 (p. 101). Usually called *The Nipples*.

Niprohodni, bay; see No Thorofare.

Nisling; river, tributary to the White river, from the east, near longitude 140°. Native name, reported by Hayes in 1891.

Nismeni; cove, at north end of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

Nismeni; lake, on the border of Malaspina glacier. Tebenkof shows such a lake just behind Point Rion (Nismeni of Tebenkof), which he calls Nizmennie (low).

Nismeni; point, the northernmost point of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Nismeni (low or low-lying) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Nismenna and Nizmennie.

Nitak; Indian village, on Knik arm of Cook inlet. Native name, reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Nitakh.

Niukluk; river, in Seward peninsula, tributary to Golofnin sound. An Eskimo name, now used locally, and variously written Nea-kluk, Neukluk, Neukeluk, etc. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 calls it Ieathluik. In 1869 it was called Fish river, apparently by Dall, and has since borne this name on most maps till quite recently. The Russians, as early as 1852, called it Ikiut-pak (Ikiut-big) or Big Ikiut of the Eskimo. See also Eaton.

Ninuk, island; see Chernobour.

Nizni, lake; see Lower.

Nizina; glacier, and river, tributary to the Chitina. Native name reported, in 1891, by Hayes, who spells it Nizzenah, i. e., Nizi river.

Nizkoi, island; see Crooked.

Nizmennia, point; see Shoals.

Nizmennoi, cape, island, etc.; see Low.

Nizmennoi, point; see Riou.

Noatak; Eskimo villages, on the lower part of the Noatak river, northwestern Alaska. Called Noatagamutes, i. e., Noatak peoples, by Petrof in 1880.

Noatak; river, in northwest Alaska, tributary to Hotham inlet. On early maps this is called Inland river and sometimes Inland or Nunatok. The prevailing modern usage is Noatak, as above given.

Nob; mountain, near George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Nocadero, strait; see Trocadero.

Nochlega, cape; see Night's Lodging.

Nocotocargut, creek; see Beaver and Birch.

Nohoolchintu. Allen, 1885, gives this as the name of a native village on the right bank of what is now called the South fork of the Koyukuk, about 3 miles from its mouth; see South fork of Koyukuk.

Nohtalohton, village; see Notaloten.

Noisak, cape; see Mordvinof.

Noisy; islands, near the northeastern shore of Kodiak. Called Sodomniia (noisy) by Tebenkof, 1849. A cape near it was called Noisy cape by the Coast Survey in 1867. Has also, on one chart, been called Zotschomniia.

Nokrot; Eskimo village, near Cape Romanof, on south shore of Norton sound. Native name, obtained by the Coast Survey, in 1898, and published as Nokrotmiut, i. e., Nokrot people.

No Man; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Nome; cape, on the northern shore of Norton sound. Named Tolstoi (blunt or broad) by Tebenkof in 1833. Russian Hydrographic chart 1455, published in 1852, calls it Sredni (middle), adding Tolstoi as a synonym. The name Nome first appears on British Admiralty charts, after the Franklin search expeditions, and was given by Kellett, in 1849. Sir William Wharton, hydrographer to the British Admiralty, writing in April, 1901, says: "The name Cape Nome, which is off the entrance to Norton bay, first appears on our charts from an original of Kellett's in 1849. I suppose the town gets its name from the same source, but what that is we have nothing to show." Prof. George Davidson says that this nameless cape on the original sheet bore the memorandum "*?Name*" which the draftsman interpreted to be *C. Nome*.

Nome; mining camp, near Cape Nome, on southern shore of Seward peninsula. Local name. Schrader and Brooks, who visited it in October, 1899, speak of the thriving young city of Nome, first called Anvil City, now officially Nome. Gold was found here in June, 1898, and on October 18, 1898, the Cape Nome mining district was organized.

Nome; mountains, in the Nome mining region, in southern part of Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.

Nome; post-office, at Nome, Seward peninsula. Established in June, 1899.

Nome; river, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Name published in 1900.

Noocheek, village; see Nuchek.

Nook (The); cove, indenting the eastern shore of Tigalda island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Nook (The), village; see Teller.

Nookmut, station; see Teller.

Noon; point, the northeasternmost point of Pleasant island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by Dall, in 1883, in the Coast Pilot.

Noon; point, the southernmost point of Jacob island, northeast of the Shumagin group. Named Poludennie (noon) by Woronkofski in 1837.

Nootowuktoy, lake; see Nutuvukti.

Noouook, settlement; see Nuwuk.

Noquashinski, passage; see Nakwasina.

Norcross, island; see Jackson.

Nordenskiold; river, tributary to Lewes river, from the south, near longitude 136°. Named by Schwatka, in 1883, after Baron Nils Adolf Erik von Nordenskiold, the celebrated Swedish arctic explorer.

Norfolk, sound; see Sitka.

Noriega; point, on the southern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta Noriega by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Norma; bay, indenting the western end of Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Norris; glacier, in Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So called by Reid, in 1892, (*National Geographic Magazine*, vol. IV, p. 46).

North; anchorage, on the northern shore of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name.

North; arm, of Bay of Pillars, Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

North; arm, of Hooniah sound, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1899.

North; arm, of Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1894.

North; arm, of Three Arm bay, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.

North; bay and point, on the northern shore of Stuart island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.

North; bay, in Dall island, opening into Tlevak strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.

North; bay, on the northern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1890.

North; cape, between Necker and Whale bays, on the western shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians.

North; cape, on the northern coast of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. Named Sievernoi (north) by the Russians. Erroneously Siepermo.

North; cape, the northernmost point of Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Sievernoi (north) by Tebenkof. 1849.

North; cape, the northernmost point of Kanaga island, middle Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855.

North; cape, the northernmost point of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Sievernie (north) by Murashev in 1839-40.

North, cape; see Afognak.

North, cape; see Hall.

North, cape; see Stag.

North; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 147°. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

- North;** flat, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Wrangell North Flat by Meade in 1869.
- North;** fork, of Birch creek, eastern Alaska. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- North;** fork, of Fortymile creek, near the international boundary line. Local designation, published by the Coast Survey in 1890. Presumably in use as early as 1886.
- North;** fork, of the Koyukuk river. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- North,* harbor; see Coal.
- North;** hill (422 feet high), on the northern coast of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- North;** island, at entrance to Port McArthur, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- North;** island, in the southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee, in 1880, or possibly by Meade, in 1869.
- North;** island, in Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- North,* island; see Raspberry.
- North;** ledge, in the southern end of Lynn canal, near Funter bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- North;** ledge, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- North;** passage, connecting Eliza harbor with Woewodski harbor, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- North;** point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- North;** point, on Lindenbergs peninsula, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- North;** point, on the northern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name, from the Russian Sievernoi (north). A late Coast Survey map has Severnoye, while Elliott, 1874, wrote it Nahsayvernia, which he translates "on the north shore."
- North;** rock, at northern point of entrance to Iliuliuk harbor, Captains bay, Unalaska. So named by Dall in 1871.
- North,* strait; see Kupreanof.
- North;* sunken rock, in Dixon entrance, just north of and near West Devil rock. Name published by the Coast Survey, in 1886, but appears to be now obsolete.
- North Bronaugh;* island, in Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 95).
- Northeast;** bluff, on the northern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855.
- Northeast;** cape, the easternmost point of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. It is Cape Anderson of Russian Hydrographic chart 1455 (ed. of 1852), thus preserving the name which, in 1778, Cook gave to St. Lawrence island. Krusenstern in his Hydrographic Memoirs named this Shishmaref (Chichmareff), after Captain Shishmaref, who surveyed the shore of the island in 1821.
- Northeast;** harbor, between Karluk and Ugak bays, on the northern shore of Kodiak. So called by Moser in 1899.
- Northeast;** harbor, indenting the southwestern shore of Little Koniui island, Shumagin group. Local name, published by Dall in 1875.

Northeast; point, the northeasternmost point of Saint Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name. Tikhmenief, 1862, calls it Vostochnie (east) point.

Northeast; point, the northeasternmost point of Sannak island. So called by Dall in 1880.

Northeast; point, the northernmost point of Khantaak island, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Tebenkof in 1849.

Northerly; island, in St. John harbor, Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by officers of the U. S. S. *Adams* in 1884.

Northern; rapids, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Perwie porogi (first rapids) by the Russians and often spoken of as the First or Northern rapids.

North Foreland; cape, on the northwestern shore of Cook inlet. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

North Green; rock, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 132).

North Head; point, the northern point of entrance to Coat harbor, Unga island, Shumagin group. So named, presumably, by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865.

North Head; see Sigak.

North Head; see Ulakta Head.

North Marble; islet, Glacier bay; see Marble.

North Passage; point, the northern point of entrance to Freshwater bay, Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. It was named North by Meade in 1869.

North Passage; rock, near Stockdale harbor, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

North Point; ledge, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 131).

North Point Baker; see Baker.

North Quadra; mountain (2,353 feet high), on the mainland, just north of entrance to Boca de Quadra. So named by Nichols in 1883.

North Semuti; island; see Aghiyuk.

North Star; creek, tributary to Windy creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Northumberland; cape, the southernmost point of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, "in honor of that illustrious family."

Northumberland; island, see Duke.

Northwest; cape, Tanaga island, see Sajaga.

Northwest; cape, Unimak island, see Sarichef.

Northwest; harbor, indenting the northern shore of Little Koniugi island, Shumagin group. So called by the fishermen. This may be the Agugum udá (God's bay) of the Aleuts.

Northwest; island, one of the Inian group, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 186). Has also been written North-west.

Northwest; point, the northwesternmost point of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. This may be the Zapadnie (west) point of Tebenkof, 1849. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1890.

Northwest; point; see Chibukak.

Northwest; shoal, lying northeast of the anchorage in Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Called Northwestern by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 208).

- Northwest Shoulder;** cape, on the northwestern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. So called by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Kresta (cross) cape.
- Norton;** bay, in the northeastern part of Norton sound, Bering sea. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1884.
- Norton;** sound, in the northeastern part of Bering sea. Discovered by Cook in September, 1778, and by him named Norton "in honour of Sir Fletcher Norton (afterwards Lord Grantley), speaker of the House of Commons." Sometimes called Norton bay. The designation Norton bay is now generally applied to the northeastern arm of Norton sound.
- Norutak;** lake, near the Arctic circle, drained by the Kowak river. Native name, reported by Cantwell, in 1885, as Nor-u-tak. Schrader, in 1899, calls it Nowgettoark.
- Nose;** point, in Behm canal, on the northwestern shore of Revillagigedo island. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891. Brow and Chin points are near by.
- Nosovskoi;** native village, on the western end of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians, about 6 miles northwest from Scotch Cap. So called by Lutke in 1828.
- Notaloten;** village (of 15 people), on north bank of the Yukon, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. A native name, reported in the Tenth Census (1880) as Natulaten, in the Eleventh Census (1890) as Notaloten, and on Coast Survey chart 3093 (ed. of 1898) as Nohtalohton.
- Notch;** mountain (1,879 feet high), on the southern end of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- No Thorofare;** bay, indenting the eastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Niprohodni (no thorofare) by Vasilief in 1809. It is Poroshki bay of Tebenkof, which name has also been written Boroshki and Paroshki.
- No Thorofare;** island, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Called No Thoroughfare by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 131).
- No Thorofare;** point, on Woewodski island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named No Thoroughfare by Meade in 1868. Has also been written No-thoroughfare.
- Notlingepiu-ta*, slough; see Island.
- Notokakat*, river; see Dall.
- Nouchagak*, river, etc.; see Nushagak.
- No Use;** ledge, in Swanson harbor, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1890. Has also been written No-use.
- Novarassi*, colony; see Glory of Russia.
- Norie Baluam*, village; see Uzinkee.
- Novy*, islands; see Pribilof.
- Nowell;** point, on the western shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been printed Nowall.
- Nowgettoark*, lake; see Norutak.
- Nowi;** island, mountains, village, and river tributary to the Yukon, from the south, about 100 miles below the mouth of the Tanana river. Native name, first reported by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, in 1867, as Newi-cargut, the termination *cargut*, now written *kakat*, meaning river. (See *Kakat*.) Petrof, in 1880, wrote the name Noyakakat, now usually written Nowikakat.
- Noyakakat*, island; see Nowi.
- Noyes;** island, off Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Mr. William M. Noyes, of the Coast Survey party employed in Alaska, 1873-1880.

- Nuasuknan**; high bluff, being a "noted landmark visible for many miles around," on the Meade river, northern Alaska. Native name from Ray, who passed it March 29, 1883. Ray writes it Nūa-suk-nan.
- Nubbins**; mountain, in northern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Nubble**; point, the western point of entrance to Kahsitsnah bay, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1880.
- Nuchek**; harbor, in Port Etches, Prince William sound. Native name, from the early Russians. Chernof, in 1830, calls Port Etches, as here used, Nuchek bay, and what is here called Nuchek harbor he calls Constantine harbor. Portlock, in 1787, called this Brooks harbor.
- Nuchek**; village, on Nuchek harbor, Port Etches, Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. Native name, adopted by the Russians at an early day and variously spelled Natcheck, Noocheek, Nutschek, etc. The Russians built here, in or about 1793, a stockaded post, called Fort Konstantine or Konstantinovsk. On a Russian chart of 1802 it is called fort and harbor of [illegible] Konstantine and Helena. It was visited by Vancouver in June, 1794, and was not in existence in June, 1792. Dall's Alaska (p. 318) gives the date 1798, which appears to be an error for 1793.
- Nuchek*, island; see Hinchinbrook.
- Nuchek*, port; see Etches.
- Nudre-uok*, lake; see Selby.
- Nuestra Señora del Carmen*; see Kayak.
- Nugget**; creek, tributary to Grand Central river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Nugget**; creek, tributary to Kuskulana river, from the north. So named, in 1900, by Gerdine, who found a large block of native copper near it.
- Nugget**; creek, tributary to Oregon creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Nugget**; gulch, in Eagle City mining district, near headwaters of American creek. Miner's name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Nugget**; gulch, near Bonanza bar, Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Nukkahlanng*, mountain; see Gold.
- Nuka**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kenai peninsula, Gulf of Alaska. Apparently a native name. Published by the Russians, in 1847, and perhaps earlier.
- Nukchulachakak*; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, a little below Nulato. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Nuklit**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Norton sound, immediately behind Cape Denbigh. Name from Tebenkof, 1849. Name not shown on recent maps.
- Nukluk**; creek, tributary to the Kanektok river, from the south, about 30 miles east of Kuskokwim bay. Native name, Nūk-luk, obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Nuklukayet*, station; see Walker.
- Nuklukayet**; village, on the north bank of the Yukon at mouth of the Tozi river, or on north bank at mouth of the Tanana. The maps are confused and contradictory as to its site. Perhaps it has occupied two sites. Population in 1880, 29; in 1890, 120. Native name, variously spelled. Dall spells it Nuklukahyēt, Petrof, Nuklukalet. Also Nuklakyet, Nukluyet, etc. See also Tukluyet.
- Nuklunek**; mountain, at headwaters of the Kanektok river, western Alaska. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed near it September 7, 1898. Pronounced Nu-klū-nek.

- Nukshak**; cape, forming the southwestern point of entrance to Hallo bay, on north shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from the Russians, which has been printed Nuchtschak and Nukhshak.
- Nulato**; post or village, on the Yukon river, north bank, about 400 miles above the mouth. Founded by the Russian Malakof who built a blockhouse here in 1838. Shortly after, in his absence, this was burned by the Indians. It was rebuilt by Vasili Derzhabin or (?) Derabin in 1842.
- Nulato**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, at Nulato. Tikhmenief, 1861, calls it Nulata.
- Nuloktolok**; Eskimo village, in the southern part of Nelson island, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him as Nuloktologamute. Petrof writes it Nulokhtologamute, i. e., Nuloktolok people.
- Nunaikak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Yukon, opposite the mouth of Shageluk slough. Name from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Nunaikagamute. May be identical with Khaigamute, or perhaps Ookagamute of Petrof, 1880. Both name and place have vanished from recent maps.
- Nunaktak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Yukon, about 30 miles above Anvik. Native name, from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Nunakhtagamute, i. e., Nunaktak people.
- Nunamiut**; native village, on the shore of Three Saints harbor, Kodiak. Erroneously Ziatitz. See Three Saints harbor.
- Nunamiut*, harbor; see Three Saints.
- Nunapithlugak*, village; see Fort Hamilton.
- Nunaria*, settlement; see Sedaru.
- Nunatak**; glacier, near the mouth of Russell fiord. So named by Russell, in 1891, because of a rounded butte of bare rock, a *nunatak*, rising through it.
- Nunatok*, river; See Noatak.
- Nunavu**. This Eskimo name appears on Ray's map, of 1885, for some feature just west of the United States signal station Utkiavi, Arctic coast.
- Nunez**; point, the southeast point of Bean island, near Cape Chacon, Dixon entrance. Named by Caamaño in 1792. Vancouver, following Caamaño, has on his chart Punta de Nuñez. It is Cape Murray of some of the early traders.
- Nunez**; reef, bare at half tide, off Nunez point, Dixon entrance. So named by the Coast Survey in 1885. Has also been written Nuñez.
- Nunigvaiak**. Crooked island, in the northern part of Bristol bay, is shown by Sarichef, 1826, as composed of two islands, the northern one being designated by its Eskimo name Nunigvaiak. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Nunaliugak.
- Nunik*, island; see Chernobour.
- Nuniliak**; cape and summer village, on the southwestern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. The cape was called Malinovskoi (raspberry) by Murashev in 1839-40, who gives Nuniliak as the native name. A village here he calls the Malinovskie lietnik (Raspberry summer village). Tebenkof calls the settlement Nunalik.
- Nunivak**; island, on the eastern shore of Bering sea. Discovered by the Russian naval officer Vasilief, July 21, 1821, and named by him after his ship *Otkritie* (discovery). Etolin and Khromchenko, in ships of the Russian-American Company, found this island at about the same time. Speaking of this, Lutke says the native name Nunivak (he writes Nounivak) has been properly retained on the charts, and he adds had this course been followed in similar cases much confusion and embarrassment would have been avoided. Has been variously written Nounivak, Nounivok, Nunivack, Nuniwak, etc.
- Nunochok**; Eskimo village, in the Big Lake region. Visited by Nelson in January, 1879, who reports its native name to be Nunochogmute, i. e., Nunochok.

Nunochok—Continued.

people. Population in 1880, 40; in 1890, 135. Spelled Nunochogamute in the Tenth Census (text, p. 11) and Nunachanaghamiut in the Eleventh Census (p. 164).

Nushagak; bay or estuary, at mouth of the Nushagak river. Called Nushagak bay by Tebenkof, 1849.

Nushagak; lake, between Kuskokwim river and Bristol bay. On late maps this is called Tikchik, and the river draining from it to the Nushagak river is called Tikchik river.

Nushagak; river, tributary to the head of Bristol bay. Native name, reported by the early Russian explorers as Nushegak and Nushagak. Lutke, 1828, writes it Nouchagak. Apparently it is the river which Cook, in 1778, named Bristol.

Nushagak; trading post, at mouth of Nushagak river. The Russians established a trading post at the mouth of the Nushagak, in 1818 or 1819, and called it Alexandrovsk, perhaps after Alexander Baranof, under whose orders the post was established. Variouslly called since then redoubt or fort and spelled Alexander, Alexandrovsk, Alexandrovski, etc., and erroneously Alexandra. Now generally known as Nushagak. The post-office Nushagak was established here in August, 1899.

Nushakantua, river; see Toklat.

Nutkwa; inlet and lagoon, on the northeastern shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Native name given as Nutqua by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Nutuvukti; lake, near the Arctic circle, drained by the Kowak river. Apparently a native name, reported by Schrader, in 1898, as Nootowucktoy.

Nutzotin; range of mountains, near the headwaters of Tanana river. Named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after a tribe of Indians in the region.

Nuwuk; Eskimo settlement, at Point Barrow. Nu-wuk or Noowook means *The Point*. "The assemblage of winter huts at Point Barrow is so named by the Eskimo." Variouslly written Noowook, Noo-wook, etc. Population in 1853, 309.

Nychta, cape; see Prince of Wales.

Oallek, lake; see Kulukak and Ualik.

Oalligamut, village; see Ualik.

Obernoi; point, on the eastern shore of Port Levashef, Captains bay, Unalaska. Called Obernoi (upper) by Dall in 1872. Presumably it was locally so known.

Obetavannaia; open bay, between Banner and Korovin bays, on northwestern coast of Atka. So called by Lutke about 1830.

Obgorieli, islet, point, etc.; see Burnt.

O'Brien; creek, tributary to Fortynmile creek, from the north. Miners' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

O'Brien; creek, tributary to Klookerblok river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Obsechki; islet, in the eastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Obsechki (miss fire) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Obsetchka and Obsetchki.

Observation; island, at entrance to Steamer bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, whose astronomical station was on this island near its north end.

Observation; point, on the northeastern shore of Stuart island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Observation; rock, in the inner arm of Nakat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 79). Not named on any chart.

Observatory, island; see Pyramid.

Obsekiushie, point; see Drying.

Ocean; cape, the southern point of entrance to Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska.

Named Morskoi (ocean or sea) by Tebenkof in 1849. It is doubtless identical with Cape Phipps of earlier charts. See Phipps.

Ocean; creek, debouching between York and Cape Prince of Wales, Seward peninsula.

Name from Brooks, 1900.

Ochek, island; see Middleton.

Ochsakieen, creek; see Oksa.

Oconnor; glacier and river, on upper waters of the Alsek river, northeast of Yakutat bay. So named by Peters in 1899.

Odd Fellows, cape; see Starichkof.

Odgovigamut, village; see Uknavik.

Odiak; cannery, of the Alaska Packer's Association, about 3 miles south of Orca, Prince William sound. Apparently this is only another rendering of some native word which is written Eyak, Ighiak, etc. See Eyak.

Odiak, lake and village; see Eyak.

Olinakoi, rock; see Lone.

Ogliuga; island, at the western end of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. It is Ogloga of Lutke. This with Skagul island constitute the Delarof islands of Lutke. Has also been written Ogliouga.

Oglodak; islet, off the western end of Atka, middle Aleutians. So called by Lutke about 1830. Also has been written Oglodok, Ogmodak, and Ogmodakh. This would seem to come from the Aleut word Agligak (albatross).

Ogowinagak; Eskimo village, on the northern shore of Norton bay. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who reported its population as 20, and its name Ogowinagak in his text (p. 11) and Ogowinanagak on his maps.

Ohio; creek, tributary to Jackson creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Okaganak; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim, about 85 miles above Bethel. Native name, from Nelson, 1879, who wrote it Okhaganak.

Okiben, island; see King.

Okivaki, rock; see Fairway.

Okhune, mountains; see Ahklun.

Oknagamut; Eskimo village, on the north bank of the Kuskokwim, above Kalchagamut. Eskimo name, from Nelson, 1879, who wrote it Okhogamute, i. e., Okok people. Has also been written erroneously Okhagamute. Coast Survey charts have Oknagamut, and this is the name, according to missionary Kilbuck. It is said to mean *village on the other side*. Pronounced Ook-nā-gā-mūte. Has also been written Oh-hagamiut. Population in 1880, 130; in 1890, 36.

Oknakluk; lake, on the water portage between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Eskimo name, from Spurr and Post, 1898. Apparently this lake, 2½ miles long and 4 feet deep, is the one called Ookaht on Coast Survey chart 3092.

Oknavigamut, village; see Uknavik.

Okonchatehuc, cape; see Termination.

Okpiktalik, village; see Opiktulik.

Oksa; creek, tributary to the Stikine from the east, near Little Canyon. Native name, from late Coast Survey charts, where it is written Ochsakieen, Och-sa-ki-een, and Oksakiin. The termination seems to be a variant form of *hini* (river), so often occurring in this region.

Oksenof; bay, on the northwestern coast of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Called Oksenova (Oksenof's) by Veniaminof in 1831.

Oksenof, cape; see Mordvinof.

Okmikfeok; river, somewhere in the Yukon delta. Location not determined. Name from Eleventh Census, 1890 (p. 110).

Okwega; pass, into the Apoon mouth of the Yukon river. So called by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Olai, mountains; see Alai.

Old Andreafski, fort; see Andreafski.

Old Crow; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the north, about 25 miles east of the international boundary line. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Old Harbor; small harbor, on the eastern shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska. The present settlement of Makushin is on its shores. It is so called, says Veniaminof, because a Russian ship wintered here in 1761. Tebenkof, probably erroneously, applies the name to a harbor or open bay on the south shore of Unalaska, nearly opposite the head of Beaver bay.

Old Harbor, bay; see Old Sitka.

Old Harbor, Kodiak; see Three Saints.

Old Kootznahoo. Formerly a populous Indian village stood on the northern side of Chaik bay, on the western coast of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Its native name, according to Dall (Coast Pilot, 1883, p. 175), was Letushkwin. Now generally referred to as Old Kootznahoo.

Old Man; island, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla del Viejo (island of the old [one]) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Old Man, river; see Kanuti.

Old Morzhovoi, village; see Morzhovoi.

Old Sitka; harbor, in Starri-gavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. It was on the shores of this harbor that the first Russian settlement was planted, by Baranof, in 1799. Here he built the fort Archangel Gabriel, which the natives destroyed in 1802. Thereupon this site was abandoned for the present site of Sitka, and henceforward this place is referred to as *the old harbor* (starri-gavan). Vasilief, in 1809, calls this Starri-gavan (old harbor) bay.

Old Sitka; rocks, in entrance to Starri-gavan bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Old Tyonek; see Tyonek.

Oleny, island; see Deer.

Olga; bay, an arm of Alitak bay, indenting the western shore of Kodiak. Presumably so named by the Russians. Name published by the Eleventh Census, 1890. Olga is a Russian feminine proper name.

Olga; islands, in Dolgoi harbor, Dolgoi island, near Belkofski. Local name, reported by Dall in 1880.

Olga; point, the northernmost point of Krestof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians.

Olga, point; see Klokachef.

Olga; rock, off Alaska peninsula, southeast of Belkofski. Name reported by Dall in 1880.

Olga; rock, off entrance to Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1897.

Olga; strait, separating Halleck island from Krestof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1833. It has also been called Krestof (cross) strait, having been so named by Vasilief, sr., in 1809.

Olga, strait; see Neva and Salisbury.

Oliver; inlet, in the northern coast of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

- Omalik**; creek, mountain, and silver and lead mines, in the Fish river region, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, which has been given as Omilak and Omalik, and might perhaps be better written U'malik.
- Omega**; creek, tributary to American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Ommaney**; cape, forming the southern point of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Colnett in 1789. La Perouse, in 1786, named it Chirikof, after the distinguished Russian navigator. Malaspina, in 1791, called it Punta Oesta de la Entrada del Principe. The traders, 1796-1799, called it Menzies cape, and Lisianski, in 1804, South cape.
- Onatzno*, cape; see Dangerous.
- One Tree**; rock, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Onihitsk*; native village, on the eastern end of Sitkalidak island, near Kodiak. So called by Lisianski in 1805.
- Onihitsk*, settlement; see Anihitsk.
- Onman*, cape; see Romanof.
- Onokoruk*, creek; see Anikovik.
- Onalow**; island, at junction of Clarence strait and Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1887.
- Onalow**; point, in Clarence strait, the southwestern point of entrance to Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Erroneously Onelow. Has also been called Onslow rock.
- Ooallikh*, village; see Ualik.
- Oobakugamute*, village; see U'nakak.
- Ooganok*, bay; see Uganik.
- Oogashik*, village; see Ugashik.
- Oo-ghe-book*, island; see King.
- Oo-ghe-e-uk*, rock; see Fairway.
- Ooglamie*, village; see Utkiavi.
- Oogorigamute*, village; see Ugovik.
- Oohack*, bay; see Ugak.
- Oohaiark*, village; see Akhiok.
- Oohaiack*, village; see Uhaiak.
- Oohanick*, island; see Uganik.
- Oohaskerk*, village; see Uhaskek.
- Oohiack*, bay; see Uyak.
- Oo-innakhtagovik*, village; see Uinnuk.
- Ookagamute*, village; see Nunaikak.
- Ookagamute*, village; see Ukak.
- Ookaht*, lake; see Okuakluk.
- Ookakhl*, lake; see U'kak.
- Ookamok*, island; see Chirikof.
- Oomanak*, island; see Umnak.
- Oonakagamute*, village; see U'nakak.
- Oonakhtolik*, village; see Ungalik.
- Oonalakteet*, river; see Unalaklik.
- Oonalaklik*, village; see Unalaklik.
- Oonalashka*, island; see Unalaska.
- Oonalgi*, island; see Unalga.
- Oonangashik*, village; see Unangashik.
- Oone-agnun*, islands; see Four Mountains.
- Oonella*, island; see Unalga.

- Oonemak*, island; see Unimak.
- Ootkeavie*, village; see Utkiavi.
- Ootoo-kok*, village; see Otukah.
- Opasmaia*, bay, cape, etc.; see Danger and Dangerous.
- Opasni**; group of islands, in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Opasnie (perilous or dangerous) by Vasilief in 1833.
- Open**; bay, on the southern shore of Unalaska, east of Kashega bay. Descriptive name, given by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Open**; rock, in the Kasiana group of islands, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Atkritoi (open, i. e., uncovered or discovered), by Vasilief in 1809.
- Operl**; island, one of the Kudiakof islands, Izembek bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Ophir**; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Opiktulik**; Eskimo village, on the northern shore of Norton sound, 40 miles east of Nome. Petrof reported its population in 1880 as 12, and its name Okpik-tolik, in his text (p. 11), and Okpiktalik on his maps. A recent local map calls it Opiktulik, i. e., Opik region.
- Oratia**; mountain (7,300 feet high), near the headwaters of Kanektok river, western Alaska. So named by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed near it in September, 1898.
- Orca**; cannery, of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, and post-office, on the eastern shore of Prince William sound. Named after one of the company's vessels. The post-office here was established in December, 1894.
- Orca**; point, on the southern shore of Boca de Quadra. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Oregon**; creek, tributary to Cripple river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Orel*, shoal; see Pamplona.
- Or-kim-ga-nook*, river; see Colville.
- Orlova*; native settlement, at Eagle harbor, Ugak bay, Kodiak. Named Orlova (Orlof's) by the Russians and "erroneously renamed St. Orloff in our Coast Survey maps. It is now popularly known only by the name of the bay," i. e., Eagle harbor.
- Orobuktuluk*, creek; see Cache.
- Orzenoy**; cannery (established in 1889) on western shore of Stepovak bay, Alaska peninsula. So called by Moser in his report, 1899 (text, p. 171), but on his map Ozernoi. Apparently from the Russian adjective Ozernoi, meaning lake.
- Osar**; glacial stream, debouching northeast of Manby point, on the northern shore of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.
- Osborn**; mountain (4,700 feet high), in the Kigluaik mountains, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Osborn**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region. Seward peninsula. Also written Osborne. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Oshesna*, river; see Fickett.
- Overski*, bay; see Redoubt.
- Oshibki*, island; see Error.
- Osier**; island, near or in the entrance to Russell fiord, Disenchantment bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell in 1891. "It is covered with a dense growth of willows, hence its name."
- Oskawalit**; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim river, from the east, near longitude 158°. Native name, pronounced Ōs-ka-wā-lit, obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from A. Lind, a trader.

Ossipee; channel, between Bushy and Shrubby islands of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1895, after the U. S. S. *Ossipee*.

Ostoria, island; see Otstoa.

Ostraia, mountain; see Barometer.

Ostrovku, cape; see Islet.

Ostrovki, islands; see Pribilof.

Otai, mountain; see Alai.

Otcheredin, point; see Acheredin.

Otkiawik, village; see Utkiavi.

Otna, island; see Attu.

Otneli, cape, etc.; see Shoal.

Otmeloi; island, in Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Otmeloi (shoal) by Tebenkof in 1849. There is a shoal extending off from the island. Also called Shoals island.

Otmeloi vniashnie, point; see Shoals.

Otmeloi vnutrennie, point; see Inner.

Otok-kok, village; see Otukah.

Otrubistoi, cape; see Bluff.

Otstoa; island, opposite Hooniah sound, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Otstoa (off-lying) by Vasilief in 1833. Also called Ostovia and sometimes translated *distant*. (George Kostrometinoff calls this Otstoi (shelter).

Otter; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest from the Shumagin group. It is Bobrovoi (beaver) bay of Tebenkof, 1849, and Otter bay of later charts. On some charts Otter bay is shown as a small bay indenting the western shore of Portage bay.

Otter; creek, tributary to Nome river, near its mouth, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.

Otter; island, one of the Pribilof group, Bering sea. So called by the Russians, as early as 1816, and probably earlier. Kotzebue has, in the English text, Bober. Lutke calls it Bobrovi (des loutres), and the Russian charts generally Bobrovoi (sea otter). Now well known as Otter island.

Otter, island; see Hydra.

Otter; sound, in the western part of Prince of Wales archipelago. Meares, in 1788, named some body of water in this vicinity and which can not now be identified with certainty, "Sea-Otter Harbour," which he writes Sea-otter, Sea Otter, and on his charts calls it Harbour and Sound. In the Coast Pilot of 1869, by Davidson, this is called Otter sound.

Otter; strait, between Bird and Chernobour islands, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1882.

Otters, Sea of; see Bering.

Ottoway; valley, on the north border of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Otukah; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast, at or near Icy cape. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880, who wrote it Otok-kok. Has also been written Ootookok. Russian Hydrographic chart 1495, dated 1854, shows a settlement here called Kaiakishvig-miut. According to Murdoch, the name is Ô-tu-káh [mun]. Population 50 in 1880.

Otukah; river, in northwestern Alaska, debouching between Point Lay and Icy cape. Eskimo name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1899, as Ootokok.

Otumgwilut; creek, tributary to Kanektok river, from the north, about 50 miles east of Kuskokwim bay, western Alaska. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, and by them written Otúmgwíłute.

- Otviesnoi*, cape; see Upright.
- Oubeloi*, islet; see Ubiloi.
- Oubiennaiia*, bay; see Massacre.
- Oudagakh*, strait; see Udagak.
- Ouegakh*, island; see Uegak.
- Ouektok*, island; see Aektok.
- Ougadakh*, harbor; see Dutch.
- Ougatchik*, river; see Ugashik.
- Ougloraiia*, village; see Uglovaiia.
- Ougnugok*, harbor; see Delarof.
- Oukamok*, island; see Chirikof.
- Oukirok*, island; see King.
- Ouknadok*, island; see Hog.
- Ouliaga*, island; see Uliaga.
- Oulidakho*. An island, not identified, somewhere between Adak and Great Sitkin islands, middle Aleutians, is so called by Lutke.
- Oumakh*, island; see Umak.
- Ounalaklet*, village; see Unalaklik.
- Ounalashka*, island; see Unalaska.
- Ounalga*, island and pass; see Unalga.
- Ounga*, island; see Unga.
- Ounga*, pillars; see Hibahibgik.
- Oungaklitalik*, river; see Ungalik.
- Ourand**; mountain (4,300 feet high), between Valdes glacier and Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Ouserdi*, point; see Zeal.
- Outer**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Vachusett cove, Freshwater bay. Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.
- Outer**; point, the westernmost point of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1880.
- Outer**; rock, in Nazan bay, Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Vnieshnie (outer) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Outer Iliasik**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, near Belkofski. Name from the Russians, who wrote it Iliaviki and Big Iliazhek.
- Outlet**; cape, on the northern shore of Kodiak, being the point where vessels pass out from Kupreanof strait into Shelikof strait. Named Viekhoda (passage out) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Overhang**; point, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Owen**; mountain, east of Seward glacier, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after David Dale Owen, United States geologist.
- Owen**; shoal (3½ fathoms water), about 10 miles northeast from Point Barrow, Arctic ocean. So called after Captain Owen, of the whaling ship *Mary and Helen*. Published on United States Hydrographic Office chart 1189, in 1890. Hydrographic Notice No. 7 of 1890 (p. 80) has a statement from Capt. Everett Smith, of the steam whaler *Balena*, that this shoal does not exist.
- Oueruk*, creek; see Aueruk.
- Ox**; point, on the mainland, in Port Snettisham, at mouth of Whiting river, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Oxide**; creek, tributary to Ophir creek, near its headwaters, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Oyak**; native village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, just north of the mouth of the Kanektok river. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post,

Oyak—Continued.

in 1896, from the missionary John H. Kilbuck, who gives it as Oyágamut, i. e., Oyak people.

Ozerskii, station; see Redoubt.

Pablof, harbor; see Pavlof.

Pacific; shoal, off Cape Halkett, Arctic ocean. Reported by Captain Knowles, of the whale ship *Pacific*, prior to 1889, and named Pacific by the Hydrographic Office.

Pacific; ocean. This is the South sea or Great South sea of the old navigators and Vostochnie (eastern) ocean of the Russians. Named Mar del Sur (South sea) by Balboa, in 1513, and Pacific by Magellan in 1521.

Pagootmoy, strait; see Peril.

Pah; rapids, in the Kowak river, near longitude 156°. Near these rapids debouches a river whose name, according to Cantwell, 1885, is Shok-ah-pok-shegiak. The name of the rapids Pah, transformed to Par, has been applied to this river.

Paimute; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 25 miles above Bethel. Eskimo name, from the Russians, who wrote it Paimute, i. e., Pai people. Population in 1880, 30. Omitted from recent maps. Tikhmenief, 1861, placed it on the left bank of the river.

Pajara; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Pakenham; point, in Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Pakrik, Eskimo village; see Pawik.

Palenoi, point; see Fired.

Palisade; point, on San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Empalizada (point of the palisade) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Palisades; bluffs, on the south bank of the Yukon, about 40 miles below the mouth of the Tanana. So called by Allen in 1885.

Palma; bay, on the mainland coast, a little north of Cross sound. Named Bahia de Palma by Malaspina in 1791. Has also been called Icy bay.

Palmer; creek, tributary to Resurrection creek, from the east, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Becker, 1895. On one map this is tributary to Fresno creek.

Palmers Store; trading place, on the shore of Knik arm of Cook inlet. Local name, published in 1899.

Palmetto; point, on the south shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Palmito (Palmetto point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Palo Cano; point, on San Fernando island, San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Palo Cano (point of the white pole) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Palomas, Ysla de; see Pigeon.

Palonoi; point, on the mainland, very near Point Rothsay, at mouth of the Stikine river. Named Palonoi (fired) by Basargin, of the *Rynda* party, in 1863.

Paltus, point; see Halibut.

Pamiek; lake, draining through Wood river to the Nushagak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. It is Akulukhpak of Petrof in 1880.

Pamplona. The Spaniard Arteaga reported that on July 16, 1779, he saw at the distance of a mile the appearance of a bank or shoal (*bajo*). This shoal, in the fairweather ground off Mount St. Elias, he placed upon his chart with the name *Bajo Pamplona*. Vancouver refers to it as *Roco Pamplona* of the Spaniards. Tebenkof says that Talin, mate of the Russian vessel

Pamplona—Continued.

Orel, saw it, in 1794, and named it *Orel* (eagle), after his ship. Recent charts omit it altogether, it having been searched for and not found.

Pancake, creek; see *Slate*.

Pankof; cape, the southeastern point of Ikatan island, near Isanotski strait, Alaska peninsula. Named Pankova (Pankof's) by the Russians. Also written Pankoff.

Papin, river; see *Parantulik*.

Papka; Eskimo village, on the north shore of Kuskokwim bay, near the mouth of Kuskokwim river. According to Spurr and Post, who obtained their information from missionary J. H. Kilbuck, in 1898, its native name is Pápkamut, i. e., Papka people.

Paps (The); two small rounded hills, on the southern side of the entrance to Lituya bay, southeastern Alaska. Name published in 1875 on Coast Survey chart 742. Descriptive name. First use of the name not discovered.

Par, rapids; see *Pah*.

Paradise; flats, at head of Saook bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

Parakhotuia, bay; see *Steamer*.

Paralysis; point, separating Band cove from Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Called South point by Meade, in 1869, and *Paralysis* point by Glass in 1881.

Paramanof; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named by the Russians. Apparently a proper name. Has also appeared as Paramano and Paramonofskaiia.

Paramanof; cape, the western point of entrance to Paramanof bay, Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named by the Russians. The native name is *Tanaak*; perhaps from *tanak*, the Aleut word for *big*.

Parantulik; river, in Seward peninsula, draining to Golofnin sound. Local name, derived from the Eskimo. The termination *tulik* is said to mean *place or region*. It has been called Papan, Papin, and some alleged lakes at its head Paran.

Parida; island, in San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Parida (woman just delivered of a child) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Paris; creek, near Douglas, Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Perhaps a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1893.

Parker; group of islands, near the western channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Parker; point, on the west shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Parlor, harbor; see *Pavlof*.

Puroshki, bay; see *No Thorofare*.

Parsons; peak (5,500 feet high), near head of Taiya inlet, southeast Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Partennoi; point, on the western shore of Chichagof island, near entrance to Ilin bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by mate Ilin early in the 19th century.

Partof; bay, indenting the southern shore of Umnak, near Vsevidof volcano. Called Partovaia by Kuritzien in 1849. Veniaminof and Lutke call it *Glubokoi* (deep) bay.

Partofshikof; island, between Baranof and Kruzof islands, Alexander archipelago. Named Partofshikof (party) by the Russians. Various written Partoffshikoff, Partovstehikoff, etc.

Party; cape, the northwestern point of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Partie (party) by the Russian-American Company in 1849.

- Pasco**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the south, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, from Schrader, 1899.
- Paso**; point, in Umnak strait, near the western end of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Pass**; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the south. Descriptive name, given by Schrader in 1900.
- Passage**; canal, or arm, in the northwestern part of Prince William sound, from which there is a portage to Turnagain arm of Cook inlet. Called Passage channel by Vancouver in 1794. Has recently been called Portage bay.
- Passage**; group of islands, at entrance to Middle channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Prokhoda (passage) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Prokodi. Tebenkof calls them Goloi (bare).
- Passage**; island, in Graham harbor, Cook inlet. So named by Portlock in 1786.
- Passage**; island, northeast from Sannak, between Deer island and the Sandman reefs. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Passage**; islet and point, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Passage**; islet, between Kodiak and Spruce islands, Kodiak group. Named Prikhoda (passage) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Passage**; rock, near the entrance to Tongass harbor, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 79).
- Passage**; sunken rock, in the entrance to Lituya bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1874.
- Pastol**; open bay, between St. Michael and the main mouth of the Yukon. Eskimo name, from the Russians, 1852. Also written Pastole, Pastoli, and Pastolik.
- Pastoliak**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Pastoliak river, a few miles above its mouth, on southern shore of Norton sound. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. It is, or rather was, for it is not shown on late maps, a few miles north of Pastólik, with which it should not be confounded. Dall writes it Pastoliák.
- Pastoliak**; river, tributary to Pastol bay, Norton sound, western Alaska. Eskimo name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Pastolik**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Pastolik river, a few miles above its mouth. Population in 1890, 113.
- Pastolik**; river, tributary to Pastol bay, western Alaska. Called Pastol by Tebenkof, 1849. Eskimo name, pronounced Pas-tó-lik.
- Patterson**; bay, on the southeastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, after its surveying steamer *Patterson*.
- Patterson**; glacier, on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall, in 1879, after Carlile Pollock Patterson, the then Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
- Patterson**; island, in the entrance to Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover, in 1885, after the Coast Survey steamer *Patterson*.
- Patterson**; peaks (4,746 and 4,848 feet high), near Patterson glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Paul**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of the Shumagins. Named St. Paul by Woronkofski in 1837.
- Pavlof**; active volcano, on the Alaskan peninsula, west of the Shumagins. Named Pavlof (Paul or St. Paul) by the Russians.
- Pavlof**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of the Shumagins. Named Pavlofskie (Paul) by the Russians. Variouslly spelled. Its Aleut name is Tachik or Tatschik.

Pavlof; group of islands, near Belkofski, consisting of Long, Goloi (bare), Ukolnoi (coal), Poperechnoi (crosswise), and Vosnesenski. Its Aleut name, according to Veniaminof, is Kadugin (narrow).

Pavlof; harbor, indenting the northern coast of Sannak. Called Pavloff by the Fish Commission in 1888. Also designated "Cove."

Pavlof; harbor, in Freshwater bay, Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Pavlof (Paul) by Tebenkof in 1849. Has also been called Pablof and, erroneously, Parlor. Its native name is said to be Nasanki. Meade, in 1869, made a sketch of it and published it with the name Freshwater bay. This name Freshwater is now applied to the whole inlet and Pavlof to the anchorage within it. See Freshwater.

Pavlof; village, at Selenie point, Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. Called Pavlovsk by Petrof in 1880.

Pavlorsk, village; see Selenie, point.

Parlorskaia, village; see Kenai.

Parlovski, town; see Kodiak.

Pawik; Eskimo village, on the eastern side of Bristol bay, Bering sea. Also written Pawig. The name Pawik was obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from Fritz Blando, a resident. Apparently this is the Pakwik of the Eleventh Census, 1890.

Peabody; mountains (4,000 to 5,000 feet high), on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Peacock; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the south. Apparently a prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1900.

Peak; point, on the north shore of St. Matthew island, near its eastern end. Named Pik (peak) by Sarichef in his atlas of 1826.

Peaked; island, off the western end of Attu island, western Aleutians. Apparently so named by Gibson in 1855.

Peard; cliff, on the southern shore of Peard bay, Arctic coast. Presumably so called by the British Admiralty as early as 1855.

Peard; open bay, on the Arctic coast, between the Seahorse islands and Point Barrow. Named by Beechey in August, 1826, after his first lieutenant, George Peard. Often written Pearl and on one chart Pedrl.

Pearl, bay; see Peard.

Pearl; point, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Perlas (point of pearls) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Pearse; canal, north of Pearse island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Pender in 1868.

Pearse; island, at mouth of Portland canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Pender in 1868.

Peavey; post-office and mining camp, on the north bank of the Koyukuk, near longitude 152°. It is also called Peavy and Peavy Trading Post.

Pedrl, bay; see Peard.

Peerleshin; mountain, on the mainland, east of the Stikine river and near the international boundary. Native name, from the Coast Survey. Has been written Peerleshin and Pereleshin, i. e., Pereles river.

Peirce; cape, a little east of Cape Newenham, on the north shore of Bristol bay. Named Peirce, in 1869, by the Coast Survey, after Prof. Benjamin Peirce, then Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Tebenkof calls it Peschera (cave) point. Perhaps it is Calm point of Cook in 1778. See Calm.

Peirce; mountain (more than 2,000 feet high), on the northern part of Nagai island, Shumagin group. So called by Dall, in 1872, after Prof. Benjamin Peirce, then Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Peisar; island, in the southeastern part of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Peisar (writer) by Vasilief in 1800. Pronounced Pē-sar.

Pelago, point; see Azimuth.

Peligo, Isla del; see Kalgin.

Pellow; point, on the northern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Pelly; mountains (5,000 to 7,000 feet high), lake, and river, Yukon, Canada. Named after a former governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

Pelly, mountains; see Romanzof.

Pelozikella; mountains, on the north bank of the Yukon river, near mouth of the Melzoi river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Peluk; creek, just south of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Native name, from Barnard, 1900.

Peluk; creek, tributary to the Kugirukruk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Native name, from Brooks, 1900.

Penelope; creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Pniht, islet; see Pinnacle.

Peninsula; island (800 feet high), near the northwestern shore of Big Koniui island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1875.

Peninsula (The); isolated hill, near east bank of the Copper river, just north of Brenner river. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Peninsula; point, on Revillagigedo island, in Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Local name, given by the pilots.

Peninsula; ridge of mountains, on the mainland, between Boca de Quadra and Dixon entrance, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Peninsula Bluff; cape, the northern point of entrance to Albatross anchorage, Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So named in 1893.

Peninsular; point, on the southeastern shore of Chichagof island, opposite Kootznahoo, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. This name, which is descriptive, first appears in the Coast Pilot of 1891 (p. 162).

Pennock; island, at the south end of Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by the pilot W. E. George.

Pennock; reef, off the northwestern end of Pennock island, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1883.

Penny; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Penny; river, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, given by prospectors in 1898. Was also called by Schrader No Name river.

Pnterood, cape; see Izhut.

Pepper; point, the southern point of entrance to Port Asuncion, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Pimienta (pepper point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Percebes; point, the easternmost point of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Percebes by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Percy; group of islands, at junction of Felice and Clarence straits, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 83).

Percy; point, the westernmost point of the Percy islands, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

Peregrebni; cape, in Kishuyak bay, on the northern coast of Kodiak. Named Peregrebnie (*passable*, i. e., a point which can be rowed past) by the Russians.

Peregrebni, islands; see Barren.

Peregrebny, island; see Wosnesenski.

Perenosa, point; see Portage.

Perenosnaia, bay or creek; see Portage.

Pereshechnui, island; see Isthmus.

Perervainoy, inlet; see Carry.

Perevalnie; islet, at the north end of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Perevalnie (wallowing) by the Russians.

Perevanno, inlet; see Carry.

Perez, Entrada de; see Dixon.

Perignak; Eskimo summer camp, on the western shore of Elson bay, near Point Barrow. Native name, from English naval officers in the Franklin search expeditions, 1849-1853, who wrote it Pergniák. Ray, in 1885, writes it Perignax.

Peril; strait, separating Baranof island from Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. This strait derives its name from the circumstance that on its shores, in 1799, a large number of Aleuts (said to be 150) perished from eating poisonous mussels. Lisianski, who reports this story, calls it Pagoobnoy or Pernicious strait. The later Russian charts call it Pogibshie (peril) strait.

Perpendiculaire, cape; see Upright.

Pernicious, strait; see Peril.

Perrier, pass; see Chilkoot.

Perwie porogi; see Northern rapid.

Peschani; point, on the northeastern shore of Duffield peninsula, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Peschani (sandy) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been called Pestchani, Sandy, and, by mistranslation, Stony.

Peschani, island; see Galankin.

Peschani, point; see Halibut.

Peschanie, cape, etc.; see Sand.

Peschanie, island; see Pyramid.

Peschera, cape; see Peirce.

Pesiak, island; see Gravel.

Pestchannia, harbor; see Martin.

Pestchanoe, point and lake; see Ice House.

Pestchani, island; see Pyramid.

Pestchanay, bay; see Sandy.

Pestriakof. The Russian-American Company map of 1849 shows a village on the south shore of Spruce island, Kodiak group, called Pestriakova (of eider duck) settlement.

Pestriakof, anchorage; see Eider.

Pestsorvaia, bay; see Blue Fox.

Petelin; mountain, near Katmai bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by Spurr and Post, in 1898, after missionary A. Petélin.

Petersburg; post-office, at north end of Wrangell strait, on north end of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. Established in March, 1899.

Peterson; bay, indenting the southern shore of Sannak island. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. Perhaps this is identical with King cove of Dall in 1880.

Peterson, creek; see Slate.

Petitski, island; see Bird.

Petka; point, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, near Andreafski. Called Petka's point by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Petmegra, island, see Pitmegea.

- i**; island, one of the Chiachi islands, off southern shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1875.
- i**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- s**, strait; see Shelikof.
- f**; point, the westernmost point of Sannak island. Named Petrova (Petrof's) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- ader**, mountain; see Fairweather.
- in**; creek, tributary to Delta river, from the east. So named by Glenn in 1898.
- delphia**; mountain, near George inlet. Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- ulik**, lake; see Pilkulik.
- p**; point, on the northwestern shore of Wales island, Dixon entrance. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- ps**; peninsula, at the southern entrance to Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Dixon, in 1787, named some point on its shore for Hon. Constantine John Phipps, Baron Mulgrave. (See Coast Pilot, p. 206.) There has been some confusion in the application of this name, it being the same as Carrew and Morskoi (ocean or sea) of some charts. Has been misprinted Phips.
- s**, point; see Carrew.
- be**; creek, tributary to Bettles river, from the east, near longitude 149°. Prospectors', name from Schrader, 1899.
- land; see Pye.
- leaituitzi**, cape; see Izhut.
- arts**; creek, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near Arctic City. Named, in 1899, after Pickarts, of the firm of Pickarts, Bettles & Pickarts, owners of the trading post Bergman.
- as**, Isla de; see Rocky, island.
- ras**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Rurik harbor, Khantaak island, Yakutat bay. Named Punta de las Piedras (point of rocks) by Malaspina in 1791.
- as Blancas**, rocks; see White.
- iktaligniut**, village; see Pikmiktalik.
- on**; island, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de Palomas (island of pigeons) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1774-1775.
- i**; point, the western point of entrance to Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1774. Erroneously Piqot.
- oint; see Peak.
- iktalik**; Eskimo village, near the mouth of Pikmiktalik river, about 30 miles to the south of St. Michael, western Alaska. Native name, from the Russians, who wrote it Pietmiektaligniut. Nelson wrote it Pikmiktalik. The termination talik or tulik means *place* or *region*.
- iktalik**; river, a little south of St. Michael, western Alaska. Eskimo name, from the Russians, who wrote it Pietmiektalik.
- u**, river; see Kruzgamepa.
- ulik**; lake, on the portage between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Raymond, 1869, reports its name as Philkh Tulik (Philkh *region*) and later maps write Philkhtulik.
- i**; cape, in Kizhuyak bay, on north coast of Kodiak. Named Kekurnoi (pillar) by the Russians.
- cape; see Bold.
- Bull. 187—01—21*

Pillar; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Izhut bay, on the southeastern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. This may be Cape Whitsunday of Cook in 1778. Called by the Russians Kekur (pillar).

Pillar; hill or mountain (1,491 feet high), very near St. Paul, Kodiak. A note on the old Russian chart made by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810 says: "On (this) mountain a pillar rises 150 fathoms above sea level." On the Coast Survey chart of 1869 this hill was called Pillar mountain.

Pillar; point, on the eastern shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry, in 1881, who shows a rock near it.

Pillar; rock, northwest from Kiska, Rat island group, western Aleutians. The Russians designated it as Viesokie kamen (high rock); Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Stolb (pillar), and the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, in 1855, called it Pillar rock.

Pillars, Bay of; bay, indenting the western shore of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, published by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 120).

Pillars (The); high rocks, off the southern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Local name, from the Russians.

Pillsbury; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after Lieut. Commander John Elliott Pillsbury, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Pilot; point, on the southeastern shore of Hemlock island, Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1896.

Pimienta, Punta de la; see Pepper.

Pin; peak (1,300 feet high), on the northwestern shore of Coronation island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Pin; peaks, on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Pin; point, on Liesnoi island, at entrance to Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Pinal, Punta del; see Pinegrove.

Pine; creek, just east of the mouth of Solomon river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Pine; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the south, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. Has also been called Foster creek.

Pine; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Pine; island and point, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta y Ysla del Pino by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Pine, island; see Spruce.

Pine; point, the eastern point of entrance to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Pinegrove; point, on San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Pinal (pinegrove) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Pinckl, islet; see Pinnacle.

Pine Tree; islet, in Sawmill cove, Howkan narrows, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.

Pingolee; low sandy island, off the mouth of Dease inlet, Arctic ocean. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty.

Pingoshugarun, village; see Pinoshuragin.

Pinik, islets; see Punuk.

- Pinnacle**; pass, in the St. Elias alpine region. Descriptive name, given by Russell in 1890.
- Pinnacle**; point, on the northwestern shore of Nagai island, Shumagin group. It is the north head of the nameless bay at the head of which is Sanborn harbor. So called by Dall in 1872. Descriptive name.
- Pinnacle**; rock, in Chignik lagoon, Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Pinnacle**; rock, in entrance to Pavlof harbor, Freshwater bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Pinnacle**; rock, in the Chiachi group of islands, off south shore of Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1875.
- Pinnacle**; rock, off Entrance point, Hooniah harbor, Port Frederick, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Pinnacle**; rock, on the southwestern edge of the Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. Designated as Kekur (pillar) by Tebenkof, 1849; as Pinnacle by Dall, 1880, and later called Pinnacle rock.
- Pinnacle**, rock; see Second Priest.
- Pinnacle**; sunken rock, near Cape Fox, in Dixon entrance. Shown on British Admiralty charts and in Tebenkof's atlas. Called Pinnacle rock on United States Hydrographic chart 225. Its existence is denied by local navigators.
- Pinnacle**; volcanic islet (930 feet high), south of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. Descriptive name, given by Cook in 1778. Variouslly Pinekl, Penikl, Pinacle, etc. Lutke calls it ile des tours (*towers*) or iles des flèches (*spires*).
- Pinnacle Pass**; cliff, forming the north wall of Pinnacle pass, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1890.
- Pinnacles**. Between Unga island, Shumagin group, and Woesnesenski island, Tebenkof shows some rocks called Kekuri (pillars). These appear on Coast Survey chart 806 (1882), with the designation Pinnacles, but are not found on later charts.
- Pinoshuragin**. Petrof, 1880, shows a native village of this name (population 29) on the Seahorse islands. On British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882) it is called Pingoshugarun.
- Pinta**; head, on Baranof island, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan, in 1884, after the U. S. S. *Pinta*.
- Pinta**; mountain (5,000 feet high), northeast of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1891, after the U. S. S. *Pinta*.
- Pinta**; peak, on the mainland, near Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after the U. S. S. *Pinta*.
- Pinta**; rocks, off Cape Bendel, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, after the U. S. S. *Pinta*.
- Pinusuk**; island (850 feet high), one of the Chiachi group, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, obtained by Dall in 1875.
- Pio**; point, at head of Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Piper**; island, at entrance to Schulze cove, Fish bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880. Family name.
- Pigot**, point; see Pigot.
- Pirate**; cove, on the northeastern shore of Popof island, Shumagin group. Local name, based on the reputation of the place. In use as early as 1880.
- Pirate**; point, on the southeastern shore of Pearse island, Portland inlet. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Pirate**; peak (3,289 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after his steam launch.

Pirie; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
Pisa Tower; rock, near the entrance to Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.

Piskuk; mountain peak, near the head of Togiak river, western Alaska. Eskimo name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed near it September 13, 1898. They write it Piskuk.

Pitak; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.

Pitmegea; river, tributary to the Arctic ocean, near Cape Sabine. Eskimo name, published in 1890. Has been written Petmegea and Pitmigea.

Piton, mountain; see Malaspina.

Pitt, cape; see Muzon.

Pitt; island, in Hooniah harbor, Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880. In Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners No. 97 of 1880 it is called Harbor island.

Pitt, island; see Kruzof.

Pitt; point, the eastern point of entrance to Smith bay, east of Point Barrow, Arctic coast. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.

Plain; mountain (2,035 feet high), in California ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Platte, islet; see Flat.

Plavezhnoi, lake; see Tazlina.

Pleasant; island, in Icy strait, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879.

Pleasant Camp; locality, on the Dalton trail, in Porcupine gold district, southeastern Alaska. Local name, from Brooks, 1900.

Pleveznie, lake; see Tazlina.

Plies, *Isles des*; see Sannak.

Plishnie, islands; see Near.

Plover; point, the western point of entrance to Port Moore, in Elson bay, Arctic coast, just east of Point Barrow. So named by the British Admiralty in 1854, after H. M. S. *Plover*.

Plover; supposed island, in the Arctic ocean, near Herald island. Reported and named by Kellett, in 1849, after H. B. M. ship *Plover*. Perhaps some part of Wrangell island was seen by Kellett and given this name. The island does not exist and does not appear on modern maps. See Wrangell.

Poa; islet, between Akun and Avatanak islands, eastern Aleutians. Tebenkof, in 1849, calls it Tumannoi (foggy). Called Poa by the Fish Commission in 1888. Poa is the name of a genus of grasses.

Pocket; island, at the northern end of Dry strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Podsopochni; cape, on the northern shore of Atka island, near Kovurof bay. It is near a volcanic peak (sopka), and was therefore designated by Lutke, about 1830, Podsopochni (*under the peak*) cape.

Pogakhluk, lake; see Amanka.

Pogibshi; point, on the northern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Pogibshi (perilous or dangerous) by Vasilief in 1833.

Pogibshie, strait; see Peril.

Pogoreshapka; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the lower Yukon, about 20 miles below Koserefski. Name from Petrof, 1880, who gives its population as 121. Near it is Dagorashapka mountain of Raymond. Pogoreshapka appears to be Russian for *burnt hat*.

Pogoreshapka, mountain; see Dagorashapka.

Pogromnoi, cape; see Sarichef.

Pogromnoi, cape; see Shishkof.

- Pogromni**; native village, 7 or 8 miles northeast from Cape Sarichef, on the northern shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So called by Lutke, 1828. It is near Pogromni volcano.
- Pogromni**; volcano (5,525 feet high), in the western part of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Named Pogromnoi (destroying, desolation) by Sarichef in 1790. Variouslly spelled Pogromnia, Pogruunnoj, Pogromskaia, etc. Also called Isanotskoi or Devastation. The native name, according to Grewingk, is Kugidach-Jagutscha.
- Point Barrie**; village and salmon salting station, on the southernmost point of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Local designation. Name published in the Eleventh Census, 1890.
- Point Ellis*; village and cannery, "at the head of a bay opening into Chatham strait, about 3 miles from the south point of Kuiu island." The cannery was brought "from Freshwater bay, on Baranof island," and established here in 1890. See Ellis.
- Point Retreat*; peninsula. The northern part of Admiralty island was so designated on Coast Survey chart 728, published in 1885, but has not since been used.
- Pointer**; peak, on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887. Perhaps it is a pointer for the northern entrance to Wrangell strait.
- Poison**; cove, in Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, in commemoration of the death of 150 Aleuts, somewhere in the vicinity, in 1799, from eating poisonous mussels.
- Poison*; rocks, opposite Povorotni point, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot, who says that these "are the rocks from which Baranof's Aleuts, in 1799, picked the poisonous mussels which caused the death of over 100 persons."
- Pok**; native village, on the right bank of the Koyukuk river, near its mouth. Native name from Tikhmenief, 1861, who wrote it Pokkakak, i. e., Pok river. Not found on recent maps.
- Pokoinai*, harbor; see Quiet.
- Polar*, *see*; see Arctic ocean.
- Pole**; cape, on the western end of Kosciusko island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Captain Pole, R. N.
- Polivnoi**; rock, near the southern entrance to Umnak pass, eastern Aleutians. Kuritzien, 1849, designates it as a rock awash (kamen polivnie).
- Polivnoi*, rock; see Midway.
- Polivnoi**; rocks, in Woewodski harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Polivnoi kamen (washed-over rock) by Zarembo in 1838.
- Polivnoi*, rocks; see Surf.
- Polnoi**; islet, in Krestof sound, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Polnoi (full) by Vasilief in 1833. Renamed Brady, by Moore, in 1897.
- Polovina**; hill (470 feet high), on the eastern side of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. It is near Halfway (polovinnoi) point. Local name. Written Polavina, Poluvina, etc.
- Polovinnoi*, point; see Halfway.
- Poltava**; island, in or near Port Wrangell, Alaska peninsula. So named by Vasilief in 1832. Usually written Pultava.
- Poludennie*, point; see Noon.
- Pond**; bay, in Dall island, Kaigani strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882. It is Sinclair cove of Sheldon Jackson in 1880.
- Pond**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1883, presumably after Ensign Charles Fremont Pond, U. S. N., a member of his party.

- Pond**; creek, tributary to Imuruk basin, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Pond**; reef, in northern entrance to Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Name published in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 81).
- Pond**; rock (awash at low water), in Howkan narrows, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols, in 1881, after Ensign C. F. Pond, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Ponte**; point, on Woodchopper island, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, after a Mr. Ponte, an expert on coal, employed on board the U. S. S. *Saginaw*.
- Pop*, mountain; see *Top*.
- Pop**; point, at head of Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Poperechnoi**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of the Shumagin group. Named Poperechnoi (crosswise) by the Russians. The Aleut name is Kuiuagdak. Various written Poperetchny, Popereshnoi, etc.
- Poperechnoi*, island; see *Broad*.
- Poperechnoi*, island; see *Crosswise*.
- Poplar**; point, at west end of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de los Alamos (point of the poplars) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Popof**; bay, on the northeast coast of Kodiak, near St. Paul. Named Popofskaia by Murashev in 1839-40. Has also been called Popoff or Priest bay. Vasili (William) and Ivan (John) Popof were pioneer traders and fur hunters in Alaska in 1762-63.
- Popof**; cape, on the western shore of Popof bay, Kodiak island. Named Popofskie by Murashev in 1839-40. Popof is a Russian proper name. This may be identical with Miller (melnichnoi) cape of Tebenkof.
- Popof**; glacier, on north bank of the Stikine river, near its mouth. Called First or Little glacier by Hunter in 1877. Apparently named Popof by the *Rymda* party in 1863.
- Popof**; island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. So named by the Russians in 1808-1810.
- Popof**; island, one of the principal islands of the Shumagin group. Named Popovskoi by the early Russians. Popof is a Russian proper name, often written Popoff.
- Popof*, island; see *Kutkan*.
- Popof**; reefs, in Popof strait, Shumagins. Named Popoff by Dall in 1872.
- Popof**; rock (42 feet high), near the northern shore of Popof island, Shumagins. Named Popoff by Dall in 1872.
- Popof**; strait, separating Unga and Popof islands, Shumagin group. Surveyed and named by Dall in 1872.
- Popof Head**; point (500 feet high), the southern point of Popof island, Shumagins. Local name, published, in 1872, and perhaps derived from Vasili and Ivan Popof, traders and fur hunters here in 1762-63.
- Porcupine**; city, creek, and gold district, near Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Prospectors' name, reported by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Porcupine**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150° 30'. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Porcupine**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk river, from the north, near latitude 68°. Published by the Coast Survey in 1899. Perhaps this creek is identical with the previous one.
- Porcupine**; creek, tributary to Steamer bay, on Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Porcupine; islands, in Kenai lake, Kenai peninsula. So called by Mendenhall in 1898.

Porcupine; point, on the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Porcupine; river, in northeastern Alaska, tributary to the Yukon. Old name, probably given by factors of the Hudson Bay Company.

Porcupine; river, tributary to the Stikine, from the east, near the international boundary line. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Porfia; cape, at entrance to Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de la Porfia (cape of the dispute) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Poroga, island; see Rapids.

Poroshki, bay; see No Thorofare.

Porpoise; harbor, indenting the western shore of Nagai island, Shumagins. Name derived from small schooner *Porpoise*, which wintered there some time prior to 1871.

Porpoise; islands, off the mouth of Excursion inlet, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Porpoise; islets, in the entrance to Port Etches, Prince William sound. Named Ptichi (bird) by Chernof, in 1830, and Porpoise or Bird islands by the Coast Survey in 1869.

Porpoise; point, on the northern shore of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Port; mountain, on Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1888.

Portage; arm, of Kelp bay, Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

Portage; bay, indenting the northern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Perenosnaia (portage) by the Russian-American Company in 1849.

Portage; bay, indenting the northern shore of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Perenosnaia (portage) bay by the Russians. Meade, in 1869, calls it Perenosnaya creek. Has also been called Portage harbor. Presumably there is a portage from its head to the head of Duncan canal.

Portage; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, immediately north of the Shumagins. A short portage connects it with Herendeen bay. Named Perenosnaia (portage) by the Russians.

Portage; bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west from Kodiak, from which there is a portage to Becharof lake. Named Perenosnoi (portage) by Tebenkof, 1849. Earlier Russian charts use the native name Kanatak.

Portage, bay; see Chagvan.

Portage, bay; see Passage canal.

Portage; cove, near head of Chilkoot inlet, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Called Portage bay by the traders. From it there is a short portage between Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets.

Portage; creek, tributary to American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Portage; creek, tributary to headwaters of the Skwentna river in the Tordrillo range. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.

Portage; creek, tributary to the Sushitna river, from the north, near latitude 63°. So named by Muldrow in 1898.

Portage; glacier, on Kenai peninsula, between Passage canal and Turnagain arm. So called by Mendenhall in 1898.

- Portage**; mountains (3,500 feet high), near head of Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Portage**; point, east of McClellan flats, Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. The western end of the portage across Seduction tongue to Haines is near this point.
- Portage**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Dry Spruce bay, on northern shore of Kodiak. Named Perenosa (portage) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Portage**; river, on the west coast of Kodiak. So designated by the Fish Commission in 1888. Tebenkof has the word Perenos (portage) here.
- Portage**; two small islets, near the entrance to Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Perenosnaya (portage) by Meade in 1869.
- Port Chester*, village; see Metlakatla.
- Port Clarence**. The Eleventh Census, 1890, gives the population of Port Clarence as 485. This does not appear to refer to any particular settlement or village, though it has sometimes been so used.
- Port des Français*; see Lituya bay.
- Porter**; peak (4,798 feet high), on the mainland east of Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Admiral David Dixon Porter, U. S. N.
- Portillo**; channel, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Canal de Portillo (passage canal) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Portland**; canal, in southeastern Alaska, through which runs the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. Named Portland's canal, in 1793, by Vancouver, who says: "The distance from its entrance to its source is about 70 miles, which, in honor of the noble family of Bentinck, I name Portland's canal." The canal is here regarded as terminating at Point Ramsden.
- Portland**; inlet, east of Dixon entrance, separating Pearse island from the mainland of British Columbia. Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 57) says: "The broader portion (of Portland canal) on modern charts is often denominated Portland inlet, the name of Portland canal being then restricted to that part of it of contracted width which lies to the westward of Observatory inlet."
- Portland**; island (206 feet high), near the northern end of Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Beardslee in 1880.
- Portland**; point, on the northeastern coast of Pearse island, at southern end of Portland canal, Alexander archipelago.
- Portlock**; bank, northeast of Kodiak. So named, in 1888, by the Fish Commission, after Capt. Nathaniel Portlock.
- Portlock**; harbor, on the western coast of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. This name was given, in 1787, by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, an English fur trader, who published a sketch of it in 1789. Nichols, in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 189), regards it as identical with Kukkan of the Indians.
- Posliedni**; cape, on northern shore of Afognak bay, Afognak island. Named Posliedni (last) by Murashev in 1839-40. Near by he has Krainie (the very last).
- Possession**; point, on Kenai peninsula, at head of Cook inlet. Named by Cook, in 1778, who here "displayed the flag and took possession of the river and country in His Majesty's name." Tebenkof, 1849, indicates a settlement (naseleniia) here.
- Post**; creek, tributary to the Niukluk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Potainikof**; cape, on the northwestern coast of Atka, middle Aleutians. A reef, with islets and rocks above and below water, extends off the point for

Potainikof—Continued.

about 2 miles. Potainik is Russian for a *hidden or secret place* and in the colonies was applied to a *rock which never uncovered*, but revealed itself by breakers in heavy weather. At such times they said "The Potainik is playing."

Potato; mountain, on Seward peninsula, about 10 miles northeast of Cape Prince of Wales, near Bering strait. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900. Apparently this is Conical hill of Beechey, 1827.

Potato; point, in Valdes narrows, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.

Pouah, bay; see Cold.

Poundstone; rock, in the southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Mansfield, in 1890, after Ensign Homer Clark Poundstone, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Poverotni, point; see Lockwood.

Poverotnie, point; see Vanderbilt.

Poverty; island, off the south end of Long island, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Ubezhitsha (? poverty) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

Povorotni; island, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Povorotni (turn or turnabout) by Vasilief in 1833. Has also been written Povero and Poverotni; also called Turnabout. It is Return island of Meade in 1869. For a long time, 1835-1875, it was conspicuously marked by a canoe, marking the burial place of a family of Sitka Indians who died of measles in 1835. From this it derived the local name of Canoe island.

Povorotni, island; see Turnabout.

Povorotni; point, the northeast point of entrance to Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Povorotnoi (turnabout) by Vasilief in 1809. Also has been called Povorot, Poverotnoi, and Turnabout.

Povorotni, point; see Turner.

Povorotnoi, point; see Protection.

Pow; island, in Hassler harbor, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

Powell; peak (2,655 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Maj. John Wesley Powell, then Director of the United States Geological Survey.

Powell; peak, on the northwestern shore of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Pratt; mountain, on the mainland, west of the Stikine river. Named by the Coast Survey, after John Francis Pratt, assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Pratoi, point; see Right Hand.

Praznik; island, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Rocky by Lisianski in 1804. Russian naval officers, 1808-1810, named it Prazdnichnoi (holiday or picnic). It has also been called Holiday island.

Preacher; creek, tributary to Birch creek, from the south, near latitude 66°. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Preble; peak (5,028 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Rear-Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N.

Pribilie; island, at the north end of Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Pribilie (profitable) by Vasilief in 1833.

Pribilof; group of islands in Bering sea, composed of two larger ones, St. Paul and St. George, and two smaller ones, Otter and Walrus. Often called the Fur Seal islands. They were "discovered in 1786 by the pilot Pribilof and then called Novy (new), afterwards Lebedevski, from the name of the

Pribilof—Continued.

owner of the vessel which discovered them. Shelikof called them Zonboff (after the then Russian Minister of the Interior). Later they were called Kotovy (fur seal) from the immense number of these animals found there, and Sieverny (north) from their relation to Unalaska. Sarichef on his map named them Pribilof, after their discoverer." (Lutke 336-337). In the colonies they were, under the Russians, usually called *Ostrovki*, the *little islands*. St. George was first seen and landed upon June 1st, 1786. Hunters wintered there, and the next year, on June 29, in the morning, they saw St. Paul. On visiting it they found the copper handle of a sword, a clay pipe, and fireplaces—proofs of prior visits by parties unknown. Often now called *The Seal Islands*.

Price; island, near the entrance to Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Priest, bay; see Popof.

Priest, point; see Kalekta.

Priest; rock, near Cape Kalekta, the eastern head of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Locally so called from fancied resemblance to a Russian priest. Lutke says (p. 281) "The broken down cliffs and isolated rocks sometimes take the most fantastic forms; as, for example, the one just in front of Cape Kalekta exactly resembles an old man having his head inclined and his arms crossed on his breast."

Prince; creek, tributary to Caribou creek. So called by H. H. Hicks, guide of Captain Glenn's expedition in 1898. Not identified and name not found on any map.

Prince Ernest's, sound; see Ernest.

Prince of Wales; archipelago, between Dixon entrance and Sumner strait, southeastern Alaska. Named "The Prince of Wales's Archipelago" by Vancouver in 1793.

Prince of Wales; cape, at the western end of Seward peninsula, Bering strait, being that point of North America which approaches nearest to Asia. So named by Cook, August 9, 1778. The Eskimo name is reported to be Niekta, also written Nychta. Billings, 1790, calls it Prince of Wales or Kigmil or Kygmil. It is said to have been named Gwozdef by Bering in 1728. Now universally known as Cape Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales; island, the largest island of Prince of Wales archipelago, in Alexander archipelago. The earliest use of this name appears to be in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of February 1st, 1825.

Prince of Wales; passage, in the southwestern part of Prince William sound. So named, in 1787, by Hayward, of Portlock's vessel.

Prince of Wales; shoal, off Cape Prince of Wales, Bering strait. So called by the Coast Survey in 1890.

Prince William; sound, indenting the northern shore of the Gulf of Alaska. Named Prince William's by Cook in 1778. The Russians called it Chugach gulf or Prince William sound.

Princes Head; cliff, on the eastern shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So called by Dall in 1871.

Prisoners; cove, on the southern shore of Middle Kaigani harbor, Kaigani strait, near Dixon entrance. Named Prisoners cove (*pliennaiia gavantz*) by Etolin in 1833. Some persons identify this, probably erroneously, with Port Meares of Douglas.

Pritchard; rocks, in the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880. Called Pritchard shoals in Hydrographic Notice No. 5 of 1880.

- Proctor:** islands, in Dixon entrance, near the southwestern shore of Wales island. Originally they were included in the group called Boston islands. Named by Nichols in 1891.
- Prokhodo,** islands, etc.; see *Passage*.
- Prolewsky:** point, the northwestern point of entrance to Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Prolewsky (strait) by Lindenberg in 1838. It is Pro-liva point of Meade's sketch, 1869.
- Prolewsky:** rock, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Prolewsky is the Russian word for strait. This name seems to have been first applied by Coghlan in 1884.
- Prolewsky:** rock, off Prolewsky point, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Coghlan in 1884. It is Middle rock of Meade in 1868.
- Pro-machutchnic,** cape; see *Between*.
- Prominence;** cape, on the southern shore of Unalaska, between Open and Usof bays. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. Its native name is given by Tebenkof as Idalink.
- Promisla;** bay, indenting the southern shore of Krestof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Promisla (business) by Vasilief in 1833. Bozhie promisla means *God's business*, which a Russian dictionary translates *Providence*. Thus this bay has been called Providence. Kostrometinoff translates this *furs*.
- Promontory,** cape; see *Lutke*.
- Promontory;** cove, indenting the southern shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Prospect;** creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Prospect;** point, on the eastern shore of Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Protassof.** The Russian orthodox church at Morzhovoi is called Protassof in the Tenth Census, 1880, and Eleventh Census, 1890. Petrof in the Tenth Census called the town Protassof; accidentally Protasso on his map.
- Protection;** bay, between Old harbor and Three Island bay, indenting the southern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Protection;** point, on the western shore of Nushagak bay or estuary. Named Povorotnoi (turn) by Tebenkof, 1849. The coast line bends or turns at this point. Renamed Protection by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Protection;** port, in the northwestern part of Prince of Wales island, opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, who in 1793 here rode out a heavy gale, and, "grateful for such an asylum," named it Port Protection.
- Provodnik,** island; see *Leader*.
- Providence;** cape, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of Kodiak. Named Providenia (providence) by Vasilief in 1831. His skin boat (bidarka) was wrecked here and he narrowly escaped drowning. The Aleut name of the cape is Saluktehvak.
- Providence;** cape, in the eastern part of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Not identified. So named by Cook in 1778 (II, 527); also so called by Sauer on Billings' track chart and also in Galiano's atlas 1802.
- Providence,** bay; see *Promisla*.
- Providence;** point, the northern point of entrance to Estrella bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Providencia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Prudhoe; bay, on the Arctic coast, east of the mouth of Colville river. So named by Franklin in 1826.

Ptarmigan; creek, tributary from the south to the Tsina or south fork of the Tikel river, about 25 miles east of Valdes. Name from **Schrader**, 1900.

Ptarmigan; small lake, near Kenai lake, Kenai peninsula. Name from **Mendenhall**, 1898.

Ptarmigan; valley, and creek therein, tributary to the Kuskokwim, near its source. So named by **Spurr** and **Post** in 1898.

Ptichi, islets; see **Porpoise**.

Ptichie, cape, island, etc.; see **Bird**.

Puale, bay; see **Cold**.

Puffin; islet, near **Chamisso** island, **Kotzebue** sound, Arctic ocean. So named by **Beechey** in July, 1826.

Puffin; bay, indenting the southern end of **Baranof** island, **Alexander** archipelago. Named **Toporkof** (puffin) by the Russians. Has also been written **Toporkoff** and **Toporkov**.

Puffin; islet, near **St. Paul**, in **Chiniak** bay, **Kodiak**. Named **Toporkof** (puffin) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

Puffin; islet, near the southwestern end of **Sitkalidak** island, off southeastern shore of **Kodiak**. Named **Toporkof** (puffin) by **Tebenkof**, 1849.

Puffin; point, the south point of entrance to **Puffin** bay, **Baranof** island, **Alexander** archipelago. Named **Toporkof** (puffin) by the Russians.

Puget; cape, on the southeastern coast of **Kenai** peninsula. Named by **Vancouver**, in 1794, after **Lieut. Peter Puget**, R. N., of his party.

Puget; cove, about 5 miles northeast of **Port Mulgrave**, **Yakutat** bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by **Dall**, in 1879, after **Lieut. Peter Puget**, R. N., one of the companions of **Vancouver**, who was in this vicinity in 1794.

Puguviliak; native village, near Southwest cape, **St. Lawrence** island, **Bering** sea. Native name, from **Tebenkof**, 1849. Erroneously **Pugupiliak**.

Puk or **Pak**. Eskimo for *big*; thus, **Kwikpak**, river *big*.

Pultava, island; see **Poltava**.

Pumicestone; bay, indenting the western shore of **Unalaska**, eastern Aleutians. Named **Mokrovskoi** (wet) by **Sarichef**, in 1792, and since variously given as **Morkovskoi**, **Moorovskoy**, etc. In 1888 it was named **Pumicestone** by the Fish Commission. Its native name is given by **Veniaminof** as **Aliuksuk**, perhaps from the Aleut word **Aliuk**, *river otter*.

Punch; hill (1,885 feet high), near south end of **Gravina** island, **Alexander** archipelago. So named by **Nichols** in 1883.

Punchbowl; cove, indenting the southern shore of **Rudyerd** bay, **Behm** canal, **Alexander** archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Punishment; point, near **St. Ignace** island, **Bucareli** bay, **Prince of Wales** archipelago. Named **Punta de Castigo** (punishment point) by **Maurelle** and **Quadra** in 1775-1779.

Punuk; islets, near the eastern end of **St. Lawrence** island, **Bering** sea. Eskimo name from **Tebenkof**. Erroneously **Pinik**.

Pup; island, off the entrance to **Port Camden**, **Keku** strait, **Alexander** archipelago. So named by **Moore** in 1892.

Puppets (**The**); two hills (1,987 feet high), at the southern end of **Gravina** island, **Alexander** archipelago. **Punch** and **Judy** are near by. Named by **Nichols** in 1883.

Purple; mountain (2,447 feet high), near **Port Chester**, **Annette** island, **Alexander** archipelago. So named by **Nichols** in 1883.

Pushki, island; see **Cannon**.

Pustiia, island; see **Empty**.

- Pustoi:** islet, near Ship island, in Unnak strait, eastern Aleutians. Called Pustoi (barren or desert) by Kuritzien, 1849. Lutke calls it Tanghinakh, perhaps intended for Tangidak, the Aleut word for islet. The name Tanginak applies to Ship island.
- Putnam:** peak (3,887 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Master Charles Flint Putnam, U. S. N., a member of Berry's party in Bering strait in 1880; Putnam was driven to sea on an ice floe in Bering strait and perished.
- Putnam*, river: see Kowak.
- Pybus:** bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Mansfield in 1889.
- Pybus:** point, the eastern point of entrance to Pybus bay, Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Pye:** islands, near Nuka bay, off the southern coast of Kenai peninsula, Gulf of Alaska. Named Pye's by Portlock, in 1786, and variously written Pi, Pies, Pyes, etc.
- Pyke:** point, on the eastern shore of Port Bainbridge, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver, 1794.
- Pyramid:** harbor, at the head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. The Hudson Bay Company employes called this place Labouchere bay, after the steamer of that name. Meade, in 1869, called it Pyramid island harbor. It is now commonly known as Pyramid harbor. The native name was reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, and is obscurely engraved on their map. It appears to be Tichtinigé.
- Pyramid:** island, at the head of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869. Lindenberg, in 1838, called it Peschanie (sandy). Has also been called Farewell through an erroneous translation of Peschani. (proshaite=farewell.) Has also been called Stony, another translation of Peschani. It has been occupied by the Coast Survey as an astronomical station and called Observatory island. The native name, according to the Krause brothers, 1882, is Chlachátsch, which Dall writes Shla-hatch.
- Pyramid:** mountain (2,320 feet high), near Hinliuk, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Pyramid:** peak (4,068 feet high), on the northeastern shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, from Reid, 1892.
- Pyramid*, point: see Green.
- Quadra*, bay: see Boca de Quadra, canal.
- Quadra*, island: see Dall.
- Quartz:** creek, debouching nearly opposite Sledge island, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Quartz:** creek, emptying into Kenai lake, Kenai peninsula. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1898. Mendenhall says (20 Geol. Surv. Rep., VII, 302): "Quartz creek (the two streams of this name must not be confused; one empties into Lake Kenai, the other into Turnagain Arm)."
- Quartz:** creek, tributary to Chandlar river, from the west, near latitude 68°. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1901.
- Quartz:** creek, tributary to Goose creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Quartz:** creek, tributary to Kugruk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Quartz:** creek, tributary to Penny river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900. It is Hutchinson creek of a recent local map.

- Quartz;** creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Quartz;** creek, tributary to the Tonsina river, just below Tonsina lake. Local name, from Schrader, 1900.
- Quartz;** point, in Coal harbor, Unga island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1872.
- Quartz;** point, the western point of entrance to Mud bay, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 190). The place is marked by large masses of white quartz, resembling ice.
- Quartz;** rock, near the entrance to McHenry anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Quay;** peak (5,000 feet high), near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania.
- Queekagamut*, village; see Kwikak.
- Queen;** inlet, at the head of Glacier bay. Named by Reid, in 1892, after the steamship *Queen*, the first ship ever taken to the upper part of Glacier bay.
- Queer;** island, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Chudnoi (queer, odd, strange) by Russian naval officers in 1808–1810.
- Quemabo*, cape; see Quemado.
- Quemado;** cape, on the western shore of Suemez island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779. It is Quemabo on La Perouse's copy (English edition, 1798) of Maurelle and Quadra, but this appears to be an error for Quemado (burnt).
- Quiet;** harbor, in Etolin island, opening into Stikine strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Poköinaia (quiet) by the Russians. Has been called Pokoinay and Quiet bay.
- Quiktalik*, mountain; see Kwiktalik.
- Quinehamute*, village; see Kwinak.
- Quinnehuk*, mountain; see Kwiniuk.
- Quito Suenos*. The Spaniards Maurelle and Quadra, 1775–1779, have on their chart in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, this name Quito Suenos (sleeping obstacle), or, as I suppose, a sunken reef. Just south of it is Sheer-off-there (alargate-alla) rock and just north of it the Eye Opener (abre-el-ojo).
- Quitoway*, island; see Whale.
- Quiyaidik*, creek; see Kwiyadik.
- Race;** island, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Race;** point, the northernmost point of Annette island, and the eastern point of entrance to Annette bay, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Presumably a descriptive name, given by local pilots about 1875–1880.
- Race*, reef; see Walden rocks.
- Radcliffe;** glacier, tributary to Harvard glacier, at the head of College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, after Radcliffe college, the woman's annex to Harvard University.
- Ragged;** cove, in Prince of Wales island, opening into Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886. Erroneously Rugged cove.
- Rainbow;** creek, tributary to Grand Central river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Rainbow;** creek, tributary to Quartz creek, from the east. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Rainbow;** glacier, on the mainland just north of Davidson glacier, Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1893.

Raindeer, river; see Klondike.

Rakof, inlet; see Crawfish.

Rakovoi; bay, in Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Rakovoi (shell) by the Russians. Has also been called Shell bay.

Ralph; lake, in the lower Matanuska valley. So named by Mendenhall in 1898. Not shown on map and not identified.

Ralston; island, in southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after Mr. William C. Ralston, banker, in San Francisco. This island has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

Rampart; mountains, on south bank of the Yukon, just above the mouth of the Tanana. So called by Raymond in 1869. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 applies this name to mountains farther up the river.

Rampart; village and post-office, on the south shore of the Yukon, in the Lower Ramparts, near the mouth of Minook creek. Called Rampart City by the miners. A post-office called Rampart was established here in November, 1898.

Rampart House; station, on the Porcupine river at the international boundary. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Ramparts; gorge or canyon, in the Yukon river, beginning a few miles above the mouth of the Tanana river and extending up river about 100 miles. The designation Lower Ramparts has been applied to all of it, and also to a part, the most picturesque part, some 30 miles above Minook creek. The Upper Ramparts are described by Schwatka as beginning at Old Fort Selkirk on the Yukon and extending some 400 miles down stream.

Ramsden; point, at the junction of Portland canal and Observatory inlet. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after "Mr. Ramsden, the optician."

Ranch; point, at the Indian village Gan-te-gas-tak-heh at head of Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by United States naval officers in 1880. Has also been written Ranche.

Rancheria; island, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named La Rancheria (the farm) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Range; creek, on Baranof island, debouching in Northern rapid, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Range; island, in the northern entrance to Popof strait, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872.

Range; islet, in Coal harbor, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872.

Range; point, in Chichagof harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.

Range; point, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 3 miles distant, from Jaw point, Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 153).

Range; point, the southern point of entrance to Fish bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Rankin, island; see Corlies.

Rapid; river, tributary to the Porcupine river, from the north, near the international boundary. Possibly identical with Sucker river of the Coast Survey in 1890; on recent maps Rapid river.

Rapids; island, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Poroga (rapids) by Vasilief in 1833.

Rapids; point, on Chichagof island, near Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Name apparently first used by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 163).

Rasbinit, village; see Razboinski.

- Rasp**; ledge, at northern entrance to Mole harbor, Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Raspberry**; cape, the westernmost point of Malinof island, Shelikof strait. Named Malinovoi (raspberry) by Murashev, in 1839-40, who applied it to a point about one mile southeast of the point here described. The Russian-American Company map of 1849 applies the name as here used. It is Strawberry point of Coast Survey chart 8500 (ed. of 1900).
- Raspberry**; island, between Afognak and Kodiak. Called Malinof or Sievernoi (raspberry or north) by Murashev in 1839-40. Lisianski, in 1804, called it North island. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Bolshoi malinof (big raspberry). There is a Little Raspberry island near by. The native name is Iukuk, as given by the Russian-American Company, 1848.
- Raspberry**; strait, separating Raspberry and Afognak islands, Kodiak group. Named Malinovoi (raspberry) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Rat**; group of islands, in the western part of the Aleutian chain, immediately east of the Near island group. The group comprises the chain from Amchitka to Buldir, inclusive. Amchitka and Kiska are the principal islands of the group. Called Kryei (aux rats) by Lutke and usually called Krysi or Rat islands.
- Rat**; island, between Amchitka and Kiska, Rat island group, western Aleutians. Called by the Aleuts Ayugadak and by the Russians Kisi (rat). Billings, 1790, has Krisey and Arrowsmith, 1790, has Rats. Grewingk has Agadak, with Ajugadach as the more exact form.
- Rat*, islands; see Near.
- Rat**; islet (17 feet high), near the entrance to Funtler bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Rat**; lake, on the south bank of and very near the Porcupine river, in longitude 144°. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1890.
- Rat**; river, tributary to the Porcupine river, from the east, about 50 miles above Fort Yukon. Called Little Black by the Coast Survey in 1890, and Big Black and also Rat by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Ratmanof*, island; see Big Diomedé.
- Ratz**; harbor, on the western shore of Clarence strait, opposite Dewey anchorage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Tebenkof in 1848.
- Ratz**; point, north of Ratz harbor, on the eastern side of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Ratzel**; range of mountains or peaks, on the headwaters of Birch creek. So named by Schwatka, in 1883, after Prof. Frederick Ratzel, of Munich. Porcupine Dome and Mastodon Dome are in this group.
- Ravalga*, island; see Kavalga.
- Raven**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Unalaska, immediately east of Eagle bay. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Raven**; creek, tributary to the headwaters of Yukla creek, north of Turnagain arm. Local name, published in 1899.
- Raven**; islet, northwest of Spruce island, in the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Halkin (daw or jackdaw) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Raw**; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Ray**; anchorage, on the eastern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1893, after Lieut. Whitman P. Ray, U. S. N.
- Ray**; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 40 miles above Rampart. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, U. S. A. Apparently this is identical with Atonisuk of the natives. See Atonisuk.

- Rasboinski;** Eskimo village, on lower Yukon, right bank, near head of the delta. Its native name is Kinegnagmiut, i. e., Kinegnak people, and by the Russians called Razboinnitski (robber). Variouslly written Rasbinik, Razboiniksky, Razboinitakaya, etc.
- Razed Fort;** cape, near the southeastern point of entrance to Nakwasina passage, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Vierublennoi Kriepostnoi (cut-down stockade) by Vasilief in 1809. Perhaps the Russians here destroyed one of the native strongholds.
- Razorback,** divide; see Kechumstuk hills.
- Razrishenie,** cape; see Decision.
- Razuvirenje,** bay; see Disenchantment.
- Read;** island, in Farragut bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Ensign Maurice L. Read, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Ready Bullion;** creek, on the northeastern shore of Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Presumably a miner's name; in use prior to 1890.
- Real Marina;** port, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto de la Real Marina (port of the Royal Navy) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Red;** bay, in northern end of Prince of Wales island, opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Red (krasnaia) by the Russians.
- Red;** cape, the western point of entrance to Massacre harbor, Attu island, western Aleutians. Named Krasnoi (red) by Sarichef, 1790.
- Red;** cove, on southern shore of Popof island, Shumagins. Local and descriptive name, published in 1875. On or near this cove Tikhmenief indicates a colonial settlement.
- Red;** mountain, in Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid in 1890.
- Red;** mountain (3,800 feet high), in the northern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a local name, published by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 94), and perhaps earlier.
- Red;** mountain (2,404 feet high), near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Red;** mountain, on the north bank of the Koyukuk, near longitude 154°. Descriptive name, given by Allen in 1885.
- Red;** river, on the western coast of Kodiak. Named Krasnaia (red) by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Red;** river or creek, in the eastern part of Unimak, draining from a lake into St. Catherine cove. Called Krasnaia (red) by Veniaminof in 1840.
- Red;** rock, in Chapel cove, Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. So named by United States naval officers in 1893.
- Red;** rock (about 20 feet high), near the head of Niblack anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1891.
- Red Bay;** mountain (2,843 feet high), near the head of Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. It was named False Mount Calder by Nichols in 1881 (Coast Pilot, p. 105).
- Red Bluff;** bay, on the southeastern shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Red Cliff;** point, on Wales island, Portland inlet, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Pender in 1868.
- Redfish;** bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Krasnoi Ribi (redfish, a kind of salmon) by the Russians in 1847. Also called Krasnoi (red) bay.
- Redfish;** breaker, off Redfish point, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.

- Redfish**; cape, the western point of entrance to Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Krasnoi Ribí (redfish) by the Russians in 1847.
- Redfish**; islets, near Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Krasnoi Ribí (redfish) by the Russians in 1847.
- Red Head**; bluff cape, on the northern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. Presumably a descriptive appellation; given by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.
- Red Head**; promontory, forming the northern point of entrance to Port Gravina, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Redoubt**; bay, in Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Lisianski, in 1804, called this Tyon's (chief's) bay. Tebenkof calls it Redoubt bay from the fishing station, called The Redoubt, at its head. Later it has been called Ozerski (lake) bay. Its head is only a few yards from Deep lake.
- Redoubt**; bay, on the western shore of Cook inlet, near Redoubt volcano. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1869.
- Redoubt (The)**; fishing station, at outlet of Deep lake, Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Usually spoken of as *The redoubt*. Has also been called Ozerskoi (lake) redoubt and Dranishnikof settlement. Also erroneously Oserki.
- Redoubt*, mountain; see Dranishnikof.
- Redoubt*, trading post; see Nushagak.
- Redoubt**; volcano (11,270 feet high), on the western shore of Cook inlet. It is an active volcano and was by the Russians called Viesokaia (high) and also Goreloi (burning); also written Goryalaya. Its native name, according to Grewingk, is Ujakushatsch. Sometimes written Redoute. Generally known as Redoubt volcano.
- Red River**; cape, on the northeastern shore of Unimak island, forming the northwest point of entrance to Isanotski strait. Called Krasnoi-riechki (red river) by Veniaminof, 1831.
- Redrock**; creek, tributary to Sixtymile creek, from the north, near the international boundary. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Redstone**; river, tributary to Ambler river, near longitude 158°. Descriptive name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Rechuui*, point; see Rothsay.
- Reed Grass**; point, on the northern shore of San Antonio bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Carrizales (reed grass point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Reef**; cape, on the southern shore of Unalaska, between Open and Raven bays. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. A reef extends off the point. Tebenkof, in 1849, called it by its Aleut name, Kungitak.
- Reef**; harbor, near Grave point, on the northeastern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- Reef**; island, on the western shore of Portland canal, in latitude 55° 05'. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 76).
- Reef**; islands, near the entrance to False Lead, in Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- Reef**; point, north of Hassler harbor, on Annette island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- Reef**; point, on the eastern side of Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So called in Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners No. 48, published in 1893.
- Reef**; point, on the southwestern coast of Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

- Reef**; point, the north point of entrance to Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Arrecife (reef point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Erroneously Arrecite.
- Reef**; point, the southeastern point of Young island, Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1881.
- Reef**; point, the southernmost point of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Reef**; rock and shoal, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.
- Refuge**; cove, just north of Ward cove, on eastern shore of Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Perhaps so named by local pilots. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Refuge**; inlet, on the Arctic coast, a little west of Point Barrow. So named by Beechey in 1826. Its Eskimo name, according to Murdoch, is Wal-a-pai.
- Refugio**; port, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto del Refugio (port of refuge) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Various called Port Refuge, Port Refugio and Puerto del Refugio.
- Regal**; glacier, on eastern flank of Regal mountain. So named by Schrader in 1900.
- Regal**; mountain (13,400 feet high), in longitude 143°, ESE. from Mount Wrangell. So named by Rohn in 1899.
- Reid**; bay, in Kuiu island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Helm in 1886. Perhaps the intention was to name it after Ensign Maurice Lance Read, U. S. N., a member of Helm's party. Has been written Reid, Reid's, and Reids.
- Reid**; inlet, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named after Prof. Harry Fielding Reid, who visited Glacier bay, in 1890 and 1892, and studied its glaciers. The statement in the Sixteenth Annual Report Geological Survey, Part I, p. 423, that it was named by the United States Board on Geographic Names is an error.
- Reindeer**; hills, on the peninsula forming the south head of Norton bay, Norton sound. Local name, from Peters, 1900.
- Remedios**; point, the western point of entrance to Port Dolores, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de los Remedios (point of the remedies) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Remedios*, Puerto de los; see Salisbury.
- Rendu**; inlet and glacier, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1892, after a French glacialist.
- Renshaw**; point, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of the Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Rescue**; roadstead, on the eastern shore of Sullivan island, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, in memory of his rescue of six persons of the American schooner *Louisa Douras*, wrecked here in 1867.
- Reshimosti**; island, south of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Reshimosti (resolution) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Retchimosti and Roshimosti.
- Resurrection*, arm; see Turnagain.
- Recurrection**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Kenai peninsula. It is Port Andrews of Portlock in 1787. Baranof, in 1792, selected this spot for a shipyard and called it Voskresenskaia. This word means Resurrection, and also Sunday. Here was built and launched, in 1794, the *Phoenix*, the first vessel built in what is now Alaska.
- Resurrection**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Resurrection bay, on southern shore of Kenai peninsula. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1869. It is Point Barwell of Portlock in 1787.

- Resurrection**; creek, tributary to the head of Resurrection bay, Kenai peninsula. So named by Glenn in 1898.
- Resurrection**; fort or post or stockade, built by Baranof at Resurrection bay in 1792. Sometimes called Fort Resurrection.
- Retaliation**; point, on northeastern shore of Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, who in February, 1869, destroyed two Indian villages here because of the murder by the Indians "of two white men under circumstances of great brutality."
- Retreat**; point, the northernmost point of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Whidbey in July, 1794, in commemoration of his retreat by reason of the hostile behavior of the natives. Called Otstuplenie (retreat) by the Russians. This point has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Retreat**; supposed reef, near Point Retreat; was so called in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 172), but according to present information it does not exist.
- Return**; point, in Sycamore bay, north coast of Kodiak. Called Povorotnie (turn), in 1839-40, by Murashev whose surveys ended near this point.
- Return**; reef, on the Arctic coast, east of mouth of Colville river. So named by Franklin in 1826. This reef marks the western limit of Franklin's explorations.
- Reverdy**; mountains (4,000 to 5,000 feet high), near the head of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so called by Pender in 1868. Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 78) calls them Reverdy Johnson mountains.
- Revilla**; post-office, at Ward cove, Tongass narrows, Revillagigedo island, southeastern Alaska; established in May, 1900.
- Revillagigedo**; channel, leading northward from Dixon entrance and separating the Gravina group from the mainland. So called after the adjacent island. Has been written Revilla Gigedo.
- Revillagigedo**; island, in southeastern part of Alexander archipelago, separated from the mainland by Behm canal. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Don Juan Vicente de Guemes Pacheco de Pedilla, Count of Revilla Gigedo and viceroy of Mexico 1789-1794.
- Ribni*, point; see Fish.
- Rice**; mountain (5,646 feet high), near headwaters of the Kanata river. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Rich**; mountain (6,000 feet high), in the Tordrillo range, on headwaters of the Kuskokwim. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Richter**; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900. Perhaps identical with Slate creek. See Slate.
- Ricord**. Beechey mentions, August, 1826, a cape near Cape Thompson, on the Arctic coast, called Ricord by the Russians. This name I have not found on any map.
- Ridge**; hill, in the western part of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Ridgewall*. On Elliott's map of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea, this word appears on a low ridge or spur in the southeastern part of the island.
- Rieba*, bay; see Fish.
- Riebnie*, point; see Fish.
- Riecheshni**. A hamlet of 5 huts (yourts) containing 37 natives existed, in 1830, says Veniaminof, on Riecheshni bay (now called Little bay), on the northeastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians.
- Riecheshnoe*, village; see Nikolski.
- Riecheshnoi*, cove; see Akun.

Right, fork of Fish river; see Kuearnuk.

Right Branch, creek; see Trilby.

Right Hand; point, the western point of entrance to Kulukak bay, on the northern shore of Bristol bay. Named Pravoï (right hand) by Tebenkof, 1849.

Riley; cape, on the eastern shore of Port Clarence, Bering strait. Apparently so named by Beechey, in 1827, or possibly by Trollope in 1854. On late maps this name has been moved north from its original place and applied to the southern point of entrance to Grantley harbor.

Ring; creek, tributary to the right fork of Bluestone river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Ring; islet, at entrance to Jamestown bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Paymaster James Andrew Ring, U. S. N.

Riobo; point, on the southern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Riou; point, in front of Malaspina glacier, St. Elias alpine region, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, and by him applied to the southeastern point of entrance to Icy bay. It is Nizmennoi (low) point of Tebenkof, in 1849, and Rio of Russian Hydrographic chart 1378.

Riph, cape; see Shakmanof.

Rishenia, cape; see Decision.

River; islet, at head of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Meade in 1869. The island is not shown on recent maps.

River; point, in Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.

River; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Rivermouth; cape, near mouth of Afognak river, Afognak bay, Afognak. Named Ustia riei (mouth of river) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Road; island, on the northern shore of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Dorozhnoi (fit for traveling) by Vasilief in 1809.

Roadstead; island, at the entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Roaring. Coxe in his *Russian Discoveries*, (3d ed., 1787, p. 210), says that Krenitzin and Levashev, in 1768-69, found two burning mountains on Unalaska, one called Ayaghish (Makushin) the other (by the Russians), Roaring mountain.

Roaring; glacier, near the head of Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.

Robber; islands, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Yslas de Ladrones (islands of robbers) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Robe; lake, near Valdes, Prince William sound. Proper name, given by Abercrombie in 1898.

Robe; river, draining from Robe lake to Port Valdes. Proper name, given by Abercrombie in 1898.

Robert; creek, tributary to Bettles river, from the east, near longitude 149°. Prospectors' name, from Schrader, 1899.

Robert; islands, at south point of entrance to Port Houghton, Frederick sound Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.

Robert Lincoln; mountain, on the northern side of Nelson island. Apparently so named by Nelson, in 1878, after Mr. Robert Lincoln, then Secretary of War.

Robertson; mountain (7,950 feet high), on the mainland, east of the Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

- Robertson**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the west, near longitude 145°. So named, in 1885, by Allen in honor of Sergt. Cady Robertson, U. S. A., a member of his party.
- Robin*, island; see St. Lazaria.
- Robinson**; hills, flanking the Malaspina glacier on the west. So named by Russell, in 1891, after Lieut. L. L. Robinson, U. S. R. M., who was drowned in landing at Icy bay, June 6, 1891.
- Robinson**; mountain, on the Arctic coast, near the international boundary line. So named by Franklin, in 1826, after the Right Hon. Mr. Robinson, now Lord Goderich, chancellor of the exchequer.
- Roca Pamplona*; see Pamplona.
- Rochanoff*, lake; see Becharof.
- Rock**; creek, tributary to Kotsina, from the south. Prospectors' name, reported by Gerline in 1900.
- Rock**; creek, tributary to Slate creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Rock**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Rock**; islet, off the Sandman reefs, southeast of Belkofski. Designated as Rock by the Fish Commission, in 1888, and later called Rock islet.
- Rock**; point, midway between Pogibshi point and Otsoia island, on northern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Kamenistie (rocky) by Vasilief in 1833.
- Rock**; point, near entrance to Carroll inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Rock**; point, on Gravina island, about 2 miles westerly from Ward cove, Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 81). Off this point extends Rosa reef.
- Rock**; point, on Mitkof island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. It is Mielkie (shallow) of Lindenberg in 1838.
- Rock**; point, on the northeastern coast of St. Michael island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Rock**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So called by the Coast Survey.
- Rock**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Sanford cove, Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Rock*, point; see Kamen.
- Rocks**; point, on the south shore of Alaska peninsula, between Sannak and the Shumagins. Not identified. So designated on Billings track chart.
- Rockfish**; cove, in Neets bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Rockwell*, camp, city, harbor, etc.; see Juneau.
- Rockwell**; island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Commander Charles H. Rockwell, U. S. N.
- Rocky**; bay, in Etolin island, opening into Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Rocky*, bay; see Necker.
- Rocky**; cape, the western head of Sycamore bay, on north coast of Kodiak. Named Kekurnie (rocky) by Murashev in 1839-40. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Maknashka.
- Rocky**; cove, indenting the southern shore of Biorka island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds in 1879.

Rocky; group of islets, in Marmot bay, Kodiak group. Named Kamenistie (rocky) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Rocky; island, in Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Utesistoi (rocky or cliffy) by Russian naval officers in 1808.

Rocky; island, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de Piedras (island of rocks) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Rocky, island; see Kak.

Rocky; islet, between Kodiak and Spruce islands, Kodiak group. Named Kamenistie (rocky) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Rocky; islet, in western anchorage, St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Called Utichi (rocky) on an undated old Russian chart.

Rocky; islet (54 feet high), off Swanson harbor, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Symonds, in 1880, or possibly by Meade, in 1869.

Rocky; point, between Chaik and Whitewater bays, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Rocky; point, in Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.

Rocky; point, near entrance to Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Rocky; point, on the eastern shore of Chilkat inlet, near the present village of Chilkat. Named Utesistie (rocky) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.

Rocky; point, the southern point of entrance to Dutch harbor, on Amaknak island, Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1873.

Rocky; point, the southwestern point of Long island, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Rocky; point, the western point of entrance to Golofnin bay, Norton sound. Named Kamennoi (rocky) by Khromchenko, in 1821, because of a bare flat rock near it. It has recently been called Fergusson point by the prospectors and traders—sometimes called *The Promontory*.

Rocky, point; see Inner.

Rocky, point; see Kameni.

Rocky, point; see Tonki.

Rocky Reef; point, near the western entrance to Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Called Kamenistoi laidie (rocky bank) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Rodgers; harbor, on the southern shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Surveyed and named in September, 1881, by Master Charles F. Putnam and Ensign George M. Stoney, of the U. S. S. *Rodgers*.

Rodgers; point, southwest from Emmons island, on shore of Chichagof island, in northern angle of Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1895, presumably after Augustus Ferdinand Rodgers, assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey. Erroneously Rogers.

Rodgnoff, cape; see Rozhnof.

Rodiac. This name was applied by the Spaniards, in 1788, to one of the Snumagins. Apparently it is a blunder for Kodiak, now written Kodiak.

Rodman; bay, indenting the northern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Moore, in 1895, after Lieut. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Rodman; peak (3,140 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Lieut. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N.

Rodney; cape, on the southwestern shore of Seward peninsula, Bering sea. Discovered and so named by Cook, August 5, 1778.

Rodney; creek, just west of Cripple river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Roe; point, in Behm canal, near the entrance to Smeaton bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Rogova, island; see Horn.

Rohn; glacier, tributary to Nizina glacier, from the west, on the eastern flank of Regal mountain. Named by the Geological Survey, in 1901, after Oscar Rohn, who crossed it in 1899.

Rohn; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, near latitude 62°. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after Oscar Rohn, a member of his party.

Rokhova, island; see Horn.

Rokovoy, bay; see Crawfish inlet.

Rolling Ground. In Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago, "in the space between Biorka and Vitskari islands, a more or less heavy swell is nearly always experienced, even when the water is smooth in other parts of the sound." Hence this designation the *Rolling Ground*.

Romania; point, on the western shore of Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Romania by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Romanof; point, on the southern shore of Norton sound, between St. Michael and the mouth of the Yukon. Apparently this is Point Shallow-Water of Cook, 1778. To distinguish it from Shoal Ness of Cook, another point to the southward, Lutke proposed to call it *Cap-Nord du haut-fond*, i. e., Northern Cape Shoal Water. Lutke says its native name is Asiatchak. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Aziachak and the Russian Hydrographic Office, 1852, Aziachagiak (otmeloï = shoal). This Russian word Otmeloï (shoal) has been transliterated back into English and appeared as Onman. The name Romanoff may be a local name. The first mention of it I have found is in Dall's Alaska (p. 119).

Romanzof; cape, on the mainland, in Bering sea, the westernmost point of the Yukon delta. So named by Shishmaref in 1821. It was in the same year independently named Romanzof by Kromchenko and Etolin, in both cases after Count Rumiantsof, a name which has been variously written Romantsof, Romanzof, Roumiantsoff, etc.

Romanzof; mountains (8,000 to 10,000 feet high), in northeastern Alaska, near the Arctic coast. Named by Franklin, in 1826, "after the late Count Romanzoff, Chancellor of the Russian Empire." Has been variously spelled Romantzoff, Roumiantzoff, etc. Apparently these mountains are identical with those named Pelly by Dease and Simpson in 1837, "after the public-spirited governor of the Hudson's Bay Company." Schrader, 1899, applies the name to mountains considerably farther south.

Romig; mountain (about 2,500 feet high), in the Kilbuck range, western Alaska, about 30 miles ESE. of Bethel. So named by Spurr and Post in 1888, after the missionary Dr. Joseph Herman Romig.

Romp; island, near the entrance to Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Rookery; islands, off Point Macnamara, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Root; glacier, near Kennicott glacier, in longitude 143°. So named by Rohn, in 1899.

Rootok, island; see Aektok.

Rope; cliff, on the western border of Agassiz glacier, St. Elias alps. So named, in 1890, by Russell, who, with his party, scaled it by means of a rope.

Rosa; reef, off Rock point, in northern part of Tongass narrows, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Rosalia; point, on San Fernando island, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Rosalia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.

Rosary; island, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla del Rosario (Rosary island) by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775–1779.

Rosary; point, the south point of entrance to Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Rosario (point of the rosary) by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775–1779.

Rose; channel, in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan, in 1884, after the little steamer *Rose*.

Rose; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, from Schrader, 1899.

Rose. Dease and Simpson, 1837, speak of a Point Rose (p. 163) near Point Barrow. The name is not shown on their map. Perhaps this is an error for Ross and applies to some point at or near their Ross bay.

Rose; inlet, in Dall island, Tlevak strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882.

Rose, island; see Hinchinbrook and Seal rocks.

Rose, point; see Cliff.

Rose; rock, in Middle channel, Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, presumably after the little steamer *Rose*.

Rose Channel; rock, in Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Ross; bay, on the Arctic coast, between Dease inlet and Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after a personal friend. Also called Ross's in their map.

Rothsay; point, on the mainland, at mouth of the Stikine river. So named by Vancouver in 1793. Also called Reechnoi (river) by the *Rynda* party in 1863.

Round; hill (1,647 feet high), just west of Nakat inlet. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Round; island, at entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Round; island (427 feet high), in entrance to Coal harbor, Unga island, Shumagins. Descriptive name given, presumably, by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865.

Round; island, near entrance to Thorne arm, in Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Round; island, on the southern side of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Krugloi (round) by Vasilief in 1809.

Round; island, the southeasternmost of the Walrus island group, in northern part of Bristol bay. Supposed to be the island so named on account of its shape by Cook, July 12, 1778. Tebenkof calls it Krugloi (round) and gives its native name as Kaiashik. Sarichef, 1826, calls it Walrus island and gives its native name as Kaiashik.

Round, island; see Hound.

Round, island; see Walrus.

Round; islet (or islets), in Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Round; islet, in Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Local name, published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 86).

- Round;** islet, in western anchorage of St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Krugloi (round) by Russian naval officers, 1808–1810.
- Round;** lake, near St. Paul, Kodiak. Named Krugloe (round) by Russian naval officers, 1808–1810. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Miesofskoe (cape).
- Round;** mountain, in the northwestern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Round;** point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Round;** point, on the southeastern shore of Zarembo island, Stikine strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Round,* point; see Glazenap.
- Round;** rock (40 feet high), off Pybus bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 143).
- Round;** rock, one of the Nagai rocks, near Chirikof island. So named by Dall in 1874.
- Roundabout;** mountain (1,000 feet high), on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, in latitude 63°. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Rousseau;** range of mountains (3,500 to 4,000 feet high), on western side of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Rowand;** point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837, after a friend.
- Rozhnof;** cape, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little west of Port Moller. Named Rozhnof by Lutke, in 1828, who wrote it (in French) Rojnof. Has been written Rodgnoff. The original Rozhnof is now Lagoon point (of Coast Survey chart 806), and the name Rozhnof has been transferred to a point farther west.
- Rubetz,* village; see Afognak.
- Rubia,* bay; see Fish.
- Ruby;** creek, tributary to Bluestone river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Ruby;** creek, tributary to Koksuktapaga river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Ruby;** creek, tributary to Minook creek, from the west. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Rudder;** point, on Bennett island, Arctic ocean. So named by De Long in 1881.
- Rudyerd;** bay, in the mainland, debouching into Behm canal, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall, in 1879, after the English engineer Rudyerd, who rebuilt the Eddystone light-house after its destruction in 1703.
- Rudyerd;** island, in Behm canal, southwest from the entrance to Smeaton bay. So named by Dall, in 1879, after the English engineer Rudyerd.
- Rugged,* cove; see Ragged.
- Rugged,* island; see Makhnati.
- Ruhamah;** mountain (5,460 feet high), near head of Disenchantment bay, southeastern Alaska. Named Ruhama by Russell, in 1891 "in honor of Miss Ruhama Seidmore, the author of a charming book on journeys in Alaska." As Miss Seidmore spells her name Ruhamah (not Ruhama), and as it was named in her honor, her own spelling is here followed.
- Ruins;** point, the southern point of entrance to Shipley bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1879, on account of a ruined Indian village there.
- Rukavitsie;** cape (not named on any map), on southern shore of Unimak island, "near which are two rocky pillars and some shoals, affording tolerable anchorage." So called by Veniaminof, 1840.
- Bulby;** creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Burik**; harbor, indenting the southeastern shore of Khantaak island, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Two harbors indent the southeastern shore of Khantaak island. One of these is Port Mulgrave, the other, as here used, is Rurik harbor. Khromchenko, in 1823, surveyed both and gave the name Rurik to the whole, the name being that of a brig belonging to the Russian-American Company. This name is now restricted to the harbor immediately northeast of Port Mulgrave.
- Rush**; point, the western head of Zapadni bay, on southern shore of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899. Presumably named after the U. S. revenue cutter *Richard Rush*.
- Rush**; point, west of Beardslee islands, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so called, in 1892, by Reid, on account of the ceaseless *rush* of tidal flow past it.
- Rush**; rock, near Umga island, between Sannak island and Alaska peninsula. So called by Dall, in 1880, presumably after the U. S. revenue cutter *Richard Rush*.
- Russell**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Russell**; fiord, an arm of Disenchantment bay, southeastern Alaska. This extensive arm of Disenchantment bay was discovered and sketched by Prof. I. C. Russell in 1891 and is here named for him.
- Russell**; glacier, in or near Skolai pass, at the head of White river. So named by Hayes, in 1891, after Prof. Israel Cook Russell.
- Russian**; harbor, at southwestern end of Kodiak island, behind Geese islands. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. The name is derived from Tebenkof, who shows here "Russian lodge."
- Russian*, island; see Bandoroshni.
- Russian**; point, the southern point of Graham harbor, Cook inlet. Called Russian Pt. by Portlock in 1786.
- Russian**; reef, off Whitewater bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. A Russian vessel is said to have struck upon it.
- Ruth**; island, in Thomas bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Rutkovsky*, village; see Afognak.
- Rutland**; island, low and sandy, on the Arctic coast, near Point Barrow. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in 1855.
- Ryan**; creek, just east of Topkok river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Ryan*, creek; see Colorado.
- Rynda**; anchorage, at southeastern edge of the Stikine flats, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Rynda anchorage or Port Rynda by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883, after the Russian corvette *Rynda*, which anchored here and sounded out the place in 1863.
- Rynda**; island, in the Stikine flats, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after the corvette *Rynda*, which made surveys in this region in 1863.
- Rynda**; mountain (3,700 feet high), on the mainland, east of the flats at mouth of Stikine river. So called by Hunter in 1877.
- Sabachi*, point; see Dog.
- Sabine**; cape, on the Arctic coast, east of Cape Lisburne. So named by Beechey, in 1827, presumably after Gen. Sir Edward Sabine.
- Sacharowskaja*, bay; see Zachary.
- Sachem**; island, in Saginaw bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.

Sachine, strait, etc.; see *Shakhine*.

Sadatanak; island, near the southern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Native name from Tebenkof, 1849.

Saddle; mountain, on the mainland, east of the Stikine river, near international boundary. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Sadie; cove, indenting the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall, in 1880, after Sarah Eldred, wife of Marcus Baker.

Sadlidok, island; see Sitkalidak.

Safa; islands, in Pearse inlet, at entrance to Wales harbor, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1891.

Safety; point and rock, in Niblack anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

Safety; port, immediately east of Cape Nome, on the northern shore of Norton sound. Surveyed and named by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Safety; post-office, at Port Safety, Seward peninsula. Established in September, 1900.

Safety; rock, in entrance to Niblack anchorage, Moira sound, Prince of Wales island. So named by Clover in 1885.

Sagak; cape, the westernmost point of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, from Veniaminof. It means *sleep*. Lutke calls it Sigak.

Sagamtushik; cape, on the southern shore of Umnak island, near Vsevidof volcano. Native name, from Kuritzien, 1849.

Sagchudak; islet, near the southern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has been written Sagtchudakh.

Saghadellautan, village; see Zakatlatan.

Sagigik; island, off the southern shore of Amlia island, near its eastern end, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from the Aleut *ságik*, a *point* or *sharp edge*.

Saginaw; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Kuiu island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after his ship, the U. S. S. *Saginaw*.

Saginaw; channel, separating Shelter and Lincoln islands from the northern end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after his ship, the U. S. S. *Saginaw*, the first man-of-war to pass through it.

Saginaw; ledge of rocks, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after his vessel, the U. S. S. *Saginaw*.

Saginaw; point, near Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after his vessel, the U. S. S. *Saginaw*.

Sail; island, off False Point Pybus, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Ship island by Meade, in 1869, and on later charts called Sail.

Saint Abram, islands; see Semichi.

Saint Agnes; point, on the eastern shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de S. Ines (St. Agnes point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Albans; point, the eastern point of entrance to Affleck canal, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

Saint Andrean, islands; see Andreanof.

Saint Augustine; cape, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de San Augustin by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Augustine; cape, the southern point of entrance to Augustine bay, Dall island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Cabo de San Augustin by Maurelle in 1775.

Saint Augustine, mountain; see Augustine.

Saint Barnabas, cape; see Barnabas.

Saint Bartholomew, cape; see Bartolome.

Saint Boniface; point, the southern point of entrance to Port San Antonio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Bonifacio by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Catherine; cove, indenting the northeastern shore of Unimak island and opening into Isanotski strait near its northern end. So named by Dall, in 1882, after Krenitzin's vessel, the galiot *St. Catherine*. Krenitzin wintered in this vessel in Isanotski strait, 1768-69.

Saint Chrysostom; harbor, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet, just north of Kenai. Translated and called Zlatousta (golden mouthed) by Tebenkof in 1849.

Saint Demetrius, islands; see Diomede.

Saint Diamed, islands; see Diomede.

Saint Diomede, islands; see Diomede.

Saint Dionysius; redoubt or fort, Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. By order of Baron Wrangell a log stockade or fortified post was built in Wrangell harbor, in 1834, by Lieut. Dionysius Zarembo to prevent encroachments by the Hudson Bay Company. Zarembo called it Redoubt St. Dionysius. Also it has been called St. Dionicio, St. Dionysi and Dionysius. A few years ago remains of this abandoned and ruined stockade were still to be seen.

Saint Elias; cape, the southern end of Kayak island, near Controller bay. So named by Bering in 1741. Vancouver, in 1794, named it Hamond, after Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, which name the Russian charts write Hamon, and others Hammond. The Spaniards, in 1779, called it P. de Cañas.

Saint Elias, cape; see Sitkagi.

Saint Elias; mountain (18,024 feet high), in southeastern Alaska. Discovered by Bering on St. Elias day, July 12, 1741, and so named by him. The native name is reported by Topham to be Yachtse-tah-shah.

Saint Elias, point; see Manby.

Saint Elias Alps; great mountain range, extending from Cross sound northwesterly to Mount St. Elias and beyond. This name appears to have been first applied by Dall in 1874.

Saint Elizabeth, cape; see Elizabeth.

Saint Etienne, island; see Agattu.

Saint Felix, point; see Felix. cape.

Saint George; island, one of the Pribilof group, Bering sea. Discovered June 12, 1786, by Pribilof and named after his ship, *George* or *St. George*. Now universally called St. George.

Saint George; rock, in Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1881.

Saint George; village, on St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name.

Saint Hermogenes; cape, the easternmost point of Marmot island, Kodiak group. Cook, 1778, identified this as the point named St. Hermogenes by Bering in 1741.

Saint Hermogenes, island; see Marmot.

Saint Ignace; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named St. Ignace of St. Ignácio by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Ines, point; see St. Agnes.

Saint Isidor; point, in San Nicolas canal, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Ysidoro by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Jacob, island; see Jacob.

Saint James; bay, in the mainland, on western shore of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.

Saint James; mission, on north bank of the Yukon, near the mouth of Tozi river. An Episcopalian mission was established here, in 1891, by Rev. J. L. Prevost. The place is called Fort Adams.

Saint Jean Bogosloff, island; see Bogoslof.

Saint John, cape; see Kupreanof.

Saint John; harbor, in Zarembo island, opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently this name was first applied by Dall in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 106).

Saint John; point, Zarembo island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

Saint John Baptist; bay, indenting the western shore of Baranof island, Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Cv. Ioanna Predtechy (St. John the Baptist) by Vasilief in 1833. Sometimes called Baptist bay and St. John bay or gulf.

Saint Joseph; island, in Arriaga passage, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Josep by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Lawrence; large island, in the northern part of Bering sea. Discovered by Bering on St. Lawrence day, August 7th, 1728, and named by him St. Lawrence. Muller (*Voyages*, 1761, p. 3) says: "They heard of an island which was said to lie somewhat farther, at no great distance from the continent; to this they gave the name of St. Lawrence, on account of its being the 10th of August, that saint's day, when they passed by it, without observing anything upon it besides cottages of fishermen." By early Russians also called Sind, after Lieutenant Sind, who passed somewhere near it in 1766. Cook passed east of this island in 1778 and his expedition to the west of it in 1779. Its eastern end he named Anderson island, after Dr. William Anderson, surgeon on the *Discovery*, on the supposition that it was a separate island. Later, according to Beechey, he found that it was part of what we now call St. Lawrence island, but owing to his death the correction was not made in his published account. The main body of the island Cook called Clerke's island, after Capt. Charles Clerke of the *Discovery*, and its western end, shown as a separate island, he calls St. Laurence and St. Lawrence (he uses both forms), taking the name from Bering. According to Billings the Chukchi call this island E-oo-yogen. On his chart he calls it Eivooigiena or Clerks, adding Sinda island of the Russians, while Sarichef, who accompanied Billings, has St. Lawrence or Eivugen, and this is followed on Russian Hydrographic charts. Kotzebue says the natives call it Tschibocki. This name is preserved in the name of its northwestern cape, Chibukak. Now universally known as St. Lawrence island.

Saint Lazaria, cape; see Edgecumbe.

Saint Lazaria; island, near the southern end of Kruzof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief, in 1809, presumably to retain the name supposed to have been given by Chirikof, in 1741, to Edgecumbe cape and mountain, and by some even applied to Kruzof island as a whole. Has also been called Muisofski (cape) island. It was called Robin island by Dixon in 1787.

Saint Lazaro, mountain; see Lazaro.

Saint Leonard; point, on the western shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Leonardo by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Mary, island; see Mary.

Saint Mary; point, the northern point of entrance to Berners bay, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named St. Mary's by Vancouver in 1794.

Saint Matthew; island, in Bering sea. Discovered and so named by Sind in August, 1766. Cook saw it September 23, 1778, and says that afterwards he found it was wholly unknown to the Russians. Accordingly, he named it Gore's,

Saint Matthew—Continued.

after Lieut. John Gore, a member of his party. Billings, about 1790, calls it Matwi or Gores island. Kotzebue has St. Matwey (Choris island). It is now universally known as St. Matthew island.

Saint Michael; bay, on which is situated St. Michael, Norton sound, Bering sea. Discovered and described by Tebenkof in 1831 and, after him, named Tebenkof by Lutke in 1836. On late charts called St. Michael bay.

Saint Michael; canal, hill (472 feet high), island, military reservation post-office and town, Norton sound, Bering sea. A stockaded post was established here by the Russians, in 1833, and, according to Zagoskin, named after Capt. Michael Dmitrievich Tebenkof, afterwards governor of the Russian-American colony. It was called Redoubt St. Michael or Michaelovski. The post-office was established in September, 1897.

Saint Mitrofan, island; see Mitrofan.

Saint Nicholas. An unexplored opening on the eastern shore of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, was named Puerto de San Nicolao by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Nicholas; canal or channel, in western part of Bucareli bay. Named Canal de St. Nicholas by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Has also been called San Nicolo.

Saint Nicholas, fort; see Kenai.

Saint Orlof, village; see Orlova and Eagle harbor.

Saint Paul; harbor, the principal harbor of Kodiak, and often called Kodiak harbor.

Saint Paul, harbor; see Levashef, port.

Saint Paul; island, the principal island of the Pribilof group, Bering sea. Discovered June 29, 1786 (o. s.) (St. Peter and St. Paul's day of the Julian calendar), by Pribilof and named by him St. Peter and St. Paul, a name soon abbreviated to St. Paul.

Saint Paul, island; see Paul.

Saint Paul, town; see Kodiak.

Saint Paul; village, on St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name.

Saint Philip; island, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Felipe by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Sebastian; point, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Sebastian by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Simeon. A fort or stockade called St. Simeon, located on Cape Suckling, Controller bay, is shown on a Russian map of 1802.

Saint Stephens, island; see Kiska.

Saint Theresa; point, in San Nicolas canal, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Theresa by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Saint Thomas; point, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Thomas (St. Thomas point) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Sajaka; cape (7,108 feet high), the northeasternmost point of Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Tebenkof, 1849, calls this Northwest cape. Hydrographic chart No. 8, embodying the results of the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, has Sajaga, the origin or meaning of which I have not discovered. A late Coast Survey chart has Sajaca.

Sajeklakat, river; see Sozhekla.

Sakataloden, village; see Zakatlatan.

Sakedelontin, village; see Zakatlatan.

Sakleageta, creek; see Baker.

Saks; cove, in the mainland, opening into Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Salamatof; lake, near East Foreland, Kenai peninsula. This name is from Gre-wingk, 1850, who, following Woesnesenski, 1840, calls this Salamatowa or or Kutsch-tazik-mütscha lake. Salamatof is a Russian proper name and the other the native appellation.

Salamatof; shoal, off the northern end of Kanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Russian family name, from Tebenkof, in 1849.

Selawik, lake; see Selawik.

Salcha; river, tributary to the Tanana river, from the east, near longitude 147°. Native name, reported by Peters and Brooks, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, and spelled Salchacket and Salchaket. Presumably this is Salchakakat, i. e., Salcha river.

Saldoria, bay; see Seldovia.

Salisbury; point, the southeastern point of entrance to Gastineau channel, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1794, after the bishop of Salisbury. See Bishop.

Salisbury; sound, between Chichagof and Kruzof islands, Alexander archipelago. So called by Portlock in 1787. It is the Puerto de los Remedios of Mau-relle, in 1775, Bay of Islands of Cook, in 1778, Klokachef sound, gulf or strait of Vasilief and others, and Olga strait of Tebenkof in 1849.

Salmo; point, the northeasternmost point of Hawkins island, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after the little steamer *Salmo*.

Salmon; bay, indenting the southern shore of Sannak island. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. Perhaps this is identical with King cove of Dall in 1880.

Salmon; bay, opening into Clarence strait, near its northern end, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Salmon; cove, indenting the northern shore of Silver bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Seldovaia (herring) by the Russians. This has been translated Salmon and the place called Salmon bay.

Salmon; creek, on the mainland, 3 miles northwest of Juneau, southeastern Alaska. Presumably a local name.

Salmon; creek, tributary to head of Resurrection bay, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Mendenhall, 1898.

Salmon; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Salmon; lake, at headwaters of the Kruzgamepa river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Salmon; lake, near head of Resurrection bay, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Mendenhall, 1898.

Salmon; lake, north of Cape Nome, draining to Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Its Eskimo name is said to be Nahwaziúk, meaning *salmon*.

Salmon; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, near its head. Name published by the Coast Survey about 1891.

Salmon; river, tributary to head of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.

Salmon; river, tributary to the Chilkat, from the west. Name reported by Brooks, of the Geological Survey, in 1899.

Salmon; river, tributary to the Stikine, from the south, about 7 miles from Rothsay point. So called by Hunter in 1877.

Salmon, river; see Sheenjek.

Salmon; run, tributary to Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagins. So called by Dall in 1872.

- Salmon Bay**; village and fishery, at Salmon bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. The fishery was established prior to 1890.
- Salmonberry**; cove, in Chichagof island, near southwestern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Salmon Creek**; valley, lying between Klutina and Lily lakes, on the northwest. So called by Schrader in 1898.
- Salmon Trout**; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the east, near the international boundary line. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Salt**; island, near the northern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Solenoi (salted) by Lutke, about 1830, and variously written Salennoj, Soleni, Soleny (salée), etc.
- Salthidack*, island; see Sitkalidak.
- Sam**; peak (2,583 feet high), in eastern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Samalga**; island, off the southwestern end of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Sarichef, 1790. In 1784, says Veniaminof, there was on this island a settlement containing not less than 400 people.
- Samganuda**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Unalaska, opposite Unalga island. This bay was visited and surveyed by Cook, June 28 to July 2, 1778. He says the natives call it Samganoodha. Because of this visit by Cook the Russians often called it English bay, and it appears with this name on some recent charts. The termination *uda* or *uddak* means bay.
- Samoilof*, island; see Scraggy.
- Samovar**; hills, back of Malaspina glacier, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1890. Samovar is the Russian name of the utensil used by them for making tea.
- Sampson**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, in compliment to Admiral William Thomas Sampson, and published in 1900.
- Samuel**; point, the westernmost point of Killisnoo island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Has been misplaced on the charts and also erroneously printed Samuels.
- Sanachno*, cape; see West.
- San Adrian**; islet, in Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. This name appears on the old Russian chart which was copied from the Spanish, but does not appear on the English edition of that chart by La Perouse (1798, pl. 26).
- San Ageda*, point; see Agueda.
- San Alberto**; bay, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Called Seno de San Alverto by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Also has been called San Alberti and San Alberto.
- San Antonio**; point, in Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Antonio (point of St. Anthony) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Antonio**; point, on the northern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Antonio by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Antonio**; port, in Baker island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Called Puerto de San Antonio by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Bitoriana**; point, on the northeastern shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Bitoriana by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Called San Batoriano on an old Russian chart.
- Sanborn**; harbor, indenting the western shore of Nagai island, Shumagins. This harbor derived its name from the schooner *J. D. Sanborn*, commanded by Capt. William Morse, who discovered it in May, 1866.

San Carlos, island; see Forrester.

San Christoval; channel, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Canal de San Christoval by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

San Clemente; islet, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Clemente by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

San Come; point, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Come by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Sand; cape, at head of Kizhuyak bay, north coast of Kodiak. Named Peschanie (sandy) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Sand, harbor; see Martin.

Sand; island, east of Cape Whithed at mouth of the Copper river. So called by Moser in 1899.

Sand; island, near Table island, in Hood bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 157).

Sand, island; see Sumdum.

Sand; islands, near Scammon bay, Yukon delta. So called by Dall in 1869.

Sand; islet, in McHenry anchorage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so designated by Snow or Helm in 1886.

Sand; point, on the northern shore of Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Glass in 1881.

Sand; point, the westernmost point of Popof island, Shumagins. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1872.

Sand; spit, in Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Sandfly; bay, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868, for obvious reasons.

Sandman; reefs, south of Belkofski. So called by Dall, in 1880, after Captain Sandman, of the Alaska Commercial Company, to whom he was indebted for much information about the locality.

Sandpoint; fishing village and post-office, at Humboldt harbor, on Popof island, Shumagins. Locally known as Sand Point. The post-office was established here in March, 1891, and called Sandpoint.

Sandy; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Peschanaia (sandy) by the Russians.

Sandy; bight, near the mouth of Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So designated by Helm in 1886.

Sandy; cove, indenting the eastern shore of Little Koniui island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1874.

Sandy; cove, near the mouth of Deep inlet, Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Pestchania (sandy) by Vasilief in 1809.

Sandy; cove, on the eastern shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid in 1892.

Sandy; creek, tributary to the American river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Sandy; point, on the right bank of the Chilkat river, about 7 miles above its mouth. Named Peschanie (sandy) by Lindenberg in 1838. The name is obsolete.

Sandy; point, the northwestern point of entrance to Twelvemile arm, Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

Sandy, point; see Anchorage.

Sandy, point; see Peschanie.

Sandy; river, in the western part of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. This descriptive name, Peschanaia (sandy), was published by Veniaminof in 1840.

San Felipe, Isla de; see St. Philip.

- San Fernando**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Sanford**; cove, in Endicott arm of Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield, in 1889, after Lawson Sanford, a member of his party.
- Sanford**; mountain (13,500 feet high), east of and near the Copper river, in longitude 144°. So named by Allen, in 1885, in honor of the Sanford family, his "great-grandfather being Reuben Sanford."
- Sanford**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, in the vicinity of Mount Sanford. So named by Allen, in 1885, after his ancestors.
- San Francisco**; creek, tributary to headwaters of Eldorado river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- San Francisco**; island and point, in St. Nicholas canal, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta y Ysla de San Francisco by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Sanganoac*, Paso de; see Akutan.
- San Jacinto*, island; see Kruzof.
- San Jose**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- San Jose**; point, the northern point of entrance to Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Jose (point of St. Joseph) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Juan Bautista**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Juan Bautista (island of St. John the Baptist) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Juanito**; islet or rock, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named San Juanito by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Sankin**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, near its westernmost point. So called by Dall, in 1880, taking the name from the near-by island Sankin.
- Sankin**; island, near the southern entrance to Isanotski strait, Alaska peninsula. Called Sankik and Sankin by the Russians. Apparently a native name.
- San Lorenzo**; island, in Arriaga passage, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Lorenzo (St. Lawrence island) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Sannak**; bank, southeast from Sannak island. Called Sannakh by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Sannak**; group of islands, the largest island in the group, and reefs about the group, south of the west end of Alaska peninsula. Cook was becalmed off this group June 21, 1778, and in three hours caught more than 100 halibut weighing from 20 to 100 pounds each. Hence he gave the name Halibut island. Galiano's atlas (1802) has Islas des Plies. Except for these two names the island has been uniformly known as Sannak, spelled in many ways, Sanak, Sannak, Sannakh, Sannach, etc.
- Sannak**; peak (1,850 feet high), at western end of Sannak island. Cook in 1778 called this Halibut-head.
- San Nicolo*, canal or channel; see St. Nicholas.
- San Pablo**; point, on the eastern end of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Pablo (point of St. Paul) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- San Pasqual**; point, on San Fernando island, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Pasqual by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

San Pedro; island, in Arriaga passage, Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de San Pedro (island of St. Peter) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

San Rafael; point, on the southeastern shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de San Rafael by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

San Roque; point, the eastern point of entrance to San Antonio bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

San Silvestre, Punta de; see Silvester.

Sanson; point, on the southeastern shore of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta San Son by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Santa Agueda, point; see Agueda.

Santa Buenaventura, Punta de; see Ventura.

Santa Catalina, island; see Forrester.

Santa Cristina, island; see Forrester.

Santa Cruz; port, in Suemez island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Puerto de la Santa Cruz (port of the holy cross) by Maurelle in 1779.

Santa Gertrudis; point, in Gulf of Esquibel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. It is said to have been so named, in about 1790, by the Spaniards, after the Spanish man-of-war *Santa Gertrudis*. Has also been called St. Gertruda.

Santa Lucia; islands and point, in San Christoval channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta y Ylas de San Lucia by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Santa Rita; island, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla de Santa Rita by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Santa Rosa; point, west of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Rosa by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

San Vacinto, mountain; see Edgcombe.

San Ysidoro, Punta de; see St. Isidor.

Saook; bay, indenting the northern shore of Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Has also been written Sa-ook. A native name, applied by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Saook; point, the western point of entrance to Saook bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name.

Sapozhkovo, river; see Buskin.

Sarana; bay, indenting the northern shore of Attu island, western Aleutians. Local name, given by the Russians. Lutke, 1836, writes it Sarannaia. Saraná is the Russian name of the Kamchatkan lily, and also of a liquor made from it. Is often written Saranna.

Sarana; bay, indenting the southern shore of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof about 1830.

Sarana; bay, in Korovinski bay, Atka, middle Aleutians. So named by Lutke about 1830. Saraná is the Russian name of the Kamchatkan lily, the roots of which are eaten by the natives. Also written Saranna and Sarannaia.

Sarana; brook, flowing from a lake into (?) Sarana bay, Attu island, western Aleutians. Called Saraina by Grewingk, 1850.

Sarana; islet, off the southern end of Outer Iliasik island, in the Sandman reefs. Named Saranna by the Russians. Variouslly written Saranna, Saranoy, etc.

Saranac; peak (2,683 feet high), on the mainland, near Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after the U. S. S. *Saranac*, lost in Seymour narrows in June, 1875.

- Saranac**; rock, off the northern end of Woronkofski island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. The U. S. S. *Saranac* is said to have struck upon it, whence the name, published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 93).
- Sarichef**; cape, the westernmost point of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So named by Lutke, in 1828, after Admiral Gavril Andreivich Sarichef. Tebenkof calls it Northwest cape. Also has been written Saritchey, Sarytcheff, etc. According to Veniaminof, its native name is Kakatkusik (? dry). Veniaminof calls it *Pogromnoi first* or the WSW. cape of Unimak, and the next one to the northeast, Shishkof, he calls *Pogromnoi second*. This point was set apart for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order it is called Saritchey.
- Sarichef**; island, at entrance to Shishmaref inlet, on the northern shore of Seward peninsula. Named by Kotzebue, in 1816, who says: "I named the narrow island after our worthy vice-admiral, Saritscheff." Various written Saritscheff, Sarytschet, etc.
- Sarichef**; strait, between Hall and St. Matthew islands, Bering sea. Sarichef anchored in this strait in 1791. It was afterwards named for him by the Russians.
- Sarutschew*, volcano; see Sergief.
- Sarytcheff*, peninsula and volcano; see Sergief.
- Sasak*, cove; see Sisek.
- Sasedni**; island, on the southern side of Whiting harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Sasedni (neighbor) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Sasmik**; cape, the southernmost point of Tanaga island, middle Aleutians. Presumably an Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Sasmikh.
- Satanna*, cape; see Bird.
- Saüluktoucikh* One of the Shumagins (which one is not known) was so called by Lutke (p. 267) in 1836. Sarichef called it (as printed in Phillips Voyages, VI, 15) Saluluktussich.
- Saunders**; creek, tributary to Hastings creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Savonoski**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Naknek lake, Alaska peninsula. Name from Spurr and Post, who obtained it, in 1898, from Rev. A. Petelin. Has also been written Savanóski. Of it Spurr says: "Ikkhagamut or Savonoski, as it is now commonly called."
- Saw**; peaks (5,124 feet high), on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Saw**; point, at entrance to Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Saw**; ridge of mountains, in the southern part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883.
- Sawmill**; camp, on headwaters of the Klutina river. Called Saw Mill by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Sawmill**; cove, in Dall island, Howkan strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881. Sheldon Jackson named this cove Ham, after Mrs. J. M. Ham who contributed funds for the erection of a sawmill here in 1882.
- Sawmill**; creek, tributary to Silver bay, from the north, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. On a Russian manuscript map in the Coast Survey it is called Kirinskaia bay or Sawmill creek. On a late Coast Survey map it is Medvetcha, a name obviously from the Russian word for bear. Tebenkof's chart 38 of 1850 shows a *pilnoi zavod* (saw mill) here.
- Sawmill**; creek, tributary to the Klutina river, from the southeast, near its headwaters. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Sawtooth*, mountains; see Kigluaik.
- Sawyer**; glaciers, on the mainland, at head of Tracy arm of Holkham bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Saxaeja; glacier, on the southern side of Klehini river, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, and by them written *Saxaéja*.

Sbichaak, bay; see *Swikshak*.

Seachlitak, island; see *Sitkalidak*.

Scald; point, the western point of entrance to Snug cove, Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Scammon; bay, in the Yukon delta, Bering sea, near Cape Dyer. So named by Dall, in 1870, after Capt. Charles M. Scammon, U. S. R. M.

Scenery; cove, in Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Thomas in 1887.

Schachun, rock; see *Shakun*.

Schakhin, strait; see *Shakhine*.

Schelikoff, harbor; see *Three Saints*.

Schikossean; island, one of the Chilkat islands, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers in 1882, and by them written *Schikosseán*.

Schikuk, island; see *Sullivan*.

Schkague, river and town; see *Skagway*.

Schkaliakh, point; see *Thatcher*.

Schley; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Named by the prospectors, after Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., and name published in 1900.

Schnuna, river; see *Shnu*.

Schönwetterberg, mountain; see *Fairweather*.

Schoonhoven; creek, tributary to Chickaloon creek, about 40 miles northeast of Knik arm of Cook inlet. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after George W. Von Schoonhoven, a member of his party. Erroneously *Schoonoven*.

Schroeder, point; see *Spruce*.

Schujek, island; see *Shuyak*.

Schulze; cove, in Fish bay, Peru strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Paul Schulze, of Portland, Oreg., president of the Northwest Trading Company. Erroneously *Shulze*.

Schulze; head, the western head of Schulze cove, Fish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Shumachinskaiia. One of the Shumagin islands (which one is not known) was so called by Langsdorf (*Voyage*, II, 54).

Schunachtuli, island; see *Shaws*.

Schwan; glacier, tributary to Tasnuna river, from the south, between Valdes and the Copper river. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Col. Theodore Schwan, U. S. A.

Scolai, pass; see *Skolai*.

Scookuk, village; see *Chiukak*.

Scotch Cap; cape, the southwesternmost point of Unimak island, eastern Alutians. Its native name is *Hibahfbgik*, according to Veniaminof, who adds that it constitutes the very end of Unimak, and near it are high and rocky pillars. From this point the natives set out to cross Unimak pass. Various written *Khitkhok*, *Khitkouk*, *Khituk*, etc. Called *Scotch cape* by the Fish Commission, in 1888, and *Scotch cap* by same, in 1890. So called from its resemblance to a Scotch cap or bonnet when seen in profile. This cape was reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

Scotland; sunken rock, between Karpa and Korovin islands, Shumagin group. Named by Dall, in 1875, after the fishing schooner *Scotland*, which reported it in 1871.

Scott; peak (3,249 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

Scott; point, the western head of Mackenzie bay, near Point Barrow, Arctic coast. So named by Dease and Simpson in 1837.

Scottie; creek, tributary to the Tanana, from the east, near the international boundary. Named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after a member of their party.

Scraggy; island, at northern end of Neva strait, in Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Samoilof by Vasilief, in 1833, after one of the early Russian explorers. Has been shortened on some maps to Samoi. Has also been called Scraggy, and such is reported to be local usage.

Scraggy, island; see Fivemile.

Screen; group of islands, near the western shore of Etolin island, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

Scrub; island, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Scud; river, tributary to the Stikine river, from the east, in the vicinity of the international boundary. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Scull; islet (50 feet high), in Young bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named Scull island by Meade in 1869. Has also been written Skull.

Sea; rock, off Cape Georgiana, at entrance to Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Morskoi (sea) by Vasilief in 1833. Morskoi breaker is just west of it.

Seaforth; mining camp, on South fork of the Koyukuk river near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, from Schrader, in 1899.

Seahorse; islands, low and sandy, on the Arctic coast, a little east of Point Belcher. Named Sea Horse by Beechey in August, 1826.

Seal; bay, indenting the northeastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Nerpichie (seal) by the Russians.

Seal; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Coal bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northwest from Unga island. Named Nerpichie (seal) by the Russians.

Seal; cape, the southern point of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Called Kishnak by Tebenkof, 1849. The native name of the cape next west from this is, according to Tebenkof, 1849, Kitkuk, and by transposing or confusing names this is often called Khituk. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Seal cape, and it is said to be now locally so known.

Seal; cove, on the eastern shore of Chilkat inlet, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Named Nerp (seal) by Lindenberg in 1838.

Seal, island, near Atka; see Ikiginak.

Seal; islands, fringing the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, just west of Heiden bay. Named Nerpichoi (seal) by Tebenkof in 1849.

Seal; islets, near Seal bay, off the northeastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Nerpichie (seal) by the Russians.

Seal; rock, near Cape Newenham, Bristol bay. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.

Seal; rock, near Katmai, Alaska peninsula. Name obtained by Spurr and Post in 1898, from Rev. E. Petelin. It appears to be an isolated rock on the land.

Seal; rocks, in Portland canal, near its head. So named by Pender in 1868.

Seal; rocks, in the entrance to Prince William sound. Called Rose island by Meares, in 1788, and Triste (dismal) by the Spaniards the same year. It is Siuchi (sea lion) of the Russians and Seal rocks of recent charts.

Seal; rocks, near Chiswell island, off Kenai peninsula, Gulf of Alaska. Named Siuchi (*sea lion*) by the Russians and erroneously translated Seal, the name by which it is designated on current maps and charts.

- Seal**; rocks, off the western end of Kodiak. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by Tebenkof in 1849. Have been called Zufutch, an attempted transliteration of Siuchi (sea lion).
- Sealed**; passage, between Percy and Duke islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a local and descriptive name; published by the Coast Survey in 1885.
- Sealer**; creek, tributary to Cripple creek, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Sealevel**; post-office, at head of Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Established in April, 1900.
- Sealion**, cape, on southern coast of Unimak; see Lutke.
- Sealion**; cove, indenting the northwestern shore of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Siuchia guba (sea lion gulf) by Vasilief in 1833. Also written Siouchi, Sioutchi creek, etc.
- Sealion**, islet; see Kaligagan.
- Sealion**; point, near the northeastern end of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably a local name. Published by the Coast Survey in 1875. Has also been called Sealion Neck.
- Sealion**; point, on the southeastern shore of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. So called because sea lions haul out here. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1875.
- Sealion**; rock, a few miles west of the western end of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Sivoutchy (du lion marin) by Lutke about 1830. Not shown on any map.
- Sealion**; rock, at entrance to Puffin bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by the Russians.
- Sealion**; rock, between Rat and Little Kiska islands, Rat island group, western Aleutians. So called by Lutke, about 1830, who writes Sivoutchi (du lion marin).
- Sealion**; rock, near Reef point, on the southern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Named by the Russians. Lutke has Sivoutchi (du lion marin).
- Sealion**; rock, near the eastern end of Akun island, eastern Aleutians. Called Sivoutchy (des lions marins) by Lutke in 1836.
- Sealion**; rocks, in the Sandman reefs, southwest of Iliasik island. Called Sivuchie (sea lion) by Veniaminof and Siwutschy (see löwen) by Grewingk, 1849.
- Sealion**; rocks, near eastern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by the Russians about 1849.
- Sealion**; rocks, off the northern side of Amak island, near west end of Alaska peninsula, Bering sea. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by Lutke in 1828.
- Sealion**; rocks, off the northwestern coast of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by Vasilief in 1833. Also written Siouchi, Sioutchi, etc.
- Sealion**; rocks, south of Unga, Shumagins. Named Siuchi (sea lion) by the Russians. Have also been called Seal rock.
- Sea Otter**. A group of sunken rocks, south of Augustine island, Cook inlet, are indicated with a query (P. D.) on a map of Cook inlet by Dall, 1895.
- Sea Otter**; bank, northeast of Middleton island, Gulf of Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1869.
- Sea Otter**; bank or reef, in Shelikof strait, a short distance southwesterly from Cape Douglas. Named Bobrof (sea otter) by the Russians. Also Bobrovoi, Bobrow, Bohrow, etc.
- Sea Otter**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Bobrovaia (sea otter) by Lutke about 1830.

Sea Otter, bay; see Meares passage.

Sea Otter; cove, in Wrangell harbor, Alaska peninsula. Called Port Bobrovoy (des loutres) by Lutke.

Sea Otter; harbor, between Baker and Noyes islands, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. This place may be the one so named by Meares in 1788. The identity is doubtful.

Sea Otter; island, east of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Bobrovie (sea otter) by the Russians. Variouslly written Bobrow, Bohrow, etc.

Sea Otter; islet, between Kanaga and Tanaga islands, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Billings, 1790, says it was called Bobrovie (sea otter) from the number of these animals that formerly held their resting place upon it. This name Bobrovie, variouslly written Bobroff, Bobrow, Bobrov, etc., and translated Beaver, has been applied to this islet. Tebenkof adds the word *valga*, which I take to be the Aleut name; another islet southwest from this bearing the name Kavalga.

Sea Otter; islets, north of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Bobrovie (sea otter) by the Russian-American Company.

Sea Otter; sound, on the western border of Prince of Wales archipelago, about 30 miles north of Sea Otter harbor, in Bucareli bay. This also may be the Sea Otter harbor of Meares in 1788. Also called Otter sound.

Sea Otters, bay; see Beaver.

Seat, island; see East Clump.

Seaton; bay. In the Eleventh Census (p. 25) we read: "Nearly opposite New Eddystone rock, on the east side of the channel (Behm canal) is Seaton bay. It is about 2 miles wide, and extends into the mainland a distance of 15 miles." This appears to refer to Rudyerd bay, or perhaps it is an error for Smeaton bay. I have not found Seaton bay on any chart.

Seattle; creek, tributary to Fox lake, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Seattle; creek, tributary to Kruzgamepa river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Seattle; creek, tributary to Tisuk river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Seattle; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm, from the south, Kenai peninsula. Local name, from Becker, 1895.

Seattle, creek; see Discovery.

Seattle; mountain (10,000 feet high), near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, after the city of Seattle. Has also been called Bozman.

Sebree; island, in Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named, in or about 1890, after Commander Uriel Sebree, U. S. N. It is Headland island of Reid in 1891 (American Geologist, 1891, Vol. VIII, map, p. 228).

Sebree; peak, in the eastern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Commander Uriel Sebree, U. S. N.

Seclusion; harbor, in Kuiu island, Keku strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.

Second; lake, on Kenai peninsula, draining into Shilak or Kaknu or Kenai lake. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898. The existence of this lake is doubtful. See Ben lake and Kenai lake.

Second; narrows, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.

Second, point; see Inner.

Second, rapids; see Southern.

Second Kekur; an isolated rock or rocky islet, off the southwestern coast of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Also written Kekoor and Kekour. See *Kekur*.

Second Priest; pinnacle rock, at the southern point of entrance to Summer bay, Captains bay, Unalaska. Locally called so; the similar pinnacle rock off Cape Kalekta, about 7 miles north of this, being known as Priest rock. On the charts this Second Priest rock is merely designated Pinnacle. This rock has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order it is called Pinnacle.

Security; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade, in 1869, who in that year visited and made a reconnaissance of it.

Security; roads, at entrance to Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Sedanka, cape; see Umshaliak.

Sedanka. Sarichef, 1792, shows a native settlement at Umshaliuk cape, on the north shore of Unalaska. It does not appear on later maps.

Sedanka, village; see Biorka.

Sedaru; Eskimo settlement, on the Arctic coast, at Point Belcher. Name from Ray, 1885. Has also been called Sedard, Sezaro, and may be identical with Atnik. According to Murdoch, 1883, it is Sedáro or Sedáru. Also called Nunaria on some charts. See also Atnik.

Seduction; island, off Seduction point, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.

Seduction; point, on the mainland, in northern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794. Has also been called Seduction Tongue. Tebenkof translates it Soblazna (seduction).

Setien, island; see Great Sitkin.

Seguam; island (2,098 feet high), the easternmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Sarichef, about 1790. Various written Segouam, Signam, Signam, and, by error, Genunam and Tenounam. Has also been called Goreli (burnt).

Seguam; pass, about 15 miles wide, between Amliia and Seguam islands, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. So called by Lutke, 1830.

Segula, island; see Chugul.

Sekulmun; lake, in latitude 61° 30', longitude 137° 30'. Apparently a native name, which has also been spelled Sekulman. The above form, Sekulmun, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Selawik; lake, near Kotzebue sound, northwestern Alaska. Native name, presumably from some of the Franklin search expeditions about 1850. Written Salawik, Selawik, Silawik, etc. According to John Murdoch it is pronounced Sflawik.

Selawik; river, tributary to Selawik lake. Has also been written Sal-a-wik and Selawick.

Selby; lake, near the Arctic circle, drained by the Kowak river. Name reported by Schrader, of the Geological Survey, in 1899. This appears to be Nudre-wok lake of Cantwell in 1885.

Selderaia, cove; see Herring.

Seldovia; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Called Seldevoi (herring) by Tebenkof in 1849. Various written Saldovia, Soldovoi, etc. The native name appears to be Chesloknu, and was published by the Coast Survey, following Dall, in 1883. Erroneously Ches-toknu.

Seldovia; point, the eastern point of entrance to Seldovia bay, Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Called Soldovoi by Dall, in 1883, the bay having been called Seldovoi (herring) by Tebenkof.

Seldovia; post-office and village, at Seldovia bay, Cook inlet. The name is derived from the name of the bay. The post-office was established here in November, 1898.

Selenia, point; see Settlement.

Selenie; lake, on the northern shore of Graham harbor, Cook inlet. The Coast Survey atlas of harbor charts (1869, map 6) has a sketch of "Port Graham from Archimandritoff's Survey," on which appears Celenic lake. This is obviously a mistaken rendering of the Russian word Selenie (settlement).

Selenie; point, on eastern shore of Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula. Tebenkof shows a settlement (selenie) at this point, whence the name Selenie, given by Dall in 1880. This village was called Pavlovsk by Petrof in 1880.

Selzneva, bay, cape and village; see Duck.

Selfridge; bay, on the southern coast of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Perhaps this is a synonym for Doubtful harbor of Berry in 1881.

Seltathin. The Krause brothers, 1882, give Seltathin (Seltat river) as the native name of a small stream tributary to the headwaters of the Klehini river, south-eastern Alaska.

Seltathinschokschage. The Krause brothers, 1882, report Seltat-hín-schok-schage to be the native name of a mountain peak near the headwaters of the Klehini river, southeastern Alaska.

Semenoffsky, island; see Simeonof.

Semichi; islands (818 feet high), just east of Attu, western Aleutians. Discovered by the early Russians and named Semichi, from the Russian Semik, says Dall, the feast on the seventh Thursday after Easter, on which day they were discovered. Perhaps they are St. Abram of Bering in 1741. Coxe, 1780, calls them Shemya. Various written Semitsch, Semitschi, etc.

Semida. Langsdorf, 1813, calls the Semidi islands Eudocia (Ewdokijefftian), and one of the group, not identified, Semida, which name, spelled Semidi, is now applied to the group. According to Sauer (Billings's Voyage, 200), the largest of the group is Simedan or Simedün. See Chowiet.

Semidi; a group of about seven small islands, off Alaska peninsula, southwest from Kodiak; thought to have been discovered by Bering in August, 1741, and named Tumannoi (foggy). Either this group or the adjacent Chirikof island was identified by Cook, 1778, with Bering's Foggy islands. Billings, 1802, calls them Simedan, and in the Spanish atlas of Galiano, 1802, appears the name Isla Fogoi. About the beginning of the century the group received from the Russians the name of Eudoxia or Eudocia, which has appeared under the forms Ewdokijefftian and Evdokeevskies. On old Russian charts they are called Semidi or Eudokievskie. In 1868 they were called by the Coast Survey Seven islands. Sem is the Russian numeral *seven*. By a blunder in transliteration they were once called Zumik.

Semidin, island; see Chowiet.

Semisopochnoi; island (3,112 feet high), one of the Rat island group, northeast of Amchitka, western Aleutians. The descriptive name, Semisopochnoi (seven peaks), was given, apparently by Sarichef, about 1790. It has been variously written Semisopotchny, Semi Soposhna, Semisopokh, Island of the seven mountains, 7 Mountains, etc.

Senati; native village, on the right bank of the Yukon, "just below Rampart Rapids." So called by Raymond, in 1869, who says it was the first native village met with on the Yukon in descending from Fort Yukon. It was occupied by Senati, an old Kutchin, and his people. Raymond called it Senati's village.

- Seniavin**; cape, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, a little east of Port Moller. So named by Lutke, in 1828, after his vessel. Also written Seniavine.
- Sentinel**; island, in southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Meade in 1869. This island was reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.
- Sentinel**; peak (4,250 feet high), at head of Glacier bay. So named by Reid in 1892.
- Sentinel**; point, on the southern shore of Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Sentinel**; rock, near the Western channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1879.
- Sentinels (The)**; group of five islets in Tlevak strait, west of the Nichols group, Alexander archipelago. Called Sentinel islands by Nichols in 1881.
- Seppings**; cape, on the Arctic coast, between Point Hope and Cape Krusenstern. Named Seppings by Beechey in 1827. Has also been written Sepping. The Eskimo village here has been called Cape Sepping, and also Kivalinagmiut.
- Serebrenikof*, arm or bay; see Silver bay.
- Seredka**; open bay, on the southeastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzen group, eastern Aleutians. Called Seredkinskoi (middle) by Veniaminof, who says a village of 2 huts (yourts), containing 16 people, existed here in 1830.
- Sergieff**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Called Sergieff and Sergheieff by Lutke. A Russian family name.
- Sergieff**; island, at mouth of the Stikine river. So named by the *Rynda* party, in 1863, after a member of the party, who was drowned at Sergieff rapid in the Stikine.
- Sergieff**; peninsula and volcano, on northwestern coast of Atka, middle Aleutians. So called by Lutke about 1830. Has been called Sarytcheff peninsula. Grewingk has Vulkan Sarütschew and Sergejewsky-Berg.
- Sergieff**; rapid, in the Stikine river. So named by the *Rynda* party, who lost a man of that name at this place.
- Sergius**; narrows, in Southern rapid, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Sergius**; point, on Chichagof island, in Southern rapid, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Coghlan in 1884.
- Serpentine**; glacier, tributary to Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Settlement**; point, Afognak bay, Afognak. Named Selenia (settlement) by the Russians.
- Setuk**; Indian village, about 15 miles east of Yakutat, visited by Russell in September, 1891, who reports its name as Setuck.
- Seven*, islands; see Semidi.
- Seven Sisters (The)**; group of rocky islets off the northern shore of Hawkins island, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Seventymile**; creek, tributary to the Yukon from the west, near latitude 65°. Prospectors' name, published in 1898 by the Coast Survey. The creek is about 70 miles below old Fort Reliance.
- Seventymile**; mining camp, on the Yukon, left bank, at mouth of Seventymile creek. Prospectors' name.
- Seridow*, islets; see Vsevidof.
- Seward**; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the west, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, published in 1899.
- Seward**; glacier, tributary to Malaspina glacier, in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1890, after the Hon. William Henry Seward, who negotiated the purchase of Alaska by the United States.

- Seward**; mining camp, north of Berners bay, on the eastern shore of Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. The name Seward City was published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Seward**; mountains (about 4,000 feet high), west of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Seward**; passage, in Ernest sound, separating Deer island from Cleveland peninsula. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Seward**; peninsula, of western Alaska, between Kotzebue and Norton sounds. It has been so designated on maps and in the texts of several publications since the gold excitement of 1898, this having been suggested by Governor Brady in compliment to Hon. William H. Seward. The name Kaviak was proposed by Dall in 1869, who in his *Alaska* (p. 268) says: "The great peninsula inclosed by the waters of Norton Bay and Sound, Bering Strait, the Arctic Ocean, and Kotzebue Sound it is proposed to call the *Káviak Peninsula*, from the native name of Kavi-iák and the Káviak Innuít, who inhabit it." This name Kaviak appears to have never come into use. I have not found it on any map.
- Seward*. The southeastern part of Wrangell island was, in 1879, named Seward island by Dall, then writing the Coast Pilot. Surveys since made show that this supposed island does not exist.
- Sewidow*, volcano; see Vsevidof.
- Sextant**; point, the western point of entrance to Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Seymour**; canal, indenting Admiralty island, from the south, Alexander archipelago. Called Seymour's channel by Vancouver in 1794.
- Sezaro*, village; see Sedaru.
- Sfaganuk**; Eskimo village, on the mainland, east of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported in his text to be Sfoganugamiut. On his map it is Sfaganugamute, i. e., Sfaganuk people.
- Shag**; islet, near the northwestern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named Urili (shag or cormorant, *graculus bicristatus*) by the Russian-American Company in 1849.
- Shag**; rock, at head of Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872.
- Shag**; rocks, in Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Urilie (shag) by the Russians.
- Shagak**; bay, indenting the western shore of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Chagakh.
- Shageluk**; native village, on the northern bank of the Shageluk slough. So called by Dall in 1866. Tikhmenief, 1861, shows several villages here bearing long names, none of them resembling this one. They are Kushichagat, Tizhgelede, Tlegozhitno, Intenleiden, Kuingshtetaktan and Inselnostleide. None of them appear on modern maps. Petrof, 1880, calls them collectively the Chageluk settlements.
- Shageluk**; slough, on left bank of the Yukon and joining it near Holy Cross mission. So written by Dall, 1866. Tikhmenief, 1861, wrote it Chageliuk; Petrof, 1880, Chageluk, and Raymond, 1869, Shagelook.
- Shagulik**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, northeast of Sutwik island. Native name, from the Russians.
- Shahafka**; cove, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Peschanoi (sandy) by the Russians in 1808-1810, but by Tebenkof, 1849, called Shahafka. Has been written *Chagafka*.

- Shaiak**; islet, east of and near Cape Peirce, on north shore of Bristol bay. Sarichef, 1826, calls it Morzhevoi (walrus) and adds the native name Shaiak. Tebenkof also calls it Shaiak.
- Shakan**; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Prince of Wales island and opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Name of Indian origin, and written Shakan, Shakaan, and Shukan. Sachine and Shakhine are probably only other renderings of the same word.
- Shakan**; Indian village, post-office and saw mill, Kosciusko island, Alexander archipelago. In the Eleventh Census (1890, p. 34), we read "Chican, about 60 miles north of Klawak;" and also, "Saw mill and about a dozen houses built some 10 years ago." The post-office was established here in June, 1886. Originally known as Hamiltons Mill.
- Shakan**; island, at southern point of entrance to Shakan bay, Alexander archipelago. Native name.
- Shakan**; strait, in Shakan bay, separating Hamilton island from Kosciusko island, Alexander archipelago. Also written Shakaan.
- Shakan Nipples*; see Nipples (The).
- Shakes**; mountain, in the southern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, after Shakes, an Indian chief.
- Shakhine**; supposed strait or passage, in western part of Prince of Wales archipelago. Various written Sachine, Schakhin, etc. Native name, from the Russians. Apparently only another form of the word Shakan.
- Shakmanof*, bay; see Kizhuyak.
- Shakmanof**; cape, near Spruce island, on the northeastern shore of Kodiak. Named Shakmanof by Murashef in 1839-40. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Riph (reef) point and also Cape Chiniak.
- Shaktolik**; bay, in the eastern part of Norton sound. Called by the natives Chack-toole, according to Cook, 1778, and Shaktol, Shaktoli, and Shaktólik by the Russians. Into it flows the Shaktólik river, and on its shore is the Eskimo village Shaktólik.
- Shaktolik**; Eskimo village, at mouth of the Shaktolik river, Norton sound. Native name. Has also been written Shaktolit. Population in 1880, 60; in 1890, 38.
- Shaktolik**; hills, near the Shaktolik river, east of Norton sound. So called by Dall in his Alaska (pp. 24, 152, etc.).
- Shaktolik**; river, tributary to eastern part of Norton sound. Eskimo name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Shakun**; rock, in Shelikof strait, near Swikshak bay. Native name, from the Russians. Has been written Schachun and Schakhun.
- Shaliakh*, point; see Thatcher.
- Shallow*, bay; see Dry.
- Shallow-water*, point; see Romanof.
- Shallows**; point, the northeastern point of Kittiwake island, near Kodiak. Named Melkowadia (little water) by Murashef in 1839-40.
- Shaman**. A native village on the north bank of the Yukon, about 10 miles above the trading post Fort Hamlin, is called Shamans village on late charts. Shaman is a native appellation for "medicine man."
- Shaman**; island, off the western end of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890. Shaman means an Indian medicine man or doctor.
- Shaman**; point, in Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. So named by Zarembo in 1834. Zarembo's sketch was published, in 1848, on Russian Hydrographic chart No 1396. Called Zhemani on United States Hydrographic chart 225.

Shantatalik; small stream, tributary, from the north, to Tustumena lake, Kenai peninsula. Native name, from Wosnesenski, 1840, given by Grewingk as Tschantatalich. Perhaps it is Shanta-tulik, Shanta region.

Shapka; island (700 feet high), one of the Chiachi group, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Shapka (hat) by the Russians.

Sharief, cape; see Izhut.

Sharp; ledge, in Swanson harbor, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1890.

Sharp; mountain (1,227 feet high), north of Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Sharp; peak (5,900 feet high), north of Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Sharp; point, at entrance to Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Sharp; point, on northern shore of Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.

Sharp; point, on Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, west of Smeaton island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Shasheki, pass; see Chilkoot and White.

Shashgat; bay, apparently an arm of Igak bay, Kodiak; was so called by Lisianski, in 1805 (Voyage, pp. 184-185).

Shaw, bay; see Uria.

Shaw; island, near Cape Douglas, Cook inlet. Named Shaw's by Vancouver in 1794. The Aleut name is Shunaktuli, which Grewingk writes Schunachtuli.

Shayak; island, in Marmot bay, between Afognak and Kodiak. So called by Tebenkof in 1849.

Shed; mountain (2,620 feet high), between Nakat inlet and Willard inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Shedden; point, one of the points of entrance to Refuge inlet, just west of Point Barrow. Apparently so named by British naval officers engaged in the Franklin search expeditions, 1849-1853.

Sheenjek; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the north, near longitude 144° 30'. Late Coast Survey charts call it Salmon river, and earlier ones give Sheenjek or Salmon. Name apparently first published in 1895.

Sheep; bay and point, Cordova bay, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Sheep; creek, on the mainland four miles southeast of Juneau, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a local name. Published in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 152).

Sheep; creek, tributary to Dietrich river, from the west, near latitude 68°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader, of the Geological Survey, in 1899. Has also been called David creek.

Sheep; creek, tributary to Kotsina river, from the south. Prospectors' name, reported by Gerdine in 1900.

Sheep; creek, tributary to Robert creek, near the headwaters of the Koyukuk. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.

Sheep; island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Barani (sheep) by Vasilief in 1809. Has been written Barani and Baranie.

Sheer-off-there; rock, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Alargate-alla (sheer-off-there) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Shetak, sound; see Hooniah.

Shekesti; point, the southern point of entrance to Wrangell harbor, Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Zarembo in 1834. On United States Hydrographic chart 225 it is Zhekiski.

Shekt; islet, in Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a native name, reported by Zarembo in 1834. Zarembo's sketch of Wrangell harbor, whereon this name appears, was published in 1848 on Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1396. On United States Hydrographic chart 225 this is called Shake island.

Sheldon, island; see Channel.

Shelikof; bay, indenting the western shore of Kruzof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after Grigori Ivanovich Shelikof, founder of the Russian-American Company. It is the Port Mary of Vancouver, in 1794. Called Mary bay on some charts, and Puerto de Guadalupe in Galiano's atlas, 1802. Has been mistranslated Silk bay. Present usage applies the name Shelikof to the whole bay and restricts the name Mary to a cove or small bight within the bay.

Shelikof, harbor; see Three Saints bay.

Shelikof, lake; see Iliamna.

Shelikof; strait, separating Kodiak from the mainland. So called by the Russians in the last century after Grigori Ivanovich Shelikof. Cook, who saw its eastern end, in 1778, called it Smokey bay on account of the smoke seen on Point Banks. Meares traversed it in August, 1786, and named it Petrie's strait, after William Petrie, esq. The Spaniards, in 1788, called it Canal de Flores. The Russians usually called it Aliaskinskoi or Shelikof, although it appears on an official map of 1802 as Kenai strait. And finally Shelikof has been written Chélékhoff, Helikoff, Shelikhoff, etc.

Shell, bay; see Rakovoi.

Shell; creek, tributary to Skwentna river, from the north, near longitude 151° 30'. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after P. G. Shell, who prospected in this region in 1887.

Shell; hills (1,500 to 1,700 feet high), on the north bank of Skwentna river, about 60 miles north of Cook inlet. So named by Spurr, in 1898, after P. G. Shell, who prospected in this region in 1887.

Shell, island; see Mogilnoi.

Shelter; bay, on the northwestern shore of Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

Shelter; island, at junction of Stephens passage and Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Shelter; islet, near the southern end of Long island, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Ubezhitza (shelter) by Russian naval officers in 1808–1810.

Shelter; point, the eastern point of Killisnoo island, Hood bay, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Shemya, islands; see Semichi.

Shepard, creek; see Upland.

Shepherd; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. Has also been written Shepard.

Sheridan; glacier, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, near its mouth. So named by Abercrombie, in 1884, after Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, U. S. A.

Sheridan; peak (3,514 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, U. S. A.

Sherman; peak (3,984 feet high), on Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1887, after Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A.

Sherman; point, on the eastern shore of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, after Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A. This

man—Continued.

point was reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

man; sunken rock, off Sherman point, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

halek; Eskimo village on the northern shore of Kotzebue sound, near the mouth of Nostak river. Reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Sheshalegamute, i. e., Sheshalek people. Population in 1880, 100.

enak; Eskimo village, on the left bank of the Kuskokwim, near its mouth. Native name, from Nelson 1878-79, who wrote it Shevenagamute, i. e., Shevenak people. Petrof, 1880, gives its population as 58 and its name Shovenagamute in his text (p. 17) and Shevenagamute on his map. Population, in 1880, 62, and spelling Shovenagamiut.

lin; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, between the Ramparts and mouth of the Tanana. Local name, from the Coast Survey, 1898.

nik, island; see Wingham.

islet, southeast from Sitkin island, middle Aleutians. Name from the Russians. Identity of the island doubtful.

nato, river; see Innoko.

gle; island at entrance to Totem bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

agrua; Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. The name appears on Coast Survey map 20, of 1869, and presumably on earlier maps, but is not shown on recent maps.

iak; native village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, north of the Kanektok river mouth. It is usually Shiniagamute, i. e., Shiniak people. Name Shiniagmiut, published in Sarichef's atlas, 1826. At this place is located a mission warehouse and on some maps appears as Warehouse, on others, Mission Warehouse.

cove, in Port Conclusion, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver who, in 1794, moored his ships here.

high rock or islet, in Umnak pass, eastern Aleutians. Called Karablin (ship) by the Russians. Lutke calls it a *high rock*, which the Russians of the country call *the ship* and the Aleuts Tanghinakh. Veniaminof has Ship (tanginak). See also Pustoi.

island, near shore of Cleveland peninsula, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Baker, in 1880, on account of its appearance from the south. A rock near it has been called Ship rock and the point behind it Ship point and Ship Island point (Coast Pilot, p. 87, and map, p. 72).

island; see Error.

island; see Labouchere.

island; see Sail.

islet, between Davison and Sextant points, near entrance to Tangas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Named Karablin (ship) by Etolin in 1833.

rock, in the vicinity of Bogoslof island, Bering sea. An island with rocks about it is shown on the track chart of Krenitzin and Levashef, 1768, in Cox, 1780. On Billings' track chart, published by Sauer in 1802, is shown an islet in this vicinity, and near it the name Ship I. A rock, resembling a ship, near the site of Bogoslof, was described by Cook in 1786. Cook (Vol. II, p. 528) describes it as an "elevated rock like a tower," but gives it no name in his text. This rock has disappeared in whole or in part through the volcanic changes since 1796.

inabna, river; see Sturgeon.

Shipley; bay, in Kosciusko island, and opening into Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Ensign John Harry Shipley, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Shipwreck; point, on the northeastern shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Shirokaia, bay; see Broad.

Shishaldin; small river, on the north shore of Unimak, "abounding in redfish" says Veniaminof, 1840 (I, 215).

Shishaldin; volcano (8,950 feet high), on Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Seen and named by Sarichef on June 18, 1790, who gives, according to Grewingk, Agajedan as its native name. According to Veniaminof, its native name is Sisaguk. Various written Chichaldinskoi, Shushaldinskaia, etc. Its height as measured by Lutke in 1828 was 1,400 toises (8,953 English feet). Kotzebue found its height to be 5,525 English feet (according to Lutke) or of 7,154 according to Grewingk. Tebenkof gives 8,755 feet and the Coast Survey 8,952 feet for its height.

Shishaldinski, village; see Sisaguk.

Shishkof, cape; see Lapin.

Shishkof, point; see Cave.

Shishmaref; cape, the southernmost point of Hall island, Bering sea. Named Shishmareva (Shishmaref's) on Russian Hydrographic chart 1455 (ed. of 1852), after Capt.-Lieut. Glieb Semeonovich Shishmaref, who accompanied Kotzebue, 1815-1818.

Shishmaref, cape; see Northeast.

Shishmaref; inlet, indenting the northern shore of Seward peninsula, Arctic ocean. So named by Kotzebue in August, 1816, after Lieutenant Shishmaref, who accompanied him in his explorations in 1816. Various written Chichmareff, Schischmareff, etc.

Shitnak, cape and village; see Chitnak.

Shkagway, river and town; see Skagway.

Shkellina, point; on the southwestern shore of Seduction tongue, Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, reported by Lindenberg in 1838.

Shkin, island; see Skin.

Shla-hatch, island; see Pyramid.

Shnu; river or creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, near latitude 63°. Called by Allen, in 1885, Schnuna, i. e., Shnu river. Has also been printed Schnuno.

Shoal; bay, indenting the northwestern shore of Little Koniuji island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall in 1874.

Shoal; bay, near entrance to Sanborn harbor, Nagai island, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872. Descriptive name.

Shoal; cape, on the northern coast of Kodiak, in Narrow strait. Named Otmeli (shoal) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Shoal; cape, on the southern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Otmeloi (shoal) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Shoal; cove, indenting the western end of Alaska peninsula and opening into Isanotski strait. So named by Dall in 1880.

Shoal; point, near Southern rapids, Peril strait, on Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Shoal; point, on the eastern side of McClellan flats, at mouth of the Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Named Otmelie (shoal) by Lindenberg in 1838. This name is obsolete.

Shoal Ness. Cook, in 1778, so named some point near the mouth of the Kuskokwim, just what one does not appear. Perhaps it was Cape Avinof.

Shoals, island; see Otmeloi.

Shoals; point, the southeastern point of Kruzof island, in entrance to Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. This cape has borne many names. Dixon, in 1787, called it White's point, and Lisianski, in 1804, First point. The early Russians, after Lisianski, called it Otmeloi (shoals) point, and to distinguish from another Shoals point a few miles farther within the sound they called it Otmeloi vnieshnie (outer shoals). So it appears as Shoals point, Point of Shoals, and Outer point of Shoals. Tebenkof, in 1850, calls it Nizmennia (low) point.

Shoalwater; passage, in Behm canal, separating Winstanley island from the mainland, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in 1879.

Shoe; island, in Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1881, by reason of its shape (Coast Pilot, p. 68).

Shokfaktolik; one of the numerous lakes in the Kuskokwim tundra, about 25 miles northwest of Bethel; also a native village there. Name obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from missionary Helmick, and spelled Tshokfachtoligamut by Post and Chokfaktoligamute by Spurr. In the Eleventh Census it is called Chokfoktoleghagamiut, i. e., Shokfak region people.

Shoo Fly, rock; see Eye Opener.

Short; bay, indenting the mainland, on north shore of Behm canal. Called Short inlet by Dall in 1879 (Coast Pilot, p. 73).

Short; creek, tributary to Red bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

Short; passage, between Smeaton island and Revillagigedo island, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Short; point, just within the entrance to Smeaton bay, on its southern shore, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Shorty; creek, tributary to the headwaters of the Alsek. Named by Brooks in 1899.

Shoup, glacier; see Canyon creek.

Shovel; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the west, in the Bonanza mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.

Shovenagamute, village; see Shevenak.

Show, gulch; see Snow.

Shrimp; bay, in Behm canal, indenting the northwestern shore of Revillagigedo island. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Shrubby; island, one of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 90).

Shtilia, point; see Calm.

Shuck, camp; see Chuck.

Shuitna, river; see Chuit.

Shumagin; bank, near the Shumagin islands. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Shumagin; large group of islands, west of Kodiak and south of Alaska peninsula. So named by Bering, after one of his sailors, who died of scurvy and was buried here, August 30, 1741. Sometimes written Choumagin and Choumaghin. According to Veniaminof, the Aleut name is Kaggfun. Golofnin says the Aleuts call them Unga, from the name of the largest of the group.

Shunaktuli, island; see Shaw.

Shushaldenskaia, volcano; see Shishaldin.

Shuyak; island, north of Afognak, off mouth of Cook inlet. Native name, from the earliest Russian explorers. It has had many spellings, Chouyak, Chuyak, Iluiak, Huiak, Schujek, Shooiack, etc.

Shuyak; strait, between Shuyak and Afognak islands. Native name, from early Russian explorers.

Sichtunak, strait; see Sitkinak.

Sidankin, village; see Biorka.

Side, island; see Lewis.

Sidney; creek, tributary to Cripple river, from the south, near its mouth, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900. Witherspoon, in 1899, called this Sealer creek.

Siepermo, cape; see North.

Sievernoi, cape, etc.; see North.

Sievernoi, island; see Raspberry.

Sievernoi, point; see Akun Head.

Sievernoi, strait; see Kupreanof.

Sigak; cape, the north point of Akutan island, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Called North Head by the Fish Commission, in 1888, and said to be locally so known.

Sigak, cape; see Sagak.

Sigduk, island, see Great Sitkin.

Siginak, island; see Biorka.

Siginaka; group of islands, in the northernmost part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Russians.

Siginaka; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Siginaki by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been written Siginak.

Signal; island, on eastern side of Western channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Maiachnoi (signal) by Vasilief in 1809, on whose chart is shown a *maiak* (light-house). Has also been called Lighthouse, Mayastetchnoi, and Signal Light island.

Signal; mountain, in western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Signal, point; see Yellow.

Signals (The); pinnacle rocks (kekuri), near southern entrance to Akutan pass, eastern Aleutians. Called Kuka (Cook's) pillar by Tebenkof in 1849. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called them The Signals.

Sigoola, island; see Chugul.

Siguam, island; see Seguam.

Sigalidok, island; see Sitkalidak.

Sikarnoi, mountain; see Sugarloaf.

Silak; islet, in the strait between Little Tanaga and Kagalaska islands, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Name from Tebenkof, 1849.

Silk, bay; see Shelikof.

Sillokh, lake; see Skilak.

Silnaho Tehenia, cape; see Tiderip.

Silok; creek, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 148°. This stream was called Delta creek by Allen in 1885. To avoid confusion with Allen's Delta river, and because the exact locality of his Delta creek is not clear, this change has been introduced by the Geological Survey. Apparently a native name, which has also been spelled Silokh.

Silver; bay, opening into Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Locally so called from the occurrence of silver near it. It was called Serebrenikof arm or bay by the Russians.

Silver; lake (elevation 4,200 feet), on the divide between the Alsek and Yukon watersheds, Alaska. According to the Krause brothers the native name is *Danasku*; according to Dall, *Dana-aka*.

Silver; point, on the northeastern shore of Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Silver Bow; basin, in Gastineau channel, near Juneau, southeastern Alaska. Local name, published by Nichols in the *Coast Pilot* (1891, p. 150).

Silvester; point, on the northeastern shore of St. Ignace island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *Punta de San Silvestre* by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Semidi, islands; see *Semidi*.

Simeonof; harbor, indenting the western shore of Simeonof island, Shumagin group. Surveyed and named by Dall in 1872.

Simeonof; island, the easternmost of the Shumagin group. Named *Seménovskie* (Simon) by the Russians. Lutke applies the name to the southeastern group of the Shumagins, and this one he calls *Taghinak*. The native name is *Tiakinak*. Variouslly called *Semenoffsky*, *Simeonovski*. Also called *Tachkinach*, *Takh-kin-iakh*, *Takhinak*, *Tikhiniak*, etc.

Simonof; islet, in Highfield anchorage, at north end of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty, in 1865, and by the Russians, at about the same time, *Observation islet*. Has been written erroneously *Simanoff*.

Simonton; point, between Nakat harbor and Nakat inlet, Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Simpson; bay, on the northern shore of Cordova bay, Prince William sound. So named by Moser in 1897.

Simpson; cape, the western head of Smith bay, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow. Named *Cape George Simpson* by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, in honor of Governor Sir George Simpson, of the Hudson Bay Company. On their map called *Cape Governor Simpson*.

Simpson; cove, at Collinson point, on the Arctic coast, east of Point Barrow.

Simpson; mountain (5,200 feet high), east of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Simpson; peak (5,271 feet high), on the mainland east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Simpson; sunken rock, in Eastern channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named by H. M. S. *Derivation* in 1862.

Sinagmit, village; see *Imagnee*.

Sinaru; small stream, debouching just west of Refuge inlet, on the Arctic coast. Called *Sinarua* by British naval officers, 1849-1853. Ray, who explored it in April, 1863, with a native guide, writes it *Sññaru* in his text and *Sin-garoo* on his map.

Sinclair, cove; see *Pond bay*.

Sinclair; lake and river, in northernmost Alaska, debouching between Dease inlet and Smith bay, east of Point Barrow. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after George Sinclair, a half-breed and guide, who had served with Sir George Back in 1834.

Sind, island; see *St. Lawrence*.

Sindaha, island; see *Hall*.

Sinitain; island, on the southern shore of Salisbury sound, Alexander archipelago. Named, in 1833, by Vasilief, after Lieut. Nikolai Sinitain, of the Russian Navy, who accompanied Hagemeister on the *Krotkoi*, 1828-1830. Has been erroneously written *Sinita*.

- Sinnyuli.** This Eskimo name appears on Ray's map of 1885 for some feature a little east of the United States Signal Service station Utkiavi, near Point Barrow, Arctic coast.
- Sinuk;** creek, a little south of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Eskimo name, which has been written Sinook, Sinrock, and Synrock. Petrof, 1880, has an Eskimo village on the north shore of Port Clarence called Siniogamute, i. e., Siniok people.
- Sinuk;** Eskimo village, on the northern shore of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Given by Petrof, in 1880, as Siniogamute, i. e., Siniok people.
- Siouchi,** bay; see Sealion.
- Siouchi,** islets; see Sealion.
- Siroi;** point, on Baranof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Siroi (wet) by Vasilief in 1833.
- Sisaguk;** native village (in about 1830) on the northern shore of Unimak. This is the native name. The Russians called it Shishaldinski.
- Sisaguk,** volcano; see Shishaldin.
- Sisek;** cove, on the south shore of Beaver bay, in Biorka island, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, from Sarichef, 1792. Perhaps this should be Sasak, the Aleut name of the *parroquet auk*. *Sisik* is the Aleut word for the numeral 100.
- Sishimkak,** island; see *Sitymkan*.
- Sister;** three islands, at high water, about one mile south of Kelp island, Dixon entrance. Named Twin islands by pilot W. E. George and so published in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 77). The name Sister islands, published by the Coast Survey, in 1885, has come into general use.
- Sisters;** island, near Port Frederick, in Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Sister islands by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Sisters (The);** two peaks (1,308 and 1,325 feet high), about 12 miles southeast of St. Michael, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Sisters (The),** islands; see Lynn Sisters.
- Sisters (The),** islands; see Twin.
- Sitak;** glacial stream, in the St. Elias alps, debouching a few miles southeast of Yakutat bay. Apparently a native name, published by Tebenkof in 1849.
- Sithamak,** island; see Biorka.
- Sitka;** harbor, in Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago.
- Sitka,** island; see Baranof.
- Sitka,** island; see Kruzof.
- Sitka;** point, on the southern shore of Kruzof island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. What is now called Cape Edgecumbe was called Sitka point by Russian naval officers in 1809. The present usage retains both names, Edgecumbe for the southwest point of Kruzof island, and Sitka for the inner angle of that point.
- Sitka;** sound, on the western shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. First visited by Bodega and Maurelle in August, 1775, and by them called Ensenada del Susto (bay of terrors). Dixon, who visited and made a sketch of it in June, 1787, called it Norfolk sound, which name was adopted by Vancouver. The native name, according to the Frenchman Marchand, who was here in 1791 or 1792, is Tchinkitanay bay. The Russians who began settlement here in 1799 obtained from the natives the name Shitka, a name which, modified to Sitka, has come into general use.
- Sitka;** town, one of the chief towns of Alaska. Baranof, in 1799, visited Sitka sound and began the construction of a fortified post, which he called Fort Archangel Gabriel. This fort, located on what is now known as Old harbor, was completed the following spring. In May, 1802, the natives attacked

Sitka—Continued.

this fort and drove out its inmates, killing all the officers and 30 men. The Indians then fortified themselves near by and held their post till 1804, when it was bombarded and captured by the Russians. Thereupon a new fort was constructed by the Russians and called Fort Archangel Michael. This was located on the site of the governor's house or *castle* (since burned) in the present town of Sitka. The town which grew up around it was called by the Russians New Archangel (Novo Arkhangelsk) or Sitka. This native word Shitka or Sitka, of unknown meaning, has been variously written Schitcha, Sitcha, Sitki, etc. The post-office Sitka was established here in October, 1885.

Sitkagi; bluffs, in the vicinity of Sitkagi point of early maps. So named by Russell, in 1891, who says "there is now no cape at that locality, but rather a slight recession in the coast line."

Sitkagi; cape, in front of Malaspina glacier, St. Elias alpine region, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, applied by Tebenkof in 1849. Perhaps identical with cape St. Elias of Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1378.

Sitkalidak; island, near the southern coast of Kodiak. Behind this island the Russians made their first settlement on Kodiak, in 1784, at Three Saints bay. The name is a corruption of some native word or phrase which has appeared in many forms. Billings calls the island Kunakan or Kukan, while Galiano's atlas, 1802, has *Isla de Soto*. For the rest we have variant forms of the above. Lisianski, 1805, has *Salthidack*, while Langsdorf, who accompanied his expedition, has *Sachlidok*, *Sadlidok* or *Scachlitak*. The early Russian charts have *Saklidok* and *Siaklidok*, while Tebenkof, 1849, has *Satklidak* and *Siatklidak*. The Russian-American Company map of 1849 has *Saklidok*, with *Shagitak* as an alternative form. It has also appeared as *Saklidov* and even as *Zatchlitschak*.

Sitkalidak; strait, between Kodiak and Sitkalidak islands. Corruption of some native name, obtained by the Russians.

Sitkinak; island, one of the Trinity islands, off the southwestern end of Kodiak. Native name, from the early Russians. Has been written *Sichtunak*, *Sikhinak*, *Sitchinak*, *Sitcknak*, *Sithoonack*, *Sitkinak*, *Sitkunak*, etc.

Sitklan; island, southwest of Tongass passage, Dixon entrance. Native name, reported by Davidson, in 1869, as *Sit-klan*.

Sitkoh; bay, in Chichagof island, eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name, published in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 178).

Sitnasuak; Eskimo village, on the southern shore of Seward peninsula, a little west of Cape Nome. Petrof, in 1880, called it *Chitnashuak* and gave its population as 20. On a recent local map it is called *Sitnazoak*.

Situkanay; river, tributary to Taku river, from the east, southeastern Alaska. Native name, published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Sitymkan. One of the Shumagin islands, not identified, is so called by Lutke, who took it from Veniaminof. In Veniaminof's later publication it is called *Sishimkak*.

Siuchi, cape; see *Georgiana*.

Siuchi, cape; see *Lutke*.

Siuchi, rocks, etc.; see *Seal*.

Siurich, rock; see *Klochkof*.

Sivoutchy, rock; see *Sealion*.

Siwash, inlet; see *Tenakee*.

Sixmile; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm of Cook inlet, from the south. Local name, obtained by Becker in 1895.

Sixtymile; creek, tributary to the Yukon, from the west, near longitude 140°. Local name.

Skagul; island, one of the westernmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from the Russians. Lutke writes *Skakhoul* and *Tebenkof Skagul*. Also written *Skagule*. This, with *Ogliuga* island and adjacent islets and rocks, constitute the *Delarof* islands of Lutke.

Skagway; river and town, at head of *Taiya* inlet, southeastern Alaska. Native name, variously written. The *Krause* brothers, 1882, write it *Schkagué*. *Nichols*, 1891, wrote it *Shkagway*. Has also been written *Skagwa*, *Skaguay*, etc. The above form has also been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names. The post-office was established here in November, 1897. There is also a military post here, called by the military authorities *Skaguay*.

Skan; bay, indenting the northern shore of *Unalaska*, eastern Aleutians. Called *Skan* bay by *Sarichef* in 1792. Called *Twin* bay by the Fish Commission, in 1888, a descriptive term, the bay being double. *Veniaminof* regards this as lying within *Makushin* bay and calls it *Starichkof*.

Skatalis, village; see *Alaganik*.

Skecter, bay; see *Lituya*.

Skeleton; islet, very near the eastern shore of *Wrangell* island, Arctic ocean. So named by *Berry* in 1881.

Skilak; lake, on *Kenai* peninsula, drained by the *Kaknu* river. Apparently a native name, reported by *Woesnesenski* about 1840. Variouslly written *Sillokh*, *Skilakh*, *Skillokh*, etc. Also called *Kaknu* and *Kenai*.

Skilak, lake; see *Ben*.

Skilak; village, near *Skilak* lake, on *Kenai* peninsula. Native name, from *Petrof*, 1880, who spells it *Skilakh*.

Skilakh, lake; see *Tustumena*.

Skiliamna; lake, on *Kenai* peninsula, tributary to the headwaters of *Kaknu* river. So called on Russian Hydrographic chart 1378 (ed. of 1847).

Skin; island, near entrance to *Cholmondeley* sound, *Clarence* strait, *Alexander* archipelago. "Probably named by the traders." It is *Shkin* island of Russian Hydrographic chart 1493 (ed. of 1853).

Skirt; point, on *Revillagigedo* island, in *Behm* canal, between *Rudyard* bay and *Walker* cove, *Alexander* archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Skolai; pass (about 5,000 feet high), creek, and mountains, between the *White* and *Copper* rivers. Spelled variously *Scolai*, *Scoloi*. *Scolai* is the name by which the *Copper* river chief *Nicolai* or *Scolai* is known among all the *Yukon* natives. (*Hayes* in *Nat. Geog. Mag.*, IV, 3.)

Skookum; creek, tributary to *Gold* run, from the south, *Seward* peninsula. Name from *Barnard*, 1900. *Skookum* or *Skoo-koom* is a *Chihalis* Indian word, adopted in the *Chinook* jargon with the general meaning *very*. It means *ghost*, *evil spirit*, *demon*, etc. *Skookum tumtum* means *brave*; *skookum chuck*, *a rapid*, etc.

Skookum; river, tributary to *Klokerblok* river, from the west, *Seward* peninsula. Name from *Barnard*, 1900.

Skoot, river; see *Iskoot*.

Skotnik, mountain; see *Barometer*.

Skowl; arm, of *Kasaan* bay, *Clarence* strait, *Alexander* archipelago. Called *Skowl* bay, in 1880, after an Indian chief of that name then living there.

Skowl; island, *Kasaan* bay, *Alexander* archipelago. This supposed island does not exist. Compare map in the *Coast Pilot* (p. 72) with later ones.

Skowl; point, the southern point of entrance to Skowl arm, Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1880.

Skull; cliff (70 feet high), in Peard bay, west of Point Barrow, Arctic coast. So named by English naval officers connected with the Franklin search expeditions, 1849-1853.

Skull; islet; see Scull.

Skvortzova, village; see Starling.

Skwentna; river, tributary to the Yentna, from the west, which in turn is tributary to the Sushitna. Native name, from Spurr and Post, 1898. Has also been written Squentna, i. e., Squent or Skwent river.

Slab; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Slag; point, on the eastern shore of Behm canal, just north of Winstanley island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Slana; river, draining from Suslota lake to Copper river. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Slaná, i. e., Sla river. Has also been written Slahna.

Slate; creek, tributary to Fish river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Peters, 1900.

Slate; creek, tributary to Fox river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Slate; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, published in 1899.

Slate; creek, tributary to Mosquito creek, from the south. Name from Schrader, 1900.

Slate; creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the south, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. May be identical with Beattie, Bennet, Coffee, Enright, Pancake, Peterson, or Richter of a late local map.

Slate; creek, tributary to Sunset creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Slate; island, in Revillagigedo channel, near entrance to Boca de Quadra, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, "being entirely composed of that rock."

Slate; islets, at entrance to Crawfish inlet, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Aspid (slate) by the Russians.

Slate, point; see Aspid.

Slavarrassi, colony; see Glory of Russia.

Slava Rossie, bay; see Tanaga.

Sledge; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Sledge; island, off the coast of Seward peninsula, west of Cape Nome. So named by Cook, who landed upon it August 5, 1778. He says: "We found, a little way from the shore where we landed, a sledge, which occasioned this name being given to the island." According to Sauer the native name is Ayak. Beechey (Voyage, 1826, p. 291) gives the same, Ayak, as the native name and adds: "It is singular that this island, which was named Sledge Island by Captain Cook, from the circumstance of one of these implements being found upon it, should be called by a word signifying the same thing in the Esquimaux language." This native name has been variously written Ajak, Asiak, Asshiak, Ayak, Aziak, Azjiak, etc.

Sleepy, sea; see Bering.

Slide (The); bluff, just east of Karluk spit, on the northern shore of Kodiak. So called by Moser, 1897.

Slide Ridge; mountains, in western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Slim; island, near entrance to Nakat inlet, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Slim, point; see Thin.

Slime; bank, off the northern coast of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.

Slims; river, tributary to Kluane lake, near latitude 61° , longitude $138^{\circ} 30'$. Name from Peters, 1899.

Slocum; inlet, in mainland, near the north end of Glass peninsula, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Thomas, in 1888, after Ensign George Ralph Slocum, U. S. N., a member of his party.

Sloistie, point; see Lay.

Sloss, bay; see Moffet cove.

Sluice; creek, tributary to Jim river, from the east, near longitude 149° . Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

Small; arm, of Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Called Maley roukav (little sleeve) by the Russians.

Small; glacier, on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So called by Thomas in 1887.

Smeaton; bay, in the mainland, debouching into Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879 (Coast Pilot, p. 72, footnote), after the English engineer Smeaton who, in 1759, rebuilt the Eddystone light-house after its destruction by fire in 1755.

Smeaton; island, near Smeaton bay, in Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall in 1879.

Smith; bay, on the Arctic coast, between Dease inlet and Colville river mouth. Named E. Smith's by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after E. Smith, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company.

Smith; cape, in the Yukon delta, near Cape Romanzof. So named by Dall, in 1869, presumably after Capt. E. E. Smith, a well-known whaling master in the region at that time.

Smith, creek; see Davis.

Smith; glacier, tributary, from the west, to College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, after Smith college.

Smith; island, in central part of Prince William sound. Name from Schrader, 1900.

Smith; island, south of Japonski island, in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Smith; river, in northernmost Alaska, debouching near Cape Halkett, Arctic ocean. Named William Smith by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, after William Smith, esq., secretary to the Hudson Bay Company.

Smokey, bay; see Shelikof.

Smooth; mountain (1,899 feet high), in Dall ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Smuggler; cove, on the west side of Annette island, opening into Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Nichols in 1883. Also written Smuggler's and Smugglers.

Smyth; cape, on the Arctic coast, just west of Point Barrow. So named by Beechey in August, 1826, "in compliment to" William Smyth, one of his officers. Sometimes, erroneously, Smith.

Snag; river, tributary to White river, from the west, near longitude $140^{\circ} 30'$. Descriptive name, given by Peters and Brooks in 1898.

Snail; point, in Behm canal, the southern point of entrance to Spacious bay. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

- Snail**; point, on the western shore of San Fernando island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Caracol (snail point) by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779.
- Snail**; rock (40 feet high), in Revillagigedo channel, between Boca de Quadra and Foggy bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Snake**; island, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *la Culebra* (the snake) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Snake**; river, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, given in 1898; presumably suggested by the tortuous course of the stream.
- Snake**; river, tributary to Nushagak river, from the west. Local name, from Spurr and Post in 1898, apparently suggested by the tortuous course of the stream.
- Snettisham**; port, indenting the mainland coast in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. A post-office, Snettisham, was established here in June, 1900.
- Snip**; islands, in Behm canal, opposite the entrance to Walker cove, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Snipe**; bay, indenting the southwestern coast of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Kulichkof (snipe) by the Russians. Has been written Kulitch, Kulitchok, Koulitchkow and Kulichkof.
- Snipe**; island (20 feet high), between Annette and Duke islands, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Snipe**; island, in Thorne arm, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Snipe**; point, the westernmost point of Bell island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Snow**; creek, debouching near Cape York, Seward peninsula, Bering strait. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1900.
- Snow**; creek, tributary to Skookum river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Snow**; gulch, on Glacier creek, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Erroneously Show.
- Snow**; mountains, on north bank of the Koyukuk, between Allen and Fickett rivers. So named by Allen in 1885.
- Snow**; passage, in Clarence strait, between Zarembo island and the Kashevarof group of islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1886, after Lieut. Commander Albert Sidney Snow, U. S. N., who in that year made surveys in this region.
- Snow**; river, tributary to the head of Kenai lake. Local name, from Mendenhall, 1898.
- Snowball**; creek, tributary to Dutch creek, from the north, in the Eldorado mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Snow Cap**; mountain (5,078 feet high), on the west bank of Stikine river, near Great Glacier. Descriptive name, published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Snow Dome**; mountain peak (3,300 feet high), in Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Muir in 1882.
- Snowshoe**; creek, tributary to Penny river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Snow Tower**; mountain (7,100 feet high), near Whiting river, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Snowy**; mountain, on and near the north end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, map, p. 182).
- Snowy**; mountain (5,577 feet high), on the mainland, about 6 miles east of Stikine river. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

- Snug**; anchorage, a little north of Tolstoi bay, Clarence strait, Alexander Archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Clover in 1885.
- Snug**; cove, in Gambier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Snug**; cove, "in the passage connecting Olga bay with Alitak bay," on western coast of Kodiak. Locally known as Snug harbor. A cannery was built here in 1889.
- Snug**; harbor, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.
- Snug**; harbor, on the western shore of Cook inlet, near Iliamna peak. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Snug Corner**; cove or bay, near the southern point of entrance to Port Fidalgo, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by Cook in 1778.
- Soapstone**; point, the northernmost point of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1880, on account of its greenish appearance, resembling soapstone.
- Soblazna*, point; see Seduction.
- Soda**; creek, tributary to South fork of Fortymile creek, from the west. Prospectors' name, from Barnard, 1898.
- Sodomniia*, islands; see Noisy.
- Sohjeklakakat*, river; see Sozhekla.
- Sokolof**; island, westerly from Wrangell, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, presumably after Mr. Alexander Sokolof, a Russian who has written extensively on Alaskan topics.
- Soldovoi*, bay; see Seldovia.
- Solenoi*, island; see Salt.
- Solomon**; gulch, near Swanport, on the southern shore of Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Name from Schrader and Gerdine, 1900.
- Solomon**; river, in the Bonanza mining district, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.
- Solovarika**; islet, southwest from Deer island, near Belkofski. Not identified. Called Solovarikha by Lutke, 1836.
- Soluka**; creek, tributary to Katmai creek, near longitude 155°. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, from Rev. A. Petelin, in 1898, and written Solúka.
- Sombrero**; islet, in northern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Sombrero (hat) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Sonickson**; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the south. Local name, obtained by Barnard, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.
- Sonora**; creek, debouching nearly opposite Sledge island, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Soo City**; mining camp, on South fork of the Koyukuk, near longitude 151°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader, of the Geological Survey, in 1899.
- Soonkakak*, river; see Yuko.
- Soonkakak**; village, and river, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, a little above Nulato. Petrof, in 1880, uses Soonkakak as the name of the village. Allen, in 1885, calls a stream which appears to be identical with this the Yuko-kakat. See Kakat.
- Sophia**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Port Frederick, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Sosiego*, Punta del; see Tranquil.
- Sosnovoi*, island; see Fir.
- Soto**; bight, on the northern coast of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Soto, Isla de; see Sitkalidak.

Souchoi, channel; see Dry strait.

Souhoi, inlet; see Sukoi.

Soukhoi, strait; see Dry.

Soukhoi, strait; see Sukoi inlet.

Soukoi, inlet; see Sukoi.

Soule; glacier, in the Seward mountains, west of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Soulima, river; see Ugashik.

Soundon, island; see Sumidum.

Sourdough; creek, debouching just south of Port Clarence, and near Cape Douglas, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Sourdough; creek, tributary to Skookum creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

South; arm, of Bay of Pillars, Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

South; arm, of Hooniah sound, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.

South; arm, of Kelp bay, Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.

South; arm, of Three Arm bay, Adak island, Middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.

South; bay, Dall island, Tlevak strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 69).

South, cape, Deer island; see Fawn point.

South; cape, the southeastern point of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Vkhoda or Iuzhnie (entrance or south) point by Murashev in 1839-40.

South; cape, the southern point of Kittiwake island, Kodiak group. Named Iuzhnie (south) by Murashev in 1839-40.

South; cape, the southernmost point of Chirikof island. So called by Dall, in 1874.

South, cape; see Ommaney.

South, cape; see Trinity.

South; flat, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Wrangell South Flat by Meade in 1869.

South; fork, of Birch creek, eastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

South; fork, of Fortymile creek, near the international boundary. Local designation, published by the Coast Survey in 1898. Presumably in use as early as 1886.

South; fork, of Koyukuk river, tributary from the south, near the Arctic circle. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1899. Apparently identical with Nohoolchinta of Allen in 1885.

South; harbor, the southernmost of Kaigani harbors, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. "Known in 1799 as Taddiskey, a native name, or Taddy's cove, a corruption of the former." (Coast Pilot, 1883, p. 66.)

South; island, at entrance to Port McArthur, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.

South; island (250 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Named Iuzhnie (south) by the Russians. The native name is Kutloot. Lutke, 1835, has Kytlek.

South; island, west from the entrance to Port Snettisham, in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

South, island; see Biorka.

South; islet, off Alak cape, on the southwestern shore of Unalaska. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

South; ledge, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

South; passage, into Eliza harbor, between Liesnoi and Admiralty islands, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

South; passage, the contracted part of Cleveland passage, at its south end, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Nichols in 1891.

South; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

South, point, Lituya bay; see Harbor.

South; point, on the northeastern shore of Christmas island, Security bay, Alexander archipelago. So called by Glass in 1881.

South; point, on the northern shore of American bay, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.

South; point, the southwestern point of the Kodiak group. So called by Lisianski in 1805.

South, point; see Kaigani.

South, point; see Lauder.

South, point; see Paralysis.

South, point; see Zapadni.

South, sea; see Pacific ocean.

South Amaknak; rocks, off the southern end of Amaknak island, in Port Levashof, Captains bay, Unalaska. So named by Dall in 1873.

South Craig; point, on the eastern shore of Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. This name first appears in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 94), where it is called South Craig island.

Southeast; cape, the southeastern point of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. So named by Tebenkof in 1849.

Southeast; cove, in the south end of Wrangell island, Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Southeast, glacier; see Adams.

Southeast; point, the southernmost point of Knight island, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Tebenkof in 1849.

Southeast, point; see Cascade.

Southeast; shoal, southeast from Turner point, Port Mulgrave, southeastern Alaska. Called Eastern by Dall, in 1883, Southeastern by Nichols, in 1891, and Southeast by Harber, in 1892.

Southerly; island, in St. John harbor, Zarembo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by officers of the U. S. S. *Adams* in 1884.

Southern; glacier, between Port Dick and Tutka bay, on Kenai peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.

Southern; rapids, in Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Called Vtorie porogi (second rapids) by the Russians, and often spoken of as the Second or Southern rapids.

South Green; rock, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 132).

South Head, Akutan island; see Kaianak.

South Head, point; see Battery.

South Marble, islet, Glacier bay; see Marble.

South Passage; point, the southern point of entrance to Tenakee inlet, Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Called South point by Meade in 1869.

South Passage; rock, near Port Chalmers, Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

South Quadra; mountain (1,764 feet high), on the mainland, southeast of entrance to Boca de Quadra. So named by Nichols in 1883.

South Vallenar; point, on Gravina island, the south point of entrance to Vallenar bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

Southwest, bay, St. George island; see Zapadni.

Southwest; cape, the southwestern point of St. Lawrence island, Bering sea. So called by Tebenkof, 1849.

Southwest, cape; see Cleare.

Southwest; cove, in Etolin island, opening into Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Southwest; end of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Called southwest *konetz* (end) by Tebenkof in 1849.

Southwest; island, one of the Inian group, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 106).

Southwest; peak (1,960 feet high), near Chichagof harbor, on Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.

Southwest; point, the southwesternmost point of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called Zapadni (west) by the Russians, and Southwest on recent charts.

South Zelonoi, point; see False Green.

Southvik, island; see Sutwik.

Souvoroff, cape; see Suworof.

Sows (The); group of rocky islets, in the entrance to San Antonio bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Las Puercas (the sows) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Soynai; river, tributary to Stikine river, from the north. Named Soynai (ice water) by the Russians in 1863.

Sozhekla; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 151°. Native name, reported in 1885, by Allen who writes it Sohjeklakakat in his text (p. 99) and Sajeklakat on his map (4). It has also been written Sajahlakat.

Spacious; bay, in Behm canal, indenting the eastern shore of Cleveland peninsula. Named by Dall, in 1879, from Vancouver's description of it as a "spacious bay."

Spafarief; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Kotzebue sound, Seward peninsula. Named Spafarief's by Kotzebue in August, 1816.

Spanberg, cape; see Espenberg.

Spanish; islands, at the western entrance to Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by La Perouse in 1786. The name was applied rather indefinitely by La Perouse to a group of islands then very little known. Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883, applies the name to Coronation and Warren islands with some associated islands and rocks. The name is now still further restricted to a small group of islands between Coronation and Kuiu islands.

Sparrow; islet, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Vorobinoi (sparrow) by Vasilief in 1809.

Spasakaia; bay, on the northern shore of Chichagof island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. The literal meaning is "of the Church of Our Saviour," but the place was named by the Russians in the early part of the century, presumably after Gregori Spaskaia, a Russian hydrographer. Has been variously written Spaska, Spaskaia, Spaskaia bay, Port Spaskai, etc.

Spasskaia; island, north of Spaskaia bay, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Spaskai by Meade in 1869.

Spectacle; island (1,000 feet high), between Nagai and Big Koniuji islands, Shumagin group. Descriptive name, given by fishermen and reported by Dall in 1872. Perhaps this is the Kunaiugiuk island of Veniaminof (I, 255, 265), which is described as "long with two hills." Lutke spells it Kangaiulouk.

Speel; point, at mouth of Speel river, Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.

Speel; river, tributary to head of Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.

Spencer; cape, the northwestern point of entrance to Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794, "in honour of Lord Spencer." It is called Punta de Villaluenga on the general map in De Mofras' atlas, 1845.

Spencer; point, the south point of entrance to Port Clarence, Bering strait. So named by Beechey in September, 1827, "in compliment to the Honourable Captain Robert Spencer," R. N.

Spike; island, near Odiak, Prince William sound. So called by Moser in 1899.

Spike; rock, near Keene island, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1881.

Spine; mountain (1,987 feet high), on Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Spire; island, near the northern end of Annette island, in Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1882.

Spirit; mountain (3,000 feet high), near left bank of the Copper river, in latitude 61° 20'. So called by Allen, in 1885, because the natives people it with an imaginary *Mighty Spirit*.

Spirkin, island; see Biorka.

Spirkin, strait; see Udagak.

Spit; point, on the eastern shore of Carroll inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Spit; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Apparently so named by Pender in 1868.

Spit; rock, off the southern coast of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. So named by Dall or Elliott in 1874.

Spithead; the south end of the spit in front of Dutch harbor, Captains bay, Unalaska. So named by Dall in 1871.

Spitz; islet, south of Mitrofanian island, on southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Spitz (sharp pointed) by Tebenkof in 1849.

Split; island, near Dewey anchorage, in Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Snow in 1886.

Split Top; mountain (2,098 feet high), near head of Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.

Split Top; mountain (2,100 feet high), on the eastern side of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1871.

Spoon Knoll; hill, on the mainland, east of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Spornago, point; see Tidemeeting.

Spot; mountain (1,807 feet high), in California ridge, Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Spray; cape, between Skan and Pumicestone bays, on north shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. It was named Mokrovskoi (wet) by Sarichef in 1792. Tebenkof calls it Morovskoi.

Spray; island, in Thomas bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

- Spruce**; cape, the southwestern point of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Elovoi (Spruce) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- Spruce**; cape, the western point of entrance to Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Elovoi vneshtnie (spruce outer) by the early Russians. Called Elovoi (spruce) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Spruce**; creek, just south of Port Clarence, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Spruce**; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Spruce**; island, between Afognak and Kodiak. Lisianski, in 1804, calls it Pine island and Langsdorf, Jellowa (fir). Various called Elow, Elovoi, Yelovoi, etc.
- Spruce**; island (84 feet high), off Pybus bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Yelowy (spruce) by Zarembo in 1838. Erroneously Yellowy.
- Spruce*, island; see Elovoi.
- Spruce**; point, on the eastern shore of Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Schroeder by Meade, in 1869, after Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., a junior officer on the *Saginaw* in 1868-69. It is Spruce point of Lindenberg in 1838.
- Spuhn**; island (246 feet high), at western entrance to Gastineau channel, southeastern Alaska. So named by Beardslee, in 1880, after Mr. Carl Spuhn, of the Northwest Trading Company.
- Spuhn**; point, on Spuhn island, at west end of Gastineau channel, Alexander archipelago. Said to have been so "named by the United States Navy in 1881." This seems to be an error. Apparently it was first so called in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 173).
- Spuhn*, point; see Zimovia.
- Spurr**; glacier, in longitude 143°, near Skolai pass. Named after Josiah Edward Spurr, of the Geological Survey, by Rohn, in 1900.
- Spurt**; point, on the northern shore of Thomas bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Square**; bluff, on the northern shore of Amchitka island, western Aleutians. So designated by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.
- Square**; cove, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Baker in 1880.
- Square**; island, in Behm canal, at mouth of Spacious bay, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Square**; island, in Tlevak strait, north of Long island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1881.
- Squaw**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near latitude 67°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Squaw**; gulch and creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the west, in the Fortymile mining district. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Squentna*, river; see Skwentna.
- Srednaia*, bay, etc.; see Middle.
- Sredni*, island; see Middle.
- Sredni*, point; see Middle.
- Sergoit**; river, tributary to Kusawa lake, in the upper Yukon valley. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers in 1882 as Ssergoit.
- Snikaje*, glacier; see Davidson.
- Stachin*, river; see Stikine.
- Stachtan Nitada**. According to Cook, 1778, this name had appeared on "modern maps" as a name of a part of the continent of America, the part we now call Alaska. But he could not find that this name was locally known to either natives or Russians.

- Stag**; point, the northeasternmost point of Deer island, near Belkofski. So named by Dall in 1880. Called North cape by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Staines**; river, of northern Alaska, debouching near Flaxman island, Arctic coast. Called Sir T. Staines river by Franklin in 1826.
- Stamie**; island, in northwestern part of Prince William sound. Name from Schrader, 1900.
- Stanhope**; island, near the western shore of Etolin island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.
- Stanhope**; point, the southern point of Stanhope island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Stanovoi**, island; see Kutkan.
- Stanton**, narrows; see Valdes.
- Star**; gulch and creek, tributary to American creek, from the east, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Star**; mining camp and post-office, at junction of Seventymile creek and the Yukon near the international boundary. Locally known as Star City. The post-office, named Star, was established here in November, 1898.
- Star**; rock, bare at low water, in Funtier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.
- Starboard**; cape, the eastern head of Kiliuda bay, Kodiak. Named Pravoi (right or starboard) by the Russians. It is on the right hand as one enters the bay.
- Starichkof**, bay; see Skan.
- Starichkof**; cape, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet. Apparently named Starichkof (an old codger) by Woonesenski, about 1840, who gives the native name as Stuk Talj Chak. Spelled Staritchkow by Grewingk.
- Starichkof**; cape, the south head of Makushin bay, on north shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Named Starichkof (an old codger or old fellow) by Tebenkof in 1849. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Odd Fellows. Could this have arisen from an error in translation?
- Starichkof**; native village, shown by Sarichef, 1792, under the name Akmagan, near Starichkof cape, on north shore of Unalaska. Veniaminof calls it Starichkof and says it continued to exist down to 1805.
- Starichkof**; reef, extending off Egg point, on northwestern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Called Staritchkoff (old codger) by Lutke.
- Starichkof**; river, on the western side of Kenai peninsula. Name published by Tebenkof in 1849. The native name appears, according to Woonesenski, 1840, to be Stuk Talj Chak.
- Starik**; Eskimo village, on left bank of the Yukon, near head of the delta. Called Starry (old) Kwikhpak by Dall, 1869. The place is omitted from most of the recent maps.
- Starling**, cape; see Leontovich.
- Starling**; native village, in the western part of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Skvortzova (Starling's) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Starri-gavan**; bay, in the northeastern part of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. On a harbor in this bay was the site of the first Russian settlement in these parts, in 1799. After its destruction by the Indians, in 1802, the Russians made a new settlement on the site of the present town of Sitka. Thereupon the old place was and still is referred to as Starri-gavan or Old harbor bay. See also Old Sitka harbor.
- Starri-gavan**, harbor; see Three Saints.
- Starry**, village; see Starik.
- Station**; island, at entrance to Funtier bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890. His astronomical station was near this island.

- Station;** island, south of Mitkof island, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- Station;** islet, at entrance to Shakan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Station;** point, about one mile south of Wrangell, on Wrangell island, Zimovia strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, who had an astronomical station at this place.
- Station;** point, on Glass peninsula, southwest of Limestone inlet, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Staunch;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Windfall harbor, Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Steamboat;** bay, indenting the mainland coast, in northern arm of Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Steamboat;** creek, tributary to Niukluk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Steamer;** bay, in the western part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. Named Parakhotnia (steamer) by the Russians.
- Steamer;** knoll (2,033 feet high), near Steamer bay, Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Stebbins;** village, near St. Michael, Norton sound. So called on Coast Survey chart 9380, published in 1900. On Coast Survey chart 9370, published in 1899, it is called Atroic or Stebbins. See also Stephens, cape.
- Steele;** creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the south, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.
- Steele;** point, the easternmost point of Hinchinbrook island, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock in 1787. Vancouver, in 1794, named it Bentinck. Often written Steel. Both names are used on the latest charts and applied to two distinct yet near together capes.
- Steep;** cape, on the northwestern shore of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Krutoi (steep) by the Russians. Called Kruto, Krutoi, and Krutoy.
- Steep;** mountain (2,045 feet high), near the head of Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855. Has also been called Steep Top.
- Steep;** point, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Steeple;** peak (2,136 feet high), on the mainland near Taku harbor, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1888.
- Stella;** creek, tributary to Cripple river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Stepanof;** cove, on the northern coast of Umnak, perhaps in Inanudak bay. So called by Lutke. See Inanudak.
- Stephens;** cape, opposite Stuart island, on the mainland, on the southern coast of Norton sound, Bering sea. So named by Cook in September, 1778. In the mouths of the Russians this became Stefens and even Stebbins. Perhaps this is Tchuk of the natives.
- Stephens;** cove, indenting the mainland, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.
- Stephens;** creek, tributary to head of Klutina lake, latitude 61° 30'. Presumably so named by Lowe, in 1898, after Sherinan C. Stephens, a member of his party.
- Stephens;** hill (331 feet high), on Cape Stephens, near St. Michael, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Stephens;** passage, between Admiralty island and the mainland to the east, Alexander archipelago. Called Stephens's passage by Vancouver in 1794.
- Stephens;** point, on the mainland, in Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Beardslee in 1880.

Stepovak; bay, indenting the southern part of Alaska peninsula, near the Shumagins. Named Stepovakho (Stepof's) bay by the Russians. Proper name. Has been written Stepovakho and Stepowoj. Tebenkof, 1849, calls it Zakharof (Zachary) bay.

Stetson; creek, tributary to Cooper creek, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.

Stevenson; island, in Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Stewart; island, south of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

Stewart; peak, on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Stewart; port, on the eastern shore of Cleveland peninsula, opening into Behm canal. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Mate John Stewart, of his party, "who made a very good survey of it."

Stewart; river, tributary to Sinuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Stewart; river, tributary to the upper Yukon. So named, in 1850, by Robert Campbell, of the Hudson Bay Company. Named after his friend and assistant clerk, James G. Stewart, son of Hon. John Stewart, of Quebec. Stewart (James G.) crossed this river on the ice in the winter of 1849.

Stewart; sunken rock, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Stick, village; see Chief Stephen.

Stierfeld, island; see Turner.

Stikine; river, in southeastern Alaska and British Columbia. A name of Indian origin and which has been variously written Stachin, Stachine, Stzhkin, Stakeen, Stickeen, Stikeen, etc., and erroneously Francis river and Pelly river. The above form Stikine has also been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Stikine; strait, separating Zarembo islands from Etolin and Woronkofski islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians and written Stakhinski, Stachinski, etc.

Still; harbor, in Whale bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Tikhiaia (still) by the Russians. Has also been called Tichai and Tichaia.

Stillwater; anchorage, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.

Stiphan, Indian village; see Chief Stephen.

Stockade; point, the eastern point of entrance to Taku harbor, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869. On the point was a ruined blockhouse and stockade built by the Hudson Bay Company in 1840-41.

Stockdale; harbor, on the western coast of Montague island, Prince William sound. Named Stockdale's by Portlock in 1787.

Stolb, cape; see Bold.

Stolb, rock; see Pillar.

Stone, bay; see Necker.

Stone; islands, in entrance to Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Mr. J. C. Stone, a member of his party.

Stone; islet, at the south end of Davis creek, in Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. The name is used by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 160).

Stone; rock (20 feet high), about 3 miles north of Cape Chacon, Dixon entrance. So named by Clover in 1885.

nehouse; creek, in Fortymile mining district, tributary to Mosquito fork, from the north. Prospectors' name, from Barnard in 1898.

ney; mountain and glacier, in the Tordrillo range. So named by Spurr in 1898.

y, island; see Pyramid.

y, point; see Peschani.

y, point; see Tonki.

p; island, in Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882. Beyond this island there is an extensive mud flat and shoal water.

pford; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

rm; islands, in Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

ry; islands, in Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Mr. Story, agent of the Alaska Packing Company.

ry; slough, one of the passes through the delta of the Copper river. Name from Schrader and Gerdine, 1900.

ss; cape, near the head of Russell fiord, Disenchantment bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1891.

ut; island, in the Koyukuk river, near Double Point mountain. So named by Allen in 1885.

ait; cape, on the northeastern shore of Lindenberg peninsula, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Called *Cape of the Straits* on English charts prior to 1880. On late charts called Cape of the Strait.

ait; island, off Port Protection, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886. Called *Barrie* by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 104).

auss; sunken rock, near south end of Shelter island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in or prior to 1891.

wberry, point; see Raspberry, cape.

awberry; pond, about 3 miles southwest of Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named *Laguna de las Frezas* (dung lake) by Malaspina in 1791. In Spanish *frezas* means dung, *fresus* means strawberry. Perhaps *frezas* is a clerical error for *fresas*. I prefer to think so and make this change.

sets; island (10 feet high), in Clarence strait, just north of entrance to Kasaan bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.

sets; lake, in the western part of Etolin island, draining to head of Rocky bay, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow, in 1886, after Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas Hale Streets, U. S. N., a member of his party.

elna; creek, tributary to the Kuskulana, from the north, near its mouth. Native name in local use, 1900.

ipe; mountain (2,300 feet high), west of and near mouth of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

ogonof; point, the southern point of entrance to Heiden bay, on northern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named Strogonova (Strogonof's) by Lutke. Has also been written Strogonoff, Strogonov, etc.

art; canal or passage, across Stuart island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.

art; creek, tributary to Fairview creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

art; creek, tributary to the Tonsina river, from the west, near its mouth. Name from Schrader, 1900.

Stuart; island, in Norton sound, western Alaska. Discovered and named Stuart's by Cook in September, 1778.

Stuart; mountain or hill (483 feet high), on Stuart island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Stuck; mountain, near Copper river, in latitude 62°. Named Stück by Abercombe in 1898.

Studenaja, bay; see Cold.

Stuk-Tali-Chak, river; see Starichkof.

Stulchena, bay; see Cold.

Sturgeon; river, on the northern coast of Kodiak, near Karluk. Named Shipinskaia by Tebenkof in 1849. Called Sturgeon river by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Sturgess; island, in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Name published in British Admiralty chart 2431 (ed. of 1890).

Styleman; point, the northern point of entrance to Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver in 1794.

Styx; river, in the Tordrillo range, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the east, near its source. So named by Spurr and Poet in 1898.

Subienna, bay; see Massacre.

Succosleanly, river; see Sukosleanti.

Suchilnoi, islet; see Sushilnoi.

Sucho Emnik, bay and peninsula; see Dry Spruce.

Sucker; river, tributary to the Porcupine, from the north, near the international boundary line. So called by the Coast Survey in 1890.

Sucker, river; see Rapid.

Suckling; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Controller bay. So named by Cook in 1778.

Suckwan, village; see Sukkwan.

Sudak; cape, the northeasternmost point of Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Called Sudak (perch-pike) by Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Sudakh.

Suemez; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by the Spaniards, 1775-1792.

Sugarloaf; island, about 14 miles northwest of Cape Spencer, at entrance to Dixon harbor, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1889.

Sugarloaf; island, one of the Barren islands, in entrance to Cook inlet. So called by Dixon in 1787 (Voyage, p. 69).

Sugarloaf; mountain (5,259 feet high), on the mainland, east of the Stikine river and near the international boundary. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Sugarloaf; mountain (1,350 feet high), on the southeastern coast of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. Named Sikarnoi golovie (sugarloaf), says Lutke, 1836, on account of its appearance.

Sugarloaf; peak, on Alaska peninsula, near the head of Bristol bay. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.

Sugarloaf; peak (1,060 feet high), on the north end of Kanaga island, middle Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855.

Sugarloaf; peak (1,760 feet high), on the southern edge of Semisopochnoi island, Rat island group, western Aleutians. Apparently so named by the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1855.

Sugarloaf; rock, near cape Whittshed, at entrance to Prince William sound. So called by Moser in 1897.

Sugarloaf, rock; see Humpback.

Sukhoi, bay; see Dry.

Sukhoi, river; see Blind.

Sukhoi Elnik, bay; see Dry Spruce.

Sukkwan; Indian village, on the north shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Has also been written Suckqwan.

Sukkwan; island or (?) peninsula, in the northern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So written by Moser, in 1897.

Sukkwan; strait, in the northern part of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So written by Moser, in 1897.

Suklik; island (200 feet high), one of the Semidi islands. Native name obtained, in 1874, by Dall, who wrote it Su'khlikh.

Sukoi; inlet, partly dry at low water, separating Kruzof and Partofschikof islands and uniting Krestof and Salisbury sounds. This constitutes the northern and chief part of the strait named Hayward's by Portlock in 1787. It was called Sukoi (dry) by the Russians, a name which has appeared as Dry, Souchoi, Souhoi, Soukhoi, Soukoi, etc.

Sukoi; islets, north of the northern entrance to Wrangell strait, in Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Called Soukhoi (dry) by Meade in 1869. Has also been written Souchoi.

Sukosleanti; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the west, near its mouth. Native name reported, in 1885, by Allen who writes it Succosleanty in his text (p. 106) and Succoslcanty on his map. Tikhmenief, 1861, shows this stream and calls it Kalialiaktna.

Sukwanila; mountains, on north bank of the Yukon a little above the Melozi river. Called Suyanyilla by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1867, and Suquonilla by Raymond in 1869. Apparently these are the mountains called on late Coast Survey maps Tohtanyilla.

Sulima, river; see Ugashik.

Sullivan; island, in Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Meade, in 1869, after the master of the American schooner *Louisa Downs*, wrecked here in 1867. According to the Krause brothers, 1882, its native name is Schikuk.

Sullivan; mountain (2,142 feet high), on the eastern shore of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

Sullivan; point, on the western shore of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Sullivan; rock (150 feet high), south of Sullivan island, in Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by the United States Hydrographic Office in 1869.

Suloia; bay, indenting the southern shore of Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Suloia (porridge) by the Russians. George Kostrometinoff, U. S. court interpreter at Sitka, writes this Sulovoi (ripple).

Suloia; islet, in Suloia bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Suloia; point, opposite Fish bay, on Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians.

Suloia; sunken rock, in Suloia bay, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Coghlan in 1884.

Sulphur; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Sulphur; springs, on Bell island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Sumdum; glacier, on the mainland, near Holkham bay, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. Native name, written Soundon by Meade in 1869.

Sumdum; island, in Endicott arm of Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Called Sand island by Meade in 1869. Has also been written Soundon. Sumdum is its native name.

- Sumdum**; post-office, in Sanford cove, Holkham bay, southeastern Alaska. Established in November, 1897.
- Summer**; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Captains bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof calls this Imagninskoe. Davidson, in 1869, called it Indian bay and Dall, in 1871, Summer bay, which is believed to be its local name.
- Summit**; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the west, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.
- Summit**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Summit**; glacier (5,700 feet high), on the mainland, east of Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Summit**; island, on the north shore of Bristol bay, just east of Togiak bay. So called by the Fish Commission in 1890. Sarichef, 1826, calls it by its Eskimo name, Kellek. Tebenkof calls it Kielkek.
- Summit**; peaks (5,800 feet high), at head of Valdes glacier. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Sumner**, glacier; see Turner.
- Sumner**; island, northwest from Port Protection, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Helm in 1886.
- Sumner**; mountains, in the southern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Sumner**; strait, extending from the mouth of the Stikine river to the Pacific, between Prince of Wales archipelago and other islands, on the south, and Kupreanof and other islands, on the north. Named by Dall, in 1875, after Hon. Charles Sumner.
- Sun Golovine**, bay and sound; see Golofnin.
- Sunil**, cape; see Ninilchik.
- Sunny**; mountain (4,400 feet high), near the outlet of Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- Sunrise**; mining town and post-office, on Sixmile creek, Kenai peninsula. Founded in 1895 or 1896 and called Sunrise City. The post-office Sunrise was established here in June, 1899.
- Sunset**; creek, tributary to Gold run, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Sunset**; creek, tributary to Grantley harbor, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Sunset**; creek, tributary to Snake river, from the north, near Nome, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Sunset**; creek, tributary to Turnagain arm of Cook inlet, from the south, just west of Sixmile creek. Local name, from Mendenhall, 1898.
- Sunset**; island (404 feet high), near Windham bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Sunshine**; village or camp, on the Klehini river, near Chilkat river. Prospectors' name, from Brooks, 1900.
- Surf**; rock, near Middle channel, into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Called Polivnoi (surf washed) by the Russians in 1809. Also, they used Burun (breakers) to designate it. Thus it has been called Bolivnoi (by error), Burun, Polivnoi, and Surf.
- Surge**; small bay, indenting the western shore of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 185).
- Surprise**; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the north. Prospectors' name, reported by Gerdine in 1900.
- Surprise**; creek, tributary to Topkok river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

- Surprise**; glacier, tributary to Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Surprise**; harbor, at the south end of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named, presumably, by Meade in 1869.
- Surprise**; point, on island in mouth of Nakat inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by Nichols in 1888.
- Survey**; mountains (2,916 feet high), in the northern part of Mitkof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Survey**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Tangas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Sushilnoi**; islet, in the Sandman reefs, northeast of Sannak. Named Sushilnoi (drying-ground, drying place) by the Russians. Erroneously Sushitnoi. Veniaminof has Chishelnoi (cleaning).
- Sushitna**; Indian village, near the mouth of Sushitna river, Cook inlet. Petrof, 1880, writes it Sushetno and shows two villages, Sushetno (first village), with population 44, and Sushetno (second village), with population 46. The Eleventh Census, 1890, has Sushitna village, with population 142.
- Sushitna**; mountain (4,280 feet high), about 15 miles north of the mouth of the Sushitna river. Apparently a local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1900.
- Sushitna**; river, tributary from the north, to Cook inlet. Native name, Sushitna, i. e., Sushit river. Various written Suchitna, Sushitna, etc.
- Sualota**; creek, tributary to Slana river. Native name, reported by Allen in 1885. In his text it is printed Suslota, and also (apparently erroneously) Sustota. The termination *ta* is doubtless what Hayes wrote *to* or *too*, meaning creek.
- Sualota**; pass (about 4,000 feet high), between the Copper and Tanana rivers. So called by Schrader in 1899.
- Suspiro**; cape, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Suspiro (sigh) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Susto*, Ensenada del; see Sitka.
- Sutchum*, island; see Sutwik.
- Sutkum*, island; see Sutwik.
- Sutro**; creek, tributary to Fox river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Sutwik**; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of the Semidi group. Native name, from the Russians, who have Sutkum and Sutwik. Langsdorf, 1813, has Sutchum and the Russian charts Sutkhvik. Various written Southkhvik, Soutvik, Sutchum, Sutchwik, Sutkhum, Sutkwik, and Zutchwik. Petrof, in the Tenth Census, 1880, calls the island Sutkhum, and in his text (p. 28) the village Sutkhoon. In the Eleventh Census, 1890, the island is called Sutwik and the village Sutkum.
- Sutwik**; native village, on Sutwik island.
- Suworof**; cape, at mouth of the Naknek river, near head of Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by Staniukovich, of the corvette *Moller*, in 1828, whose reconnaissance of the Alaska peninsula ended here. Spelled Souvoroff, Suvoroff, etc. Russian proper name.
- Suworof**; village, at mouth of the Naknek river, Bristol bay, Bering sea. So called by the Russians, presumably after Cape Suworof, near by. Its native name appears to be Kinghiak or Kiniaak, which has also appeared as Kinuiak. Sarichef calls it the Aleut village Naugvik.
- Suyanyilla*, mountains; see Sukwanila.
- Svensen**; sunken rock, in the eastern part of Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Svenson by Moore, in 1895; here changed to Svensen, the usual spelling of this Swedish proper name.
- Svetchnikoff*, harbor and point; see Sviechnikof.

Sviechnikof; harbor or port, indenting the southern shore of Amlia island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Surveyed and presumably named by Chernof in 1832. May be a family name. Sviechnik is Russian for *tallow chandler*. The name has been written Svetchnikoff, Sbieznikof, and even Suchikova.

Svieshlakof; island, in Kalsin bay, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. So named by the Russians.

Svikhchak, bay; see Swikshak.

Svinoi, island; see Hog.

Swamp; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Swan; island, in Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1890.

Swan; lake, near Sitka, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Lebiazhe (swan) by Vasilief in 1809.

Swan; river, tributary to the Mulchatna, from the east, near latitude 60°. Local name, obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from trader A. Mittendorf.

Swanport; anchorage and post, opposite Valdes, in Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Local name, published in 1899.

Swanson; harbor, at junction of Lynn canal, Chatham strait and Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Swedania; point, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of the Shumagins. Named Swedania (meeting place) by the Russians.

Swedish Meadows. This name appeared on an unpublished chart of the Coast Survey (numbered 1000) for some features in Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago.

Sweetcake; creek, tributary to Ophir creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Sweetheart; falls, in Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1888.

Swikshak; bay, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait, about 25 miles southwest of Cape Douglas, Alaska peninsula. Native name, which Lutke, 1835, writes Svikhchak. Has been written Sbichsak and Swiksach.

Svinoi, island; see Hog.

Sword; point, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Espada (sword point) by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779.

Syble; point, on the mainland, the eastern point of entrance to Yes bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Sycamore; bay, indenting the northern shore of Kodiak. Named Chernieshef (perhaps from Cherniechie, *sycamore*) by the Russians in 1808-1810. Tebenkof calls it Maknashka and the Coast Survey, Devils bay.

Sykes; point, the southern point of entrance to Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after a member of his party.

Sylburn; harbor, on the western side of Annette island, opening into Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Symonds; bay, in Biorka island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named after Lieut. Frederick Martin Symonds, U. S. N., who, with Master G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., surveyed it in 1879.

Symonds; point, on Admiralty island, near north end of Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Named by Coghlan, in 1884, after Lieut. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., who made surveys in this vicinity in 1880.

Tualtsug, bay; see Dry.

Taaltsug; river, one of the five rivers in the delta of the Alsek, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, published by Tebenkof in 1849.

- Taapkuk**; Eskimo village (population 42 in 1880), at Cape Espenberg, Kotzebue sound. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Ta-apkuk.
- Table**; island, in Hood bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Table**; mountain (6,000 feet high), on the headwaters of the Koyukuk river, in latitude 68°. Descriptive name, given by Schrader in 1899.
- Tachat**; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the north, near latitude 63°. Native name, from Spurr and Post, 1898, who wrote it Tachatna, i. e., Tachat river.
- Tachik*, bay; see Pavlof.
- Tachilni**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Morzhovoi bay, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, near its western end. Named Tochilnoi (grinding to an edge, sharpening, whetting) by Tebenkof in 1849. Its Aleut name according to Lutke (p. 272) who obtained it from Kudiakof, 1791, is Animatchoutchkok.
- Tachilni**; mountains, between Cold and Morzhovoi bays, at western end of Alaska peninsula. Named Tachelhey by the Fish Commission, in 1888, the name being obviously derived from Cape Tachilni, near by. Tebenkof calls the cape Tochilnoi. It has been given Tachilnoi by Dall, Tachelhey by the Fish Commission, and Tachethey by the Coast Survey.
- Tachkinach*, island; see Simeonof.
- Tachshilik*, creek; see Takshilik.
- Tachti*, island; see Takli.
- Tacou*, harbor; see Taku.
- Taddiskey*, harbor; see Kaigani and South.
- Tadluk**; cape, on the southern shore of Atka island, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Tadrandike*, river; see Chandlar.
- Tag**; rock or rocky islet, one of the Delarof islands, near western end of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, who writes it Tagachalugis, or, as we may divide it, Tag-ach-al-u-gis. This has been written Tagatchalgise by the Hydrographic Office and Tagachalgise by the Coast Survey. This large name of a small feature I have here curtailed to Tag.
- Tagadak**; islet, east of Adak, and south of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Tagádak is Aleut for *new*, *fresh*, etc. Has also been written Tagadakh.
- Tagalak**; island, between Atka and Great Sitkin, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Billings's track chart 1790-92. (Not to be confounded with Tagadak, a small island about 10 miles west of this one.) Has also been written Tagalakh.
- Tagamak*, islet; see Chernabura.
- Taghinak*, island; see Simeonof.
- Tagish**; lake and post-office, east of Bennett lake, Yukon district, Canada. Named Bove, in 1883, by Schwatka, after Lieutenant Bove, of the Italian navy, but by Dr. Dawson called Tagish. The native name, according to Ogilvie, is Takone. The above name, Tagish, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.
- Tagumanik**; creek, tributary to the eastern part of Norton sound. Native name, from the Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867.
- Taguta*. Raymond, 1860, shows a native village on the north bank of the Yukon, about 15 miles below the mouth of the Kaiyuh river, called Tagutakaka, which appears to be intended for Taguta-kakat, i. e., Taguta river. Neither name nor village appears on recent maps.

Tahini; river, tributary to Chilkat river, from the north, near latitude $59^{\circ} 30'$. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.

Tahini, river; see Takhin.

Tahkandit; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the northeast, near the international boundary. Native name, published by the Coast Survey, in 1890, as Tahkandik.

Tahko, lake; see Teslin.

Tahko, pass; see Taku.

Tahltan, river; see First North.

Tahneta; pass, between the headwaters of the Matanuska and Tazlina rivers. Native name, from Mendenhall, 1898.

Tahnokkalony, village; see Tanakot.

Taigud; islands, on the south side of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.

Taiya; inlet, at head of Chilkoot inlet, southeastern Alaska. An Indian word variously written Tyä and Tya (Meade, 1869), Dejäh (Krause, 1882), Dayay (Schwatka, 1883), Dyea and Taiya by various authorities. The above form has been adopted for the inlet and the river which flows into it at its head.

Taiyasanka; harbor, in front of Ferebee glacier, at the head of Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, as Dejähssánke. Nichols (1891) writes it Taiya Sahnka.

Takaiak; mountain, about 25 miles southeast of Nulato. Native name, from Tikhmenief, 1861. Not found on any recent map. Near it Tikhmenief shows a summer village called Takaiaksa.

Takaltski, creek; see Medicine.

Takanis; bay, indenting the western shore of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Usually written Takhanis.

Takatz; bay, on the eastern coast of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Native name, reported by Moore in 1895.

Takawanga, island; see Tanaga.

Takchuk; entrance, to a narrow strait leading from Grantley harbor to Imuruk basin, Seward peninsula. Beechey visited this in August, 1827, described it, and says it is called Tokshook by the natives. Lutke writes it Tokchouk. Beechey says there was an Eskimo village on its shores. Dall, 1869, locates a village here called Taksumut. By Petrof, 1880, this is called Taksomute and located farther east.

Takhanis, point; see Bingham.

Takhin; mountain ridge, between Takhin river and Chilkat lake, southeastern Alaska. The native name of this ridge was reported by the Krause brothers, in 1882, to be Takhinschá.

Takhin; river, tributary to the Chilkat, from the west, near head of Lynn canal. Native name, reported by United States naval officers, in 1880, as Takheen. Krause's map of 1882 has Takhin. Has also been called Tahini and Taklini. The above form, Takhin, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Takhini; river, draining from Kusawa lake to Lewes river. Native name, reported in 1883 by Schwatka, who writes it Tahk-heen-a. The above form, Takhini, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Takiketak; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay. Name from Nelson, 1878-79, who wrote it Takikatagamute, i. e., Takiketak people. Population in 1880, 21.

Taklek, cape; see Aklek.

Takli; island, between Katmai and Kukak bays, on north shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from the Russians, who wrote it Takali and Takhli. Erroneously Tachli and Tachti.

Takome, lake; see Tagish.

Takshak; Eskimo village, on right bank of the lower Yukon, near Razboinski. Name from Dall, 1869. Usually written Takshagemut, i. e., Takshak people.

Takshak, village; see Chukchuk.

Takshilik; creek, tributary to the Kanektok river, from the south, about 30 miles above the Kanektok's mouth. Native name, from Post, 1898, who wrote it Táchshilik.

Taksumut, village; see Takchuk.

Taku; harbor, indenting the mainland in Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. A native name, first applied by Vasilief in 1848. Various written Taco, Tacou, Takou, etc.

Taku; inlet, opening into Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. Native name, variously written, Taco, Tacou, Tahko, etc. It is Lothianoi (icy) arm of Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been called Glacier inlet.

Taku; lake, draining into Taku harbor. So called by Thomas in 1888.

Taku; mountain (2,170 feet high), on the mainland, near Taku harbor, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So called by Thomas in 1888.

Taku; pass, into the interior by way of the Taku river. Local name, first applied by Vasilief in 1848. Various written Taco, Tahko, Takou, etc.

Taku; point, on the eastern shore of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska.

Taku; river, of British Columbia and southeastern Alaska, tributary to the head of Taku inlet.

Taku; village, at head of Taku harbor, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Has appeared on charts as Taku settlement and Takou villages.

Ta-ku-ten-ny, lake and river; see Kluane.

Ta-ku-ten-ny-ee, lake and village; see Aishihik.

Talbiksok; river, tributary to the lower Yukon, from the south, near or at the Yukon-Kuskokwim portage. Native name from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Talbiksokh. Various written Talbigsak, Talbiksak, etc.

Talkeet; mountain range, north of Cook inlet, between the Matanuska and Sushitna rivers. The name Talkeetna was proposed by Eldridge, in 1898, and published in his report, where he says the last syllable is often pronounced *no*. Talkeet-na or Talkeet-no means Talkeet river.

Talkeet; river, north of Cook inlet, tributary to the Sushitna, from the east, near latitude 62°. Native name, from Eldridge and Muldrow, 1898, who wrote Talkeetna, i. e., Talkeet river.

Tall Tree; point, in Sawmill cove, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.

Talnika, point; see Willow.

Talsekwe; river, tributary to Taku river, from the north, near the international boundary line, southeastern Alaska. Native name, given by the Coast Survey, in 1895, as Taltakay, in 1898, as Tolusque (or possibly Slocah), and, in 1899, as Tallsaykway.

Tamgas; harbor, indenting the southern shore of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and so called by Etolin in 1833. Presumably a native name, identical with Tongass, but kept in this form to prevent confusing the two places.

Tamgas; mountain (3,684 feet high), in the southeastern part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Tamgas; reef, in Felice strait, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Tan. This is said to be the native name for *cape* or *point* as used by the Indians about Cook inlet. It is added as a final syllable. Thus, *Kukistan*, i. e., Kukis cape.

Tana; glacier and river, tributary to the Chitina, from the south. Native name, from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.

Tanaak, cape; see Paramanof.

Tanada; creek and lake, tributary to Copper river, from the east, near longitude 144°. Apparently a native name, reported by Peters, of the Geological Survey, in 1899.

Tanadak; island, one of the westernmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Tanadakh. Perhaps it means *crab place*.

Tanadak; islet, east of and near Little Kiska, Rat island group, western Aleutians. Aleut name from Lutke. Also written Tanadakh.

Tanadak; islet, near the eastern end of Amlia island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.

Tanaga; bay, indenting the western shore of Tanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. So called by Sarichef in 1790. Tebenkof, in 1849, called this Slava Rossie (Glory of Russia) bay, after the ship *Glory of Russia*, commanded by Billings, in whose company Sarichef was. So it appears on late maps as Glory of Russia bay.

Tanaga; island (6,975 feet high), one of the principal islands of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from early Russian explorers. Lutke has Tanaga or Taniaga, and Grewingk indicates that the native name is Takawangha. Has also been written Tannaga.

Tanaga, island; see Little Tanaga.

Tanak; cape, the northernmost point of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof calls this cape Egorkovskoi, "noteworthy for the enormous blocks thrown out by the explosion of Tulik volcano in 1817." The native village Egorovskoi, located here at that time, was destroyed, the natives, however, being absent. The village was rebuilt in Inanudak bay and is, I suppose, the Nikolski village of today. Kuritzien, 1849, calls this Tanak, the Aleut word for *place* and the Kodiak word for *water*.

Tanakh-angounakh, island; see Chuginadak.

Tanakhotkhaiak, village; see Tanakot.

Tanaklak; island, south of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Tanakhlakh.

Tanakot; native village, on north bank of the Yukon, near mouth of the Melozi river. Population in 1880, 52. The Tenth Census (1880) gives as the name of a town near this locality Tanakhotkhaiak. On later maps it appears as Tahnohkalony.

Tanana; glacier, in latitude 62°, longitude 142° 30'. So named by the Geological Survey in 1898.

Tanana; post-office, on north bank of the Yukon, at mouth of the Tanana river. Established in September, 1898. At this place is Fort Gibbon, and also the New St. James Mission.

Tanana; river, of central Alaska, tributary to the Yukon; literally Tanan-ná, i. e., Tanan river and said to mean *river of the mountain men*. According to Allen its upper part is called Nabesná by the natives. It was known to the traders of the Hudson Bay Company as Gens des Buttes. Has been variously written Tananah, Tannanah, Tennanah, etc., but it is now universally known as the Tanana.

Tanane, village; see Chilkoot.

Tanani; Indian village, just north of Haines, near head of Chilkoot inlet, southeastern Alaska. Native name, reported by the Krause brothers in 1882.

Tanaskan; bay, indenting the southern shore of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, from Sarichef, 1792, who wrote it Taneska. Veniaminof, however, writes it Tanaskan. It means *vegetable garden*. It is Macks bay of the Fish Commission in 1888.

Tangent; peak (2,449 feet high), on the mainland, west of Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Tangent; point, the eastern point of entrance to Dease inlet, east of Point Barrow, Arctic ocean. So named by Dease and Simpson, in 1837, who say "The land . . . turned sharply off to SSW., forming an acute angle well termed Point Tangent."

Tanghinakh, islet; see Pustoi.

Tangik; islet, near the eastern shore of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Tangik is Aleut for *island*. Called Waverly island by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Tangimak, island; see Karpa.

Tangimak, island; see Little Koninji.

Tanginak; islet, east of Akun island, in Unimak pass, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps it is simply the Aleut Tangidak (islet). The Fish Commission, in 1888, called it Breed island. Has also been called Propagation island.

Tangle; lakes, at source of the Delta river, near longitude 146°. So named by Mendenhall in 1898.

Tanglefoot; small bight, at Karluk head, on north shore of Kodiak. A cannery was built on the beach here in 1893. Locally known as Tanglefoot bay.

Tanignag-miut, settlement; see Aleksashkina.

Tanis; glacial stream, in the St. Elias alps, a little north of the mouth of the Alsek. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native name.

Tannak, island; see Little Tanaga.

Tano, island; see Chuginidak.

Tantallon; point, the southeastern point of Douglas island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 171).

Tanunak; Eskimo village, at Cape Vancouver, Nelson island, Bering sea. Name from Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878. Erroneously Tununak. Is also called Dununak in the Eleventh Census. A river of the same name debouches here.

Taoatin; mountain, on the right bank of the Yukon, near Kaltag. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1898.

Tupirag, mountain; see Fourpeaked.

Tapor, point; see Hatchet.

Taral; creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, at Taral. Locally called Taralna, i. e., Taral river.

Taral; village (of 2 houses in 1885), on left bank of the Copper river, a little below the mouth of the Chitina; also creek tributary to the Copper, from the east, at this village. Native name, reported as Tarál by Allen in 1885.

Tarasof; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska. It is immediately east of Old Harbor. So called by Veniaminof, 1840.

Target; islet, in Mitchell bay, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Meade, in 1869, in commemoration of the target practice had there.

Tasekpuk; lake, on the Arctic coast, about 80 miles east of Point Barrow. Eskimo name, the termination *puk* meaning big.

Taslina, river; see Tezli.

Taslinamna; lake, a few miles east of Kenai, on the Kenai peninsula. Native name, from Woonesenski, about 1840. Perhaps the termination *amna* means lake.

Tasnu; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, opposite Bremner river, about 55 miles from the coast. Native name, from Allen, 1885, who wrote it Tasnuná; i. e., Tasnu river.

Tasuk, bay; see Elson.

Tatchik, bay and sound; see Golofnin.

Tatina; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the east, near latitude 62°. Native name, from Abercrombie, in 1898, who wrote it Tatena, i. e., Tati river.

Tatitlek; village, on the northeastern coast of Prince William sound. Native name, which has been spelled Tatikhlek, Tatilack, Tatitlak, etc. According to Gerdine it is pronounced Tay-tét-lék. Formerly it stood at the head of Gladhaugh bay, but "some years ago" was moved to its present site near Copper mountain.

Tatoosh; islands, in northern entrance to Behm canal, east of Betton island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

Ta-toot-lee, butte; see Boundary.

Tatolinda, creek; see Mission.

Tatshenshini; river, tributary to the Alsek river. Native name, reported in 1882, by Krause as Tatschanzhíni and variously spelled. The above form, Tatshenshini, has been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Tava; island, one of the Necker island group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Tava (tent) by Vasilief in 1809. According to George Kostrometinoff, U. S. court interpreter at Sitka, Tava is Aleut for *enough*.

Taxlina, river; see Tazlina.

Taylor; bay, Cross sound, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 186), after Mr. C. H. Taylor, of Chicago, who visited it prior to 1883.

Taylor; creek, tributary to the Kugruk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Tazlina; glacier, at source of the Tazlina river. Called Taxlina by Mendenhall, in 1898, who took the name from Allen's map of 1885. Allen used the native name Tezliná for the river in his text and the same, though obscurely printed, on his map. Tazlina means Tazli river.

Tazlina; lake, the source of Tazlina river. Serebrenikof, in 1848, reported the name of this lake as Plavezhnoi. From this has come Plevieznie of some maps. This lake, which is drained by the Tazlina river, is now known locally as Tazlina.

Tazlina; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, near latitude 62° 30'. Corruption of an Indian name, given as Tlieshitna by Serebrenikof, in 1848, and by Allen, in 1885, as Tezliná, i. e., Tezlin river. The usage of miners and prospectors is Tazlina. Has been written Taxlina and Tazlena.

Tchakhikh, cape; see Chakik.

Tchakoch, stream; see Chakok.

Tchaseeni, point; see Chasina.

Tchegoulak, island; see Herbert.

Tchernobour, islet; see Chernabura.

Tchernoboury, islet; see Chernabura.

Tchighinagak, bay and mountain; see Chiginagak.

Tchigul, island; see Chugul.

Tchillkat, inlet, peak, etc.; see Chilkat.
cape; see Chiniak.

nkitanay, bay; see Sitka sound.

rikoff, island; see Chirikof.

ichagow, cape; see Chichagof.

tnak, village; see Chitnak.

nugatskoi, mountains; see Chugach.

nughinadokh, island; see Chuginadak.

nugoulak, island; see Chugul.

nugoule, island; see Chugul.

nugoulot, island; see Chugul.

nunok, cape; see Chunak.

ut, cape; see Stephens.

una, cape; see Chunu.

r; islet, one of the Ball group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers in 1880.

ay; river, tributary to the Chitina, from the south, about 30 miles above its mouth. So called by Allen, in 1885, who says that Tebay is the Indian name of a variety of sheep.

enkof; bay, indenting the western coast of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Tebienkof bay by Dall, in 1879, after Capt. Michael Dmitrievich Tebienkof or Tebenkof, governor of the Russian-American colonies 1845-50. This name has been variously transliterated Tebenkoff, Tebenkov, Tebienkoff, etc.

nkof, bay; see St. Michael.

enkof; mountain (4,100 feet high), east of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Russell, in 1890, after Capt. Michael Dmitrievich Tebienkof or Tebenkof, governor of the Russian-American colonies 1845-50. Both the forms Tebienkof and Tebenkof have been much used.

u-iókvik. Dall, writing in 1869, gives this as the native name of a stream in the Yukon delta a little north of Black river.

uknak; Eskimo village, of 10 houses, in the delta between the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers. Called Tefaknaghamiut, i. e., Tefaknak people, in the Eleventh Census, 1890. Population, 195.

hell, river; see Tiekkel and Uranatina.

graph; hill, about 1½ miles north of St. Paul village, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Presumably a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1875.

er; reindeer station, Grantley harbor, Seward peninsula. Established by Sheldon Jackson, in 1892, and named by him after Hon. Henry Moore Teller, Secretary of the Interior. Afterwards moved to north shore of Port Clarence. Now there is a town and post-office (established in April, 1900) on the spit forming the south point of entrance to Grantley harbor. This place is called locally and by "the old-timers" *The Nook*, a name derived from the Eskimo. Beechey, 1827, says the natives call it Nooke, or, as we would now write it, Nuk. Dall, in 1869, wrote Nookmut and Petrof, in 1880, Nookmute, i. e., Nook people.

ie, island; see Dark.

akee; inlet, indenting the northeastern shore of Chichagof island. Native name, adopted by the Coast Survey in 1869. A portage 150 yards long is said to connect its head with Port Frederick. Various designations as a canal, channel, inlet, and passage and named Berry, Blind, Siwash, and Tenakee.

as; creek, tributary to the Copper river, from the east. Chinook name, meaning *little*, given by the prospectors.

asie; peak, near the international boundary line, on the headwaters of Old Crow river, near latitude 68°. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Ten Fathom; anchorage, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Moser in 1897.

Tennanah, river; see Tanana.

Tenounam, island; see Segum.

Tent; mountain (7,100 feet high), on the mainland, at head of Tracy arm, Holkham bay, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Tent; point, on the western shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. His observation tent was erected at this point.

Teocalli; mountains, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim river, near latitude 62°. So named by Spurr, in 1898, from fancied resemblance to the Aztec temples.

Terbilon; island, near Woodhouse point, Biorca island, Sitka sound. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

Terentief; station, on north bank of the Yukon, between Nulato and the mouth of the Koyukuk. Called Terentief's station by Petrof, in 1880, presumably after its owner or occupant. Population in 1880, 15.

Termination; cape, on the northern shore of Kodiak, near Spruce island. Named Okonchatelnie (termination) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Termination; point, on the northern shore of Alaska peninsula, very near its west end. Called Granichnoi (termination, boundary) by Tebenkof in 1849.

Termination; point, the northeastern point of Long island, Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Termination; rock, near Termination point, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.

Terrace; mountain (6,000 feet high), west of and near Klutina lake. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

Terrace; point, of mountain separating the Atrevida and Lucia glaciers, St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell in 1890.

Terra Cotta; mountains, on left bank of the Kuskokwim river, near latitude 62°. So named by Spurr, in 1898, "from their superb and peculiar coloring."

Teslin; lake, and river tributary to the upper Yukon; often called Hootalinqua or Teslin. On early charts mistakenly called the Tahko. It is the Newberry river of Schwatka. The above form, Teslin, has also been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Testigos (Los), islets; see Witnesses (The).

Tetahina, river; see Bremner.

Tetling; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, near longitude 142°. So called by Lowe in 1898.

Tetling; village (two houses), on Tetling river. Named, in 1885, by Allen, after an Indian. Lowe, who visited it, in 1898, calls it Tetlings and says it is composed of four log houses on the right bank of Tetling river. Its chief was David.

Teufelsberg, mountain; see Devil.

Texas; creek, tributary to Canyon creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Tezlina, glacier; see Tazlina.

Thatcher; point, forming the southern point of eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, after Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, U. S. N. It is Coleman point of Homfray in 1867. The native name is reported to be Shkaliakh or Schkaliakh.

Theodore; point, the southernmost point of Yakobi island, Alexander archipelago. Named Theodor by Dall, in 1879, after Capt. Urey Feodorovich Lisianski, the first one to show any of the details of this region. It is Cape Cross of some charts.

Theodore; river, tributary to Cook inlet, near its head. Name published by the Geological Survey in 1898.

Thetis; coal mine, on the Arctic coast, at Cape Sabine, east of Cape Lisburne. So named after the U. S. S. *Thetis*, which coaled here in 1889.

Thetis, islands; see Jones.

Thick, point; see Broad.

Thin; point, the western point of entrance to Cold bay, near western end of Alaska peninsula. Named Tonkoi (narrow) by Tebenkof, and variously called Slim, Thin, Tonki, etc.

Thin Point; cannery, established in 1889 at Thin point, the western point of entrance to Cold bay, Alaska peninsula.

Third Kekur; isolated rock or rocky islet, off the southwestern coast of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Also written Kekour and Kekoor. See Kekur.

Thistle; creek, tributary to Feather river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Thistle; ledge, near Point Lookout, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Thistle; rock (10 feet above high water), near Cape Fox, in Dixon entrance. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Whistle on one chart.

Thomas; bay, indenting the mainland coast, northeast of Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1887, after Lieut. Commander Charles Mitchell Thomas, U. S. N., who surveyed it in that year.

Thomas, bay; see Clover.

Thomas; cape, the westernmost point of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Discovered by Capt. Thomas Long, of the New London whaling bark *Nile*, August 14, 1867, and by him named Thomas, after the seaman who first reported the land.

Thomas; mountain (5,400 feet high), near Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, presumably after General George Henry Thomas, U. S. A.

Thompson; cape, on the Arctic coast, a few miles southeast of Point Hope. "A high cape," says Beechey, August, 1826, "which I named after Mr. Deas Thomson, one of the commissioners of the navy." In his text Beechey spells it Thomson, but on his map Thompson. Near it Beechey adds Cape Ricord of the Russians.

Thompson; cape, the northernmost point of Big Koniui island, Shumagin group. So called by Dall in 1880.

Thompson; creek, tributary to Klokerblok river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Thompson; creek, tributary to Port Clarence, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Thompson, island; see Galankin.

Thomson; pass (2,330 feet high), east of Valdes, Prince William sound. Named by Abercrombie, in 1898, after Hon. Frank Thomson, of Pennsylvania. On his map it is spelled Thompson.

Thomson; point, on the Arctic coast, near Flaxman island. So named by Franklin in 1826. It is Thomson in his text and Thompson on his map.

Thorne; arm, indenting the southern shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. "Named, in 1880, by the Coast Survey, after Capt. Charles Thorne, long in command of the steamer *California* in these waters."

Thorne; bay, indenting the eastern shore of Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named, in 1891, after Frank Manley Thorne, Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Thorne; island, in Kashevarof passage, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, presumably after F. M. Thorne, then Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Thornton; mountain, near Point Higgins, in western part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Thousand Flowers; point, on southern shore of San Juan Bautista island, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de los Miliflores (point of a thousand flowers) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.

Three Arm; bay, indenting the western shore of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855. Also called West or Three Arm bay.

Three Brothers; rocks, in entrance to Narrow strait, Kodiak. Named Tre Brata (three brothers) by Murashev in 1839–40.

Three Finger; point, the southern point of Albatross anchorage, Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So called in Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners No. 48, 1893.

Three Hill; island (1,300 feet high), near Port Althorp, in Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Dall in 1880. Also written Threehill and Three-hill.

Three Island; bay, between Usuf and Protection bays, on southern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Threemile; arm of Keku strait, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1892.

Threemile; creek, tributary to north shore of Cook inlet, between North Foreland and mouth of Beluga river. Name applied by Spurr in 1898.

Three Pillar; cape, in Kizhuyak bay, north coast of Kodiak. Named Trekh Kekurnie (three rocky pillars) by Murashev in 1839–40.

Three Saints; bay, behind Sitkalidak island, on the southeastern coast of Kodiak. Usually so called. Three Saints harbor is on the western shore of this bay. Tebenkof calls this bay Liakik, perhaps from *liak*, the Aleut name for the black-footed goose.

Three Saints; harbor, on the western shore of Three Saints bay, on the southeastern shore of Kodiak. Here, on August 3, 1784, arrived Shelikof, from Okhotsk, in the ship *Three Saints*, and established the first Russian settlement on Kodiak, naming it after his vessel. A few years later the settlement was moved to St. Paul, Kodiak. The place is often referred to as Old Harbor or Starri-gavan. Langesdorf in his *Voyage* (pp. 88, 91) calls it Schelikoff harbor. A native village there is called Nunamiut. This name *Three Saints* has, by a curious transformation, become Ziatitz on some maps. The Russian verb *sviatit*, to sanctify, whence *sviatoi*, a saint, was written in English in 1849 by the Russian skipper Archimandritof Zfiatitz. The manuscript map on which this appeared contains many words familiar to the student of the locality, but which are recognized with difficulty owing to the novel orthography. This manuscript map of Kodiak was published by the United States Hydrographic Office in 1869. On that map we have "H. of 3 Saints and Zfiatitz." One more change and we have on late charts—Ziatitz as the name of the native village Nunamiut.

Throm Duck, river; see Klondike.

Thumb; point, on the southwestern shore of Liesnoi island, Eliza harbor, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Thunder; falls, in Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Thomas in 1887.

Thunder; mountain (3,080 feet high), on the mainland, north of Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Thunder; point, on the northern shore of Le Conte bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Tiatinak, island; see Simeonof.

Tianna. Immediately in front of the St. Elias alps and a little south of Yakutat bay is the place where Meares anchored in August, 1788, and which he called Tianna's Bay and also Tianna's Roads after a native chief from the Hawaiian islands who accompanied him. Has been misprinted Diana Roads.

Tichai, harbor; see Still.

Tichtinige, harbor; see Pyramid.

Tidal; inlet, on the northeastern shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid who, in 1890, established a tidal station here.

Tide; island, off the north end of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Tidemeeting; point, in Kupreanof strait, Kodiak group. Named Spornaho Tehenia (of contending currents) by Murashev in 1839-40.

Tiderip; cape, on the northern end of Afognak island, opposite Shuyak island. Named Silnaho Tehenia (of strong currents) by the Russian-American Company in 1849.

Tidgituk; islet, southwest of and near Tanaga island, middle Aleutians. Aleut name from Tebenkof, who wrote it Tidgituk. Has also been written Tidgatukh.

Tiedeman; island, in Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 129).

Tiekagag-miut, village; see Tikira.

Tiekel; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, opposite the mouth of Dewey creek. Called Konsiná by Allen in 1885. Allen applies this name Tiekel (spelled Tiekhell on his map 2 and Zeikhell in his text, p. 46) to another river farther north, now known as Uranatina. Tiekel river is called by Abercrombie, 1898, Konsena or Tsaina. This last name, spelled Tsina, is now applied to the South fork of the Tiekel.

Tieschenni, river; see Chistochina.

Tigalda; bay, indenting the northern shore of Tigalda island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Tigalda; island (1,207 feet high), one of the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Veniaminof. Kudiakof, in 1791, wrote it Kigalga, while Krenitzin and Levashev, in 1768, have Kagalga and Kugalga. Has also been written Tigalga and Tigaida.

Tiginagak, bay and mountain; see Chiginagak.

Tikchik; Eskimo village, on the north shore of Nushagak lake. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.

Tikchik; lake, near the head of Nushagak river. Perhaps an arm of or possibly identical with Nushagak lake. Native name, from Coast Survey charts.

Tikira; Eskimo village, at Point Hope, Arctic ocean. It is Tiekagag-miut of Tikhmenief, 1861; Tikirak of Petrof, 1880, who reports a population in that year of 276. Spelled Tikera in the Eleventh Census. Herendeen gives Tik-i-ráh. The Eskimo name of the settlement is said to be Tik-i-ráh-mún.

Tikizat; Eskimo village, at Cape Krusenstern, Arctic ocean. Eskimo name, from Petrof, 1880, who reported a population in that year of 75.

Tillman; mountain (13,300 feet high), east of the Copper river. So named by Allen, in 1885, in honor of Prof. Samuel Escue Tillman, of the United States Military Academy. Allen gave its height as 15,500 feet.

- Tiokpit**; mountain (2,000 feet high), about 60 miles east of Kuskokwim bay. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, who passed by it September 5, 1898. They wrote *Tióchpit*.
- Tired**; mountain (1,824 feet high), in central part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Tisku**, river; see *Tsirk*.
- Tisuk**; creek, in western part of Seward peninsula, debouching near Cape Douglas. Native name, from Barnard, 1900. Has also been written *Tisook*.
- Titukilsk**; native village, on the eastern shore of Cook inlet. Name from Petrof, 1880.
- Tiurpa**; islet, near Spruce island, of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.
- Tiznik**, bay; see *Chignik*.
- Tkhalku**, island; see *Hinchinbrook*.
- Tlachkahiniku**. The Krause brothers, 1882, give *Tlachkahiniku* as the name of a glacier or river, or both, on the south side of Klehini river, southeastern Alaska.
- Tlatek**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Yukon, about 35 miles above Andreafski. Name from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it *Tlatekamute*, i. e., *Tlatek* people.
- Tleekh**, islands; see *Kruzof*.
- Tlegan**, bay; see *Dry*.
- Tlegan**; the southernmost of the five rivers in the delta of the Alsek, southeastern Alaska. So called by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native name.
- Tlegon**; river, tributary to the Innoko river, from the east, near latitude 64°. Called *Tlegon* by Tikhmenief, 1861, and *Thlegon* by Petrof, 1880.
- Tlehini**, river; see *Klehini*.
- Tlehonsiti**, harbor; see *Tongass*.
- Tlekhonsiti**. "A broad open bight in which vessels have anchored in 18 to 25 fathoms at the south end of Lincoln channel is now usually known as *Tlekhonsiti Harbor*." (Coast Pilot, 1891, p. 80.)
- Tlevak**; strait, in the southwestern part of Prince of Wales archipelago. Has been written *Tlevaak*, *Tlevach*, *Tlevakhan*, etc. "The name *Tlevaak* strait appears to be due to Tebienkoff, and may have its origin in the same root as the name of *Klahwak* settlement and *Tlevakhan* Gulf farther north." (Dall in Coast Pilot, 1883, p. 69.)
- Tlevakh**, inlet; see *Klawak*.
- Tlevak**; narrows. The contracted part of *Tlevak* strait is known as *Tlevak* narrows.
- Tlewak**, village; see *Klawak*.
- Tliakek**. This is the supposed name of a supposed bay indenting the northern shore of Cordova bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. A portage is said to connect the head of this inlet with the head of Cholmondeley sound. On the latest maps this name does not appear.
- Tlieshitna**, river; see *Tazlina*.
- Tloo-Arny**, lake; see *Kluane*.
- Tmaktogniut**. Tikhmenief's map, of 1861, shows an Eskimo village on the eastern shore of Norton sound, east of Besboro island, called *Tmaktogniut*. Neither name nor village has been found on any other map.
- To or Too**. Indian name for water; used in the Copper river country. It is appended to the name; thus *Chiti-to*, copper water.
- Toboggan**; glacier, near Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.
- Tochilnoi**, cape; see *Tachilni*.
- Toklat**, river; see *Toklat*.

- ak**; bay, northeast of Hagemeister island, indenting the northern shore of Bristol bay. Eskimo name, given by Tebenkof, in 1849, as Tugiak. Sarichef's atlas of 1826, sheet III, gives the same spelling for the lake. Now generally written Togiak. Also, erroneously, Togaik.
- ak**; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Togiak bay, north shore of Bristol bay, Bering sea. Eskimo name, written by Sarichef, 1826, Tugiatak, and by Tebenkof, 1849, Tugiak. Commonly written Togiak. Petrof, in 1880, reported two villages, one on the eastern shore, Togiak, and another at the head of the bay, which he wrote Togiagamute, i. e., Togiak people.
- ak**; lake, drained by the Togiak river. Eskimo name, from Sarichef's atlas of 1826, sheet III, where it is written Tugiak. Tebenkof also has Tugiak. Now commonly written Togiak.
- ak**; river, draining from Togiak lake to Togiak bay, on the northern shore of Bristol bay. Eskimo name, written Tugiak by Sarichef and Tebenkof. Now commonly written Togiak.
- mkella**; mountain (3,000 feet high), on north bank of the Yukon, between the mouths of the Melozi and Tozi rivers. Native name, from the Coast Survey, 1898.
- myilla**, mountain; see Totanilla.
- myilla**, mountains; see Sukwanila.
- unnukakat**, creek; see Birch.
- ; hill (520 feet high), on the south shore of Norton sound. Eskimo name, from the Coast Survey, 1898.
- native village, on an island at junction of the Koyukuk and Yukon rivers. Name from Tikhmenief, 1861, who writes it Tok-kakat, i. e., Tok river. Not found on recent maps.
- river, tributary to the Tanana river, from the south, near longitude 143°. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, as Takái. Has also been written Tokio and is pronounced Tôke. According to Peters and Brooks, of the Geological Survey, this name Tôk is in general use by both whites and Indians.
- at**; river, tributary to Tanana river, from the west, about 50 miles above the mouth of the latter. This may be identical with Nushakantna of Petrof, 1880, or, as is more likely, with Tutlut river, also of Petrof. Name from Allen, 1885, who wrote it Toclat and says it means *dish water*.
- look**, entrance; see Takchuk.
- toi**; bay, Clarence strait, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in 1882. Its eastern point of entrance had been previously named Tolstoi (broad) by the Russians. Also written Tolstoy.
- toi**; cape, the eastern head of Kovurof bay, on north shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. Presumably named Tolstoi (broad) by Ingenstrem in 1829.
- ni**, cape; see Broad.
- ni**, cape; see Burunof.
- ni**, cape; see Chiniak.
- toi**; island, at entrance to Tolstoi bay, in Clarence strait, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Nichols in 1882.
- toi**; point, on the eastern shore of Norton sound. So called by the Russians and name published by Dall in 1869. (Alaska, p. 20, and Coast Survey chart 20 of 1869.) This is the earliest use that I have found of this name in print.
- toi**; point, the easternmost of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called Vostochnoi (east) by Tebenkof, 1849. Locally known as Tolstoi (broad) point.
- toi**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Seal bay, on northeastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Tolstie (broad) by the Russians.

Tolstoi; point, the eastern point of entrance to Tolstoi bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Named Tolstoi (broad) by the Russians.

Tolstoi; point, the southeastern point of entrance to English bay, on south shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Named Tolstoi (broad) by the Russians.

Tolstoi; point, the south head of Tolstoi bay, on Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Tolstoi (broad) by the Russians. Has also been called Broad, Tolstoy, and Thick.

Tolstoi Bay; fishing station, on the east side of Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So called in the Eleventh Census. The station was not located on Tolstoi bay, but on Thorne bay; at first near its mouth and later towards its head.

Tolusque, river; see Talsekwe.

Tomasagnu; river, of northernmost Alaska, tributary to Dease inlet, from the east. Native name, published on British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882).

Tombstone; bay, on the western shore of Portland canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Pender in 1868.

Toms Ranch; Indian village, in Security bay, Kuiu island, Alexander archipelago. Destroyed by Meade in 1869. Erroneously Tonis Rancho.

Tondustek, village; see *Gan-te-gas-tak-heh*.

Tongass, fort; see Fort Tongass.

Tongass, harbor; see Tamgas.

Tongass; Indian tribe and village, on Tongass island, Alexander archipelago.

Tongass; island, 4 miles east of Cape Fox, Dixon entrance. Native name, also written Tongas, etc. It is Kut-tuk-wah island of the Coast Survey atlas of Harbor Charts in Alaska, 1869.

Tongass; narrows, in strait separating Revillagigedo island from Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by local pilots about 1878–1880. The name appears to be applied to the narrower part of Tongass passage or to the whole passage indifferently.

Tongass; passage, between Sitklan and Wales islands, near eastern end of Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Local name.

Tongass; point, on the eastern shore of Tongass island, near the old military barracks. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 80).

Tongass; port, between Tongass island and the mainland, Dixon entrance; called indiscriminately harbor and port. Nichols says in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 79): "Port Tongass is a small harbor," etc. The Russians who used this harbor called it Tlehonsiti. Erroneously translated in one case, as Tlehopcity. The name has been written Tongas, Tomgas, etc., but the present usage is Tongass.

Tongass; reef, north of Tongass island. So called by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 79).

Tongue; point, long and narrow, on the northern shore of Bristol bay, opposite Hagemester island. So called by the Fish Commission in 1890.

Tongue; point, the south head of Jack bay, Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.

Tonki, cape, Kodiak; see Narrow.

Tonki; cape, on the eastern coast of Afognak island, Kodiak group. Named Tonkie (narrow) by the Russians.

Tonki, point, Clarence strait; see Narrow.

Tonki; point, on the southeastern shore of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. It is the northeast point of Lukanin bay. Locally called Tonki (narrow). Has also been called Tonkie Mees (cape), Narrow, Rocky, and Stony.

Tonkie, cape; see Narrow.

Tonko, point; see Thin.

Tonowek; bay, in western part of Prince of Wales archipelago. Apparently a native name, obtained by the Russians. Has also been written Tonoek.

Tonsina; lake, at source of Tonsina river. Native name from Schrader, 1900.

Tonsina; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, near latitude 62°. Native name, reported by Allen, in 1885, who called it Tonsina creek on his map and Konsiná creek in his text (p. 58). It has, since 1885, been called Tonsena and Archer or Tonsina, i. e., Tonsi river.

Toogamat, bay; see Unimak.

Toogedach, island; see Tugidak.

Too Good; creek, tributary to the Kotsina, from the south. Apparently so named by the prospectors. Name reported by Gerdine in 1900.

Tookhlagamute, village; see Tuklak.

Tooluka-anahamute, village; see Tuluka.

Top; mountain, in central part of Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883. Erroneously Pop.

Topanika; place, on the eastern shore of Norton sound, where sandstone bluffs begin (as one goes east). Called Topánika by Dall in 1869. On the Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 called Topanica. Somewhat north of this Petrof, in the census of 1880, shows an Eskimo village of 10 people called Tup-hamikva. Possibly this is the same name.

Topkok; cape, the western head of Boat harbor, on northern shore of Norton sound, Bering sea. Locally called Topcock, a local rendering of an Eskimo name given by Petrof, in 1880, as Tupka-ak.

Topkok; Eskimo village, at Boat harbor, on the northern shore of Norton sound, Bering sea. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who writes it Tupka-ak. The local spelling and pronunciation is Topcock.

Topkok; river, tributary to Boat harbor, between Cape Nome and Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Called Topcock by Schrader and Brooks, in 1899, and Topkok by Barnard in 1900. Locally known as Topcock, a corruption of some Eskimo word which Petrof, in 1880, wrote Tupka-ak.

Topkok Head; bluff point, at mouth of Topkok river, Seward peninsula. So called by Barnard in 1900.

Toporkof, bay and point; see Puffin.

Tordrillo; range of mountains, northwest of Cook inlet, between the headwaters of the Kuskokwim and Skwentna rivers. So named by Spurr in 1898.

Torno, cape; see Black.

Torrent; inlet, on the Arctic coast, in Peard bay. So called on British Admiralty chart 593 (ed. of 1882).

Torsar; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.

Tose Kargut, river; see Tozi.

Totanilla; mountains, on the north bank of the Yukon, a little above the Melozi river. Corruption of some native designation. Called Tohtanyilla on recent Coast Survey charts. Perhaps it is identical with Hohonilla of earlier charts or Holtkagelia of Zagoskin, 1842-1844.

Totem; bay, in the southern shore of Kupreanof island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1886, "on account of the detached pillars of rock on its western shore, which resemble the Indian totem poles."

Toti; islet, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Tots-an-tee-ash, lake; see Dezadeash.

Totsenbet; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 149°. Native name, from Schrader and the Coast Survey. Published as Totsenbetna, i. e., Totsenbet river.

Tougidak, island; see Tugidak.

Toujajak. Langsdorf, in 1814, (*Voyage*, II, 235) gives this as the name of a native village in Kukak bay, Alaska peninsula.

Toulaksagamut, village; see Tuluksak.

Touliouliaga, cape; see Lazaref.

Tounak, island; see Chernobour.

Tounghimik, island; see Little Koniuji.

Tournay; mountain (5,532 feet high), on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.

Tours, Isle des; see Pinnacle.

Tower; bluff, on the Tanana river, near longitude 144°. So named by Allen in 1885.

Tower Bluff; rapids, in the Tanana, near the above. So named by Allen in 1885.

Towhead; mountain (4,858 feet high), between the Tana and Chitina rivers. So named by Schrader in 1900.

Townsend; point, on the southern shore of Admiralty island, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Townshend and Townsend by Vancouver in 1794. On map 12 of his atlas it is Townshend; in his text (8th ed., vol. 5, p. 445) it is Townsend. Perhaps identical with Brightman of recent charts. See Brightman.

Towshécargut, river; see Tozi.

Tyonok, village; see Tyonok.

Tozi; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, near longitude 152° 30'. Native name, reported by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1867, as Towshecargut. Raymond, 1869, wrote it Tosekargut, and Allen, 1885, Tozikakat. See Kakat.

Track; rock (covered at high water), near the entrance to Tongass harbor, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1883.

Tracy; arm, of Holkham bay, Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Mansfield, in 1889, after the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Tracy, Secretary of the Navy.

Tracy; island, near southern shore of Wales island, Dixon entrance, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, after Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy.

Traders, bay; see Trading.

Traders; cove, indenting the extreme western end of Alaska peninsula, in Isanotski strait. New Morzhovoi village is situated on this cove. Local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1882.

Traders; group of islands, west of Thatcher point, at eastern entrance to Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Traitors (*not* Traders) by Meade in 1869. The statement in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 167) that Meade gave the name Traders is not borne out by his chart (U. S. Hydrographic No. 225). On that chart the name is Traitors. This error has been accepted and followed in recent C. S. publications. The name Traitors has vanished. Traders remains and is applied (on C. S. chart 8283) as here given and on C. S. chart 8050 to a large island or peninsula south of these.

Trading; bay, on the northwestern shore of Cook inlet. So named by Portlock, who in August, 1786, anchored and traded here.

Trail; creek, tributary to Kenai lake, from the north, Kenai peninsula. Local name, published in 1899.

Traitors; cove, in Behm canal, indenting the western shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, to commemorate an attack on his surveying party by a band of Indians coming from this cove.

Traitors, island; see Traders.

Traleika; range of high mountains, west of the Sushitna river. Spurr suggests this Indian word, spelled by him *Traleyka* and meaning *high mountains*, as the name of the range. According to Eldridge, *Traleyka* is the Sushitna Indian name for Mt. McKinley.

Tramp; point, in Behm canal, northwest from New Eddystone rock, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Tramway; bar, on Middle fork of the Koyukuk river, near longitude 150° 30'. Gold producing bar located and named in the spring of 1899.

Tranquil; point, the western point of entrance to Port Caldera, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta del Sosiego (point of tranquillity) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Trap; islet, near the northern end of Bold island, in Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So called by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 78).

Trap; point, on the mainland, on eastern shore of Behm canal, north of Walker cove. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Treadwell; gold mine, at Douglas, on Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Discovered in 1881 and shortly afterward acquired by John Treadwell, for whom it is named.

Treat; island, in Koyukuk river, near longitude 156°. So named by Allen in 1885, after his classmate, Lieut. Charles Gould Treat, U. S. A.

Treble; mountain (4,000 to 5,000 feet high), near the head of Portland canal. Descriptive name, given by Pender in 1868.

Tree; mountain (2,700 feet high), in the Muir glacier, southeastern Alaska. So named by Muir in 1892.

Tree; point, on the mainland, near junction of Revillagigedo channel and Dixon entrance, southeastern Alaska. It is about 4 miles northwesterly from Cape Fox and just north of Boat harbor. It has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. Name taken from that order.

Tree; point, the north end of Pearse island, Portland canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Pender in 1868.

Tretiakof; cape, on the southeastern shore of Shuyak island, Kodiak group. Named by the Russian-American Company in 1849.

Triangle; islet, in Queen inlet, at head of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1892, on account of its shape.

Trilby; creek, tributary to Solomon river, from the east, in the Bonanza district, Seward peninsula. So called by Schrader and Brooks in 1899. It appears to be identical with the stream called Right Branch by Barnard in 1900.

Trinidad, cape; see Trinity.

Trinity; cape, the southwestern point of Kodiak. Named by Cook in 1778. So called by the English and early Russians. Tebenkof, 1849, following Lisianski, 1805, calls it *Iuzhnoi* (south), and thus it has appeared as *South* and *Utchno*. Has also been called *Trinidad*. According to Petrof the native name is *Aliulik*. Perhaps it is *Aliuliuk*, the Aleut word for *thimble*.

Trinity; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Trinity; islands, off the southwestern end of Kodiak. Named by Cook in 1778. It is *Trinidad* island of Galiano's atlas, 1802. It is *Troitza* (trinity) of the Russians. According to Sauer, 1790 (Billings, p. 174), the native name is *Kightak Sichtunak*, i. e., *Siktunak* island.

Triste; island, in Port Real Marina, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *Ysla Triste* (sorrowful island) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Triste, island; see Seal rocks.

Trocadero. An unexplored strait, in eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago, was named Canos del Nocadoero by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779. Apparently this is an error for Trocadero. Also called Frocadero.

Troitz, islands; see Trinity.

Trollop; point, the northern point of entrance to Smeaton bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

Trout; creek, tributary to Bear river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Trout; creek, tributary to Tonsina river, from the northwest, nearly opposite the mouth of Bernard creek. Name from Schrader, 1900.

Trout; hill, (893 feet high), near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Trout; lake, near Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Trout; lake, on northwestern coast of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Truax; range of hills, east of Golofnin bay, Seward peninsula. Name from Schrader, 1899.

Trubisina, cape; see Edgecumbe.

Trunk; island, off the north point of entrance to Helm bay, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.

Trüüli, mountains; see Kenai.

Tsa; cove, near the head of George inlet, Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Tsadaka; creek, tributary to the Matanuska, from the north, about 20 miles above the mouth of the latter. Native name, obtained by Glenn, in 1898, which indicates that it is the Indian word for *moose*.

Tsahagajuk, river; see Chaiagaguk.

Tsaina, river; see Tiekel.

Tsaritsa; sunken rock, in Eastern channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians, after one of their vessels which struck upon it. Usually written Tsaritsa.

Tschantatalich, stream; see Shantatalik.

Tschastiji, islets; see Chastie.

Tschechina, island; see Sitkin.

Tshechovla, island; see Chugul.

Tscherikow's, island; see Chirikof.

Tschibocki, island; see Saint Lawrence.

Tschibocki, point; see Chibukak.

Tschichkalansk, point; see Chikalan.

Tschilkat, peak and lake; see Chilkat.

Tschilkathin, river; see Chilkat.

Tschilkut, lake; see Chilkoot.

Tschillkat, inlet; see Chilkat.

Tschitschagoff, harbor; see Chichagof.

Tschugatsk, peninsula; see Kenai.

Tsee'toht, river; see Chetaut.

Tshokfachtoligamut, lake; see Shokfaktolik.

Tshugidi, island; see Herbert.

Tshugulla, island; see Chugul.

T'silkat, inlet, river, etc.; see Chilkat.

Tsaina; river, tributary to Tiekel river, from the west. It is the south fork of Tiekel river. Native name, Tsee-na, i. e., Tsee river, from Geological Survey.

—Continued.

- parties in 1900. It is Tsaina of Schrader, 1898, and said to be China of Abercrombie, 1898. Pronounced Tsé-na. See Tiekel.
- u**; river, tributary to the Chilkat, from the west, near its mouth. Native name, given by Krause, 1882, as Zirkú. Various written Tisku, Tsirku, etc.
- uden**; native village, on left bank of the Koyukuk, a few miles above its mouth. Native name, from Tikhmenief, 1861. Not found on recent maps.
- oliakten**; native village, on left bank of the Koyukuk, a few miles above its mouth. Native name, from Tikhmenief, 1861. Not found on recent maps.
- island**; see Montague.
- skysch**, bay; see Cook, inlet.
- tulik**; river, in Norton bay recording district, Seward peninsula, tributary to north shore of Norton bay. Eskimo name, from Tebenkof, 1849, who writes it Tubuktulik. On late maps Tubutulik, and this is used on prospectors' stakes and said to be local usage. Tikhmenief, 1861, has a village here called Tubuktulik-miut, i. e., Tubuk *region people*.
- Tun**, point; see East Foreland.
- lok**, island; see Tugidak.
- i**; pillar rock, near the eastern coast of Akun island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from the Russian *tucha* (cloud).
- ak**, bay; see Unimak.
- lake**; see Becharof.
- ;**, bay; see Togiak.
- lak**; island, one of the Trinity islands, southwest from Kodiak. Native name, from the early Russians. Various written Toogedach, Toogidach, Too-hidack, Tougidak, Tougidok, Tuchidok, Tuckidock, Tugedak, Tugijak, etc. It means *moon* or *lunar month*.
- lat**. Spurr and Post, deriving their information, in 1898, from J. Madison, a resident of Cook inlet, give Tukatlatna, i. e., Tukatlat river, as the name of one of the tributaries of the Yentna river. Not shown on any map.
- lk**; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Kuskokwim, a little below the Yukon-Kuskokwim portage. Native name, from Nelson, 1879, who wrote it Tookhlagamute, i. e., Tuklak people. Population in 1880, 92. Not shown on late maps.
- lkyet**; village, on right bank of the Yukon, at mouth of the Tozi river, about 15 miles below Nukluket. Perhaps this form is an error for Nukluket. The maps are confused and contradictory as to this.
- lk**; channel, connecting Imuruk basin and Grantley harbor, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- tnu**, harbor; see Tuxedni.
- it**, harbor; see Tuxedni.
- ;** cape, on Umnak, in Umnak pass, eastern Aleutians. Called Tuliksloi by Veniaminof. Native name, from Tulik volcano, near by.
- ;** native village, on Umnak, in Umnak pass. Native name, from Veniaminof. In 1831 there were but two villages on Umnak, this one and Riecheshnoi, which together had a population of 109. Kuritzien shows a village here in 1849. Veniaminof gives the population in 1834 as 26, in 3 huts (yourts).
- ;** volcano, on the eastern end of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. Called Tuliksloi by the Russians from the Aleut word Tulik, a *clef*, *crack*, *fissure*, etc. It is also the Eskimo word for *place*, *region*, etc.
- mnit**; point, the southern point of entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians. It is "a high-turreted or castellated point called Tuliumnit Point or Castle Cape."

- Tuluksa**; Eskimo village, on the right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 30 miles below Kolmakof. Part of a native name, reported by Petrof, in 1880, as Toolukaanahamute on his map and Toolooka-anahamute in his text (p. 16). Population 59 in 1880. Not shown on recent maps.
- Tuluksak**; Eskimo village, on left bank of the Kuskokwim river, about 40 miles above Bethel. Petrof, 1880, writes the name Tuluksak. Spurr, 1898, writes it Toulaksagamut.
- Tumannoi*, island; see Chirikof.
- Tumannoi*, islands; see Hazy.
- Tungulik*. One of the Shumagin islands, not identified, is so called by Veniaminov (I, 255) and by Lutke.
- Tuniak*, bay, cape, etc.; see Chiniak.
- Tuniakhpuk**; Eskimo village, on left bank of the Togiak river, about 10 miles above its mouth. Population in 1880, 137. Not shown on recent maps. Name *Tuniak-pak*, i. e., Big *Tuniak*, from Petrof, 1880, who wrote *Tuniakhpuk*, on his map, and *Tunniakhpuk* in his text (p. 17).
- Tunis**; mountain, on left bank of the Kuskokwim river, near latitude $62^{\circ} 20'$. So named by Spurr and Post in 1898.
- Tununak*, village; see Tanunak.
- Tupka-ak*, cape; see Topkok.
- Tupoi*, point; see Blunt.
- Turbot**; point, on east shore of Baranof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Turn**; island, near the eastern shore of Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Turn**; point, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Turn**; point, in Tlevak narrows, Dall island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a local name, published by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 69).
- Turn**; point, on Mitkof island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1881. It is Cone point of Meade in 1869.
- Turn**; point, on the northern shore of Kodiak. Named Povorota (turn or tack) by Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps this is identical with Course (kursa) point of Murashev in 1839-40.
- Turn**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Turn**; point, the southern point of entrance to Hunter bay, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Turnabout**; island, off the northwestern end of Kupreanof island, in Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Povorotni (turnabout) by the Russians. See also Povorotni.
- Turnagain**; arm, of Cook inlet, on the northern shore of Kenai peninsula. Called Turnagain river by Cook, in 1778, and Turnagain arm by Vancouver in 1794. By the Russians called Vozvrashenia (return). Also has been called Resurrection.
- Turnagain*, island; see Fire.
- Turner**; creek, tributary to the Kugirukruk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Turner**; glacier, near the head of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, in 1891, after John Henry Turner, of the Coast Survey, who was engaged in Alaskan surveys, 1888 to 1892. Russell had, in 1890, called this Dalton glacier, after John Dalton, a well-known frontiersman. By the Coast Survey it was called Duffield glacier, after the Superintendent, and later by the same survey called Sumner or Dalton glacier.

- Turner**; island, between Big Koniuji and Nagai islands, Shumagin group. Has been called Stiernfeld and also Turner, both names being given by the Coast Survey.
- Turner**; lake, tributary to Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Turner**; mountain (5,953 feet high), on the mainland, near Iskoot river. Named by the Coast Survey, in 1895, after J. H. Turner, Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Turner**; point, on Khantaak island, the western point of entrance into Port Mulgrave, Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dixon, in 1787, after his mate, James Turner. It is Turni of Tebenkof, and by mistranslation Povorotni (turning) on Russian Hydrographic Chart 1378.
- Turning**; islet, around which one turns from Middle channel into Sitka harbor, Alexander archipelago. Named Povorotnoi (turning) by the Russians.
- Turret**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. So named by Gibson in 1855.
- Tusik**; cape, on the southern shore of Kanaga island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. So called by Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Tusich.
- Tuska*, bay; see Tutka.
- Tustumena**; lake, on Kenai peninsula, drained by the Kasilof river. Apparently a native name, reported by Wosnesenski about 1840. On Russian Hydrographic Chart 1378 (ed. of 1847) it is called Chustilena. Has also by misapplication been called Skilakh.
- Tutagvak*, inlet; see Wainwright.
- Tutka**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. Called Tutk by Tebenkof in 1849. Apparently a native name. Has been written Tutka, Tutke, and on recent charts Tuska.
- Tutlut**; native village, on the south bank of the Tanana, at mouth of the Tutlut river. Native name, from Petrof, 1880.
- Tutlut**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the south, about 100 miles above the mouth of the Tanana. Native name, from Petrof, 1880. Apparently this is Toklat river of Allen, 1885. See Toklat.
- Tutlut*, river; see Cantwell.
- Tuxedni**; harbor, on the western shore of Cook inlet, near Iliamna volcano. Native name, given by Tebenkof, 1849, as Tukuzit and by Eichwald, 1871, as Tukusitnu. The native name, according to Dall, is Tük-sed'-ni.
- Tuxekan**; winter village of the Hanega Indians, in Gulf of Esquibel, Prince of Wales archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey, in 1895, as Tuxeau and corrected to Tuxecan in 1899.
- Twelve Fathom**; strait, separating Little Koniuji and Simeonof islands, Shumagin group. So called by the fishermen. Named from its depth.
- Twelvemile**; arm, of Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. So called by Clover, who surveyed it in 1885. It had previously been called Eighteenmile arm.
- Twelvemile**; camp, on the headwaters of Klutina river. So named by Abercrombie in 1898. It is about 12 miles from Klutina lake.
- Twelvemile**; creek, in the Fortymile mining district, tributary to Walker fork, from the north. Prospectors' name, from Barnard of the Geological Survey in 1898.
- Twelvemile**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150° 30'. Local name from Schrader, 1899.
- Twenty Fathom**; bank, off Kasaan bay, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1895 or earlier.

Twin, bay; see Skan.

Twin; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the north, near Bonanza bar. Miner's name, obtained by Barnard, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

Twin; glacier, on the mainland, on north side of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Twin; glaciers, at head of Port Wells, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by Glenn in 1898. See Harvard and Yale.

Twin; glaciers, north of Tidal inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1890.

Twin; islands, between Mary and Revillagigedo islands, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. So named by pilot W. E. George about 1880. Have also been called The Sisters.

Twin, islands; see Sister.

Twin; islet, between Praznik and Near islands, St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Dvoynoi (twin) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

Twin; peaks (6,557 feet high), on the mainland, east of Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Thomas in 1887.

Twin; point, southwest from the entrance to Port Snettisham, on Glass peninsula, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Mansfield in 1889.

Twin Mountain; creek, tributary to Boulder creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Twins; islets (100 and 300 feet high), on the southern edge of Walrus island group, in northern part of Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by the Fish Commission in 1890.

Twins; two rocky islets, off the southeastern coast of Nagai island, Shumagin group. Local name, reported by Dall in 1872.

Twins; see Hanin rocks.

Twins (The); islets, at eastern entrance to Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Dvoyni bratf (twin brothers) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called Entrance island.

Twins (The); two islets (226 and 239 feet high), off Hobart bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.

Two Headed; island, near the south end of Kodiak. Named Two-headed point by Cook in 1778. Various called a cape or point and written Two-Headed, Double Headed, etc. According to Sauer, 1802, the native name is Nasikan. Various written Nasiktak, Nazikak, etc.

Two Tree; island, north of Vank island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869.

Tyee; mountain, near the head of Bradfield canal, Alexander archipelago. Named by Snow in 1886. Native word, meaning *chief* or *head man*.

Tyndall; glacier, tributary to Malaspina glacier, near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. Named by the New York Times Expedition of 1886, after Professor John Tyndall.

Tyonick, village; see Tyonok.

Tyonok; Indian village, post-office, and store of the Alaska Commercial Company, near head of Cook inlet. Native name (from *tyōn*, *chief*, and *ok*, the diminutive, *little chief*), reported by Petrof in 1880 and by him spelled Toyonok. Has also been written Toyonok. A few miles southwest is Tyonek station or Old Tyonek. The post-office Tyoonok was established near here in June, 1897.

Tyon's, bay; see Redoubt.

Tyya, inlet; see Taiya.

- Tzahavak**; native village, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, Bering sea. Name from Petrof, 1880, who wrote it Tzahavagamute, i. e., Tzahavak people. Erroneously Tzaharagamute.
- Ualik**; lake, about 10 miles north of Kulukak bay, on the northern shore of Bristol bay, Bering sea. Spelled Oallek by Spurr in Twentieth Geological Survey Report (VII, map 10, p. 134) on the authority of missionary Wood. Apparently this is Kulukak lake of Tebenkof. See Kulukak.
- Ualik**; native village, on the western shore of Kulukak bay, Bristol bay, Bering sea. Given by Petrof, 1880, as Oallikh and by Spurr and Post as Oalligamut, i. e., Oallik people.
- Ubezhitsha*, island; see Poverty.
- Ubezhitza*, islet; see Shelter.
- Ubi**; island, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Ysla Ubi by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Ubienni*, bay; see Massacre.
- Ubiloi**; islet, in Krestof sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Ubiloi (vacant) island by Vasilief in 1833. It is "Oubeloi (low)" of British Admiralty chart 2337. Kostrometinoff translates Oubeloi by *ebb-tide*.
- Ucomude*; native settlement, in Kiliuda bay, Kodiak. Native name, so given by Lisianski in 1805. Apparently this is what would now be written Ukomuda, i. e., Ukom bay.
- Uda**. Aleut word meaning *bay*. It is appended to the name; thus, Alimuda means Alim bay.
- Udagak**; strait, between Biorka and Unalaska islands, eastern Aleutians. Its native name, Udágak, was used by Sarichef, in 1792, and thereafter till 1849, when Tebenkof published the name Spirkin. Biorka island he called Spirkin island. Lutke wrote it Oudagakh.
- Udak**; cape, on the southern shore of Umnak island, forming the western head of Driftwood bay. Aleut name, meaning *ukali, dried fish*. Name from Kuritzien, 1849.
- Udakhla*, harbor; see Dutch.
- Udakta**; post-office at Dutch harbor, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Established in May, 1899.
- Udamak**; cove, at head of Anderson bay, Makushin bay, Unalaska. Native name, from Veniaminof, 1840.
- Udamat**; bay, in Beaver bay, indenting the northern shore of Biorka island, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Sarichef, 1792. Called Gull bay by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Uegak**; island, the largest of the Vsevidof group, on the southern shore of Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Kotzebue, 1816; written Ouegakh by Lutke.
- Uekosti*, point; see Narrow.
- Ugadaga**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, given by Sarichef, 1790, as Ugadagan, and by Veniaminof as Ugadága. A creek flowing into the head of this bay was called by Langsdorf (II, 29) Ugadachan.
- Ugaguk**; river, draining westward from Becharof lake to Bristol bay. An Eskimo name, reported by Lutke, in 1828, as Ougagouk and by later Russians as Ugaguk or Igagik, and since variously written Agouyak, Igiagik, Ugiagik, etc.
- Ugaguk**; village, at mouth of Ugaguk river, Alaska peninsula. Has generally been written Igagik.
- Ugaiak*, cape; see Ugyak.

- Ugaiushak**; island, on the south shore of Alaska peninsula, north of the Semidis. Native name, from the Russians. Various written Ugaiuscha, Ugaiushak, Ugajutchak, etc.
- Ugak**; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Kodiak. Native name, from early Russian explorers. Igak is a Kodiak word, meaning *evil spirit* or *devil*. The Russians wrote it Igak and Ugak. It has been called Dgak, Igak, Iagkskie, Igatskai, Ihack, Irak, Oohack, and Ugak.
- Ugak**; island, near entrance to Ugak bay, on southeast coast of Kodiak. Native name, reported by the Russians, who spelled it Igak, Ugak, etc. Ugak is said to be the local usage.
- Ugak**; islet, near Cape Chiniak, in entrance to Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Langsdorff says, in 1814 (voyage II, 56), that Cape Chiniak "is bounded to the north by two small islands, one of which, in the language of the country, is called Giniak, the other Ugak."
- Ugalek**; bay, indenting Biorka island, on south shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, from Sarichef, 1792.
- Ugalgan**; island, near the easternmost point of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Native name; apparently Gagalgín of Krenitzin in 1768; Kigalgín of Kudiakof, 1791; Ugalgan or Iachnoi (egg) of Sarichef, 1792. Veniaminof says its Aleut name is Ugalgan and that it was called in 1830 *orieshik* (hazel) or *iachnie* (egg). It is Ugalohan or Jaitschoi (egg) of Langsdorff. This island was reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order it was called Egg island.
- Ugamak**; island, one of the Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Veniaminof. Also written Ugamok, Ugomok, and Ukamak. This island was reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. In that order the name is written Ugamok.
- Ugamak**; strait, separating Ugamak and Tigalda islands, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. Called Ugamiakskie by Veniaminof about 1830.
- Ugamok*, island; see Chirikof.
- Uganik**; bay, indenting the northern shore of Kodiak. Petrof, 1880, wrote it Ooganok.
- Uganik**; cape, the eastern point of entrance to Uganik bay, on northern coast of Kodiak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Uganik**; island, on the northern shore of Kodiak. Native name, from Lisianski, 1805, who spells it Oohanick. Tebenkof, 1849, has Uganik, which has usually been erroneously transliterated, Uganuk.
- Uganik**; native village, at head of Uganik bay. Shown by Lisianski, 1805, who spells it Oohanick.
- Ugashik*, lake; see Becharof.
- Ugashik**; native village, at mouth of the Ugashik river, Alaska peninsula. Reported by Petrof, in 1880, and by him written Oogashik. Has also been written Oogahik.
- Ugashik**; river, debouching on the northwestern shore of Alaska peninsula. Stanukovich, in the corvette *Moller*, 1828, was the first to report the existence of this river, which in his journal is called Soulima. Lutke, however, called it, at the same time, by its native name, which in French he wrote Ougatchik. Thus the river has borne two names, each of them variously written Soulima, Sulima, Oogahik, Oogashik, Ugatschik, Ugazhak, etc. According to Grewingk there are two rivers.
- Ugat**; cape, the western point of entrance to Uganik bay, on the northwestern coast of Kodiak. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849.
- Ugarigamiut*, village; see Uknavik.
- Ugashak*, river; see Ugashik.

Ugidak; rock or rocky islet, one of the Delarof islets, at western end of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Ugidakh.

Ugiak, rock; see Fairway.

Ugin-ug, village; see Biorka.

Uglovaia; Eskimo village, on right bank of the lower Yukon, between Ikogmute and Razboinski. Visited by Nelson in January, 1879, and its name given by him as Ouglovaia.

Uglovaia, mountain; see Corner.

Ugolnoi, island; see Charcoal.

Ugolnoi, island; see Ukolnoi.

Ugolnoi, point; see Coal.

Ugovik; Eskimo village, on right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 30 miles above Bethel. Name from Nelson, 1879, who wrote it Oogovigamute, i. e., Ugovik people. The Eleventh Census has Ugavigamiut and the Coast Survey has Odogovigamut. Population in 1880, 206; in 1890, 57.

Uguagvik, lake; see Becharof.

Uguiug, village; see Beaver.

Ugushtu, island, see Crooked.

Ugushtu, island; see Ushagat.

Ugyak; cape, the southern point of entrance to Kukak bay, Shelikof strait. Various written Igiak, Ilak, Ugaiak, Ugiak. The local pronunciation, according to Dall, is U-gai-yák. Native word, from early Russian explorers.

Uhaiak; native village, on the southwestern coast of Kodiak, which Lisianski, 1804, wrote Oohaiack.

Uhaskek; native village, on the southeastern coast of Kodiak, between Gull and Dangerous capes. Written Oohaskeek by Lisianski in 1804.

Uhler; creek, tributary, from the east, to South fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, reported by Barnard, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

Uiak, bay; see Uyak.

Uinuk; Eskimo village, on the south shore of Seward peninsula, at mouth of Nome river. Petrof, in 1880, reported its population as 10 and its name as Oo-innakhtagowik. Since then it has appeared as Ooinukhlagowik, Ooinuklagowik, etc.

Ujah, islet; see Uyak.

Ujakushatsch, volcano; see Redoubt.

Ujut, bay; see Izhut.

U-kai-yukkh-pal-iek, island; see Kiukpalik.

Ukak; Eskimo village, in the Yukon delta, on shore of Hazen bay. Visited by Nelson in December, 1878, and its name reported by him as Ookagamiüt, i. e., Ukak people. Petrof, 1880, calls it Ookagamute and reports its population as 25. Petrof shows two villages bearing this name, (1) the one here described, (2) a village on the right bank of the Yukon near Koserefski.

Ukak; lake, on the water portage between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Called Ookakhl or Oakakhl by Raymond, in 1869, and Ookakhl and Ookakht by the Coast Survey, 1898.

Ukak, village; see Ikak.

Ukamok, island; see Chirikof.

Ukawutni; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the north, about 30 miles above the mouth of Melozi river. Native name, from Dall, who has Ukawatne on his map and Ukawútni in his text (Alaska, p. 282).

Ukazatel, island; see Guide.

Ukiwok, island; see King.

Ukiwuk, island; see King.

Uknavik; Eskimo village and mission, on right bank of the Kuskokwim, about 10 miles below the Kuskokwim-Yukon portage. Its Eskimo name, according to Spurr and Post, who obtained it from missionary Kilbuck, in 1898, is Oknavigamut, for which the suggested meaning is, *village on the other side of the village on the other side—people*.

Uknodok, island; see Hog.

Ukolnoi; island, near entrance to Pavlof bay, Alaska peninsula, west of the Shumagins. Named Ukolnoi (stone coal) by the Russians. The Aleut name is Kitagutak. Has also been written Ugolnoi and Youkolny.

Ukshivikak; Eskimo village, at Lisianski harbor, on the southwestern shore of Kodiak. Called Ukshivkag-miut, i. e., Ukshivikak people, on the Russian-American Company map of 1849.

Ukuk; bay, in Raspberry island, Kodiak group. Native name, from the Russians. **Ulach**, island; see Ulak.

Ulaqa, islands; see Four Mountains.

Ulak; island, southwest from Tanaga, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Sarichef, 1790, who wrote it Illak. Various written Ioulakh, Ulach, Ulakh, Youlak, etc. Apparently it is Ulak of the Aleuts, meaning *house*, or *everybody's house*.

Ulak; islet, near Great Sitkin island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof. It means *house for everybody*. Has been written Ulakh. Apparently identical with Uliadak island of Russian Hydrographic chart 1400.

Ulakhta, harbor; see Dutch.

Ulakta Head. The precipitous north end of Amaknak in Captains bay, Unalaska, was called Ulakhta Head by Davidson, in 1867, the name being taken from Udakta (now Dutch) harbor, the change from Udakta to Ulakta being apparently accidental. Has also been called North Head.

Ulanach, cape; see Chlanak.

Uliadak; islet, near Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. This name appears with a query on Russian Hydrographic chart No. 1400. There is confusion in the representation of the islands here and resulting uncertainty as to the application of the name. See Ulak.

Uliaga; island, the northernmost of the islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from Sarichef, about 1790. Various written Ouliaga, Oulliaghin, etc. Veniaminof writes it Uliagan, and adds that, in 1764, there was in its southeastern part a small settlement of quarrelsome, thieving people, which, at the request of the Umnak Aleuts, Glotof exterminated.

Ulinoi; island, in Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Called Ulinnoi by Vasilief in 1809.

Ulloa; canal, in Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Apparently so named by the Spaniards in about 1792. "Ulloa canal appears to have derived its name from being supposed to communicate with Cordova Bay, the land north of Cordova Bay being styled Isla Ulloa in Galiano's Atlas." (Coast Pilot, 1883, p. 97.)

Ulukuk; hills, river, and native village, east of Norton sound. Native name, from Dall in 1866.

Umak; island, between Great Sitkin and Little Tanaga islands, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from the Russians. Has been written Oumakh, Umakh, and Yunakh.

Umga; islet (150 feet high) or islands, between Sannak and Alaska peninsula. So called by the Russians.

Umnak; island, one of the principal islands of the eastern Aleutians. Native name. Cook, 1778, wrote Oomanak; Sauer, 1790, has Oomnak; Coxe, taking the name from Krenitzin and Levashef, 1768, wrote Umyak. Has also been written Oumnak, Oumnakh, etc.

Umnak; pass, separating Umnak and Unalaska islands, eastern Aleutians. Native name, from the Russians.

Umskaliuk; cape, the western head of Kashaga bay, on north shore of Unalaska. Native name, from Sarichef, 1792. On this cape, in 1792, was Sedanka village. Tebenkof, in 1849, called the cape Sedanka and, in 1888, the Fish Commission called it Hague.

Umyak, island; see Umnak.

Unak; islet, south of Great Sitkin, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. It means *wound, sore*. Has also been written Jounakh.

Unak, river; see Unuk.

Unakak; Eskimo village, in the Yukon delta, near Hazen bay. Nelson, who visited it in December, 1878, reports its name to be Oonakagamute, i. e., Unakak people. Petrof, 1880, calls it Oonakagamute and reports its population as 20.

Unakwik; inlet, indenting the northern shore of Prince William sound. Apparently a native name, reported by Glenn, in 1898, as Unaquig and by Abercrombie as Unaquick.

Unalaklik; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Norton sound, at mouth of the Unalaklik river. Population in 1880, 100; in 1890, 175. Various written Oonalaklik, Ounalakleet, Unalachleet, etc.

Unalaklik; river, of western Alaska, tributary to eastern end of Norton sound. Eskimo name, variously written Oonalakleet, Ounalaklik, Unalaklik, etc. Tebenkof, 1849, has Unalaklit, and Russian Hydrographic chart 1455, published in 1852, has Unalaklik or Tssetseka. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition map of 1867 has Unalachleet.

Unalashka, bay; see Captains.

Unalashka. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called the roadstead east of Amaknak island Unalashka harbor.

Unalaska; island, the largest and most important island of the eastern Aleutians. Discovered by the Russians in or about 1760. The Rev. Father Veniaminof, who lived here ten years, about 1820 to 1830, and spoke the Aleut language, says the Aleuts called this island A'-u-an Alakska or Na'-u-an Alakska, i. e., this here Alakska. Cook, in 1778, wrote it Oonalashka, as also did Sauer, 1790. Sarichef, 1790, wrote it Unalashka, while Lutke, 1828, has Ounalachka, a contraction of the true name Nagounalaska. Petrof says Agunalaksh, the Aleut name of Unalaska.

Unalaska; post-office, at Iliuliuk village, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Established in November, 1892.

Unalaska, town; see Iliuliuk.

Unalga; island, in Akutan pass, between Akutan and Unalaska islands, eastern Aleutians. Native name, published in this form by Coxe, in 1780, who took it from Krenitzin and Levashef, 1768. Apparently this is Oonella of Cook in 1778. It is Oonalgi of Billings and Ounalga of Lutke. This island and the adjacent rocks were reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901. The adjacent rocks, here called Gull rocks, were in that order called Sea Gull rocks.

Unalga; island, one of the westernmost of the Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from the Russians. Russian Hydrographic chart 1400 of 1848 calls it western Unalga.

Unalga; pass, separating Unalga and Unalaska islands, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof. Lutke wrote it Ounalga.

Unalishagvak; cape, west of Karluk, on the northern shore of Shelikof strait. Native name, from the Russians. Variouslly spelled Unalischachwak, Unalischaglak, Unaltschaswak, Unalishogvak, etc.

Unana; mountain peak (4,600 feet high), on the eastern side of Russell fiord, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, published by Russell in 1893.

Unangashik; native village, at Heiden bay, on the north shore of Alaska peninsula. Native name, from Petrof, 1880, who wrote it Oonangashik.

Unaquick, inlet; see Unakwik.

Unarilda; river, tributary to the Koyukuk, from the south, at Treat island, near latitude 66°. So called by Allen in 1885.

Unaska, island; see Yunaska.

Unatal, island; see Guide.

Unatlotly. On the north bank of the Koyukuk, at the mouth of Allen river, Allen shows a village called Unatlotly. In his text he mentions "the Unatlotly" as though it were a stream. The latest map has the word *village* here.

Unavikshak; islet, near the entrance to Chignik bay, Alaska peninsula. Native name, from the Russians.

Uncle Sam; creek, tributary to Fortymile creek, from the north, at the international boundary. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

Unga; cape, the southeastern point of Unga island, Shumagins. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Unga, harbor; see Delarof.

Unga; island, the largest of the Shumagin group. Native name, from the Russians. Has also been written Ounga.

Unga, islands; see Shumagin.

Unga; post-office, at Delarof harbor, Unga island, Shumagin group. Established in August, 1894.

Unga; reefs, in Popof strait, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872.

Unga; strait, separating the Shumagin islands from Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1872.

Ungaktalik; lake, near and connected with Nushagak lake. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. It means Ungak *region*.

Ungalik; Eskimo village, on the eastern shore of Norton bay, at the mouth of the Ungalik river. Petrof, in 1880, reported its population as 15 and its name as Oonakhtolik. On late Coast Survey charts it is Unoktolik and on a local map Ungaliktalik.

Ungalik; river, tributary to the southern shore of Norton bay, Norton sound. Eskimo name, given by Petrof, in 1880, as Oungaklitalik and by the Coast Survey as Ungaliktolik and Unoktolik, i. e., Ungalik *region*.

Unigun, islands; see Four Mountains.

Uniktali; bay, indenting the north shore of Beaver bay, Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Aleut name, which Sarichef, 1792, wrote Unietkalen and Veniaminof, Unikitalia. Apparently from the Aleut word Unaktak (broken). It is Mountain bay of the Fish Commission in 1888.

Unimak; bay, indenting the southern shore of Unimak island, eastern Aleutians. Its native name is Tugamak, which has been written Toogamak, Tougamak, and Tougoumak.

Unimak; island, immediately west of Alaska peninsula, eastern Aleutians. Native name, which Cook, 1778, wrote Oonemak. Variouslly written Oonimak, Ounimak, etc.

Unimak; pass, between Unimak island and other islands to the west; one of the principal passes through the eastern Aleutians.

- Union**; bay, in Cleveland peninsula, at junction of Clarence strait and Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So called, prior to 1880, on some unpublished charts.
- Union**; mining camp, at the mouth of South fork of the Koyukuk, near longitude 152°. Called Union City by the prospectors and miners in 1899.
- Unishka**; island, on the south side of Redoubt bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So called by Vasilief in 1809.
- Unlucky**; islet, in the eastern part of Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named *La Desgraciada* (the unlucky) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775–1779.
- Unoktolik*, river and village; see Ungalik.
- Unuk**; river, tributary to Burroughs bay, southeastern Alaska. Native name, from the Coast Survey. “The correct name of this river,” writes M. W. Gorman, “is Junuk or Junock.”
- Upphoon*, pass; see Apoon.
- Upland**; creek, tributary to Nome river, from the west, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900. It is Shepard creek on a recent map.
- Up-nut*, creek; see Anikovik.
- Upper**; lake, near St. Paul, Kodiak. It drains to Lower lake and thence to Shahafka cove. Called *Verkhnie* (upper) by Tebenkof, 1849.
- Upper Chulik**. The Eleventh Census, 1890 (p. 114), speaks of two Eskimo villages on the eastern coast of Nunivak island together containing 62 people and called Chuligmiut and Upper Chuligmiut, i. e., Chulik people.
- Upper Ramparts**; gorge or canyon, in the Porcupine river, about 20 miles from the international boundary line. Also see Ramparts.
- Upright**; cape, the easternmost point of St. Matthew island, Bering sea. So named by Cook in 1778. *Perpendiculaire* of Lutke and Otviesnoi (upright) of the Russians. Erroneously Upwright.
- Uranatina**; river, tributary to the Copper river, from the west, about 10 miles north of the Tiekel river. Native name, from Abercrombie, in 1898. It is Teikhell river of Allen in 1885. See Tiekel.
- Urey**; point, the westernmost point of Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 184), after Capt. Iuri or Urey Feodorovich Lisianski, who was the first to indicate it. Urey, sometimes written Iuri, is the Russian for George.
- Urilia**; bay, on the northern coast of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. Named Urilia (*shag* or *cormorant*) by Tebenkof, 1849. The Fish Commission, in 1888, called this Shaw bay. Perhaps this is an error for shag.
- Urilie*, rocks; see Shag.
- Urilof**; island, in southern part of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Urielof by Vasilief in 1809.
- Userdie*, point; see Zeal.
- Ugik*, islet; see Ueki.
- Ushagat**; island, one of the Barren islands at entrance to Cook inlet. Native name, given by Tebenkof as Ushagat and Ugushtu. Has also been called Ugutchtu and Ushugat.
- Usher**; rock, on the west side of the Western channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by United States naval officers, in 1879, after Lieut. Nathaniel Rielly Usher, U. S. N., then on duty at Sitka.
- Ushk**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Chichagof island, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Uuki**; islet, in the western anchorage St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. Named Uskoi by the early Russians. Perhaps from *usgik*, the Aleut word for willow.
- Ukosti*, point; see East.

Usof; bay, indenting the southeastern shore of Unalaska, eastern Aleutians. Named Usova (Usof's) by Tebenkof, 1849. Called Whalebone bay by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Ustia, cape; see Entrance.

Ustia Rieka, cape; see Rivermouth.

Ustiugof; shoal or bank, off Constantine point, at mouth of the Nushagak river, Bristol bay, Bering sea. So named by Tebenkof, after a Mr. Ustiugof, of whose surveys in this region, in 1818, Tebenkof speaks in commendation.

Usuktu; river, of northern Alaska, tributary to Meade river, from the east. Name from Ray, who passed it in April, 1883, and reports its native name to be Usûuktu and Usûktu in his text, and Esuktu on his map.

Utah; creek, tributary to Mission creek, from the west, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, reported by Barnard in 1898.

Utalug; cape, on the southeastern coast of Atka, opposite Amlia, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Perhaps from the Aleut *utak*, *big finger* or *thumb*.

Utchno, cape; see Trinity.

Utes; cape, on the southern shore of Nazan bay, Atka, middle Aleutians. Named Utes (cliff or escarpment) by Tebenkof, 1849.

Utes; cape, somewhere in the vicinity of Boat harbor, on northern shore of Norton sound, Bering sea. Called Utes (cliff, escarpment) by Tebenkof in 1833. Not found on late maps.

Utes, cape; see Escarpment.

Utesistoi, island; see Rocky.

Utichi, islet; see Calming.

Utichi, islet; see Rocky.

Utinoi, islet; see Duck.

Utkiavi; Eskimo village, and United States Government station at Cape Smyth, near Point Barrow. This word, or something like it, is said to be the Eskimo name for Cape Smyth. The difficulty in getting at the native names of places is well illustrated in this case. Three members of the United States Signal Service party which spent two years here, and two, at least, of whom acquired a speaking knowledge of the Eskimo language, give these three forms: Ooglamie (and Uglamie), Ootkeavie, and Utkiaving. As for others they have used Otkiawik, Otkiovik, Ootivakh, and Government station.

Ulmak, cape; see Kettle.

Uyak; anchorage, behind Bear and Harvester islands, on west shore of Uyak bay, north shore of Kodiak. So called by Moser in 1897. Native name.

Uyak; bay, indenting the northwestern coast of Kodiak. Native name, from the Russians. Lisianski, 1805, spells it Oohiack and the village Ooiatsk. Petrof, 1880, writes it Ooiak. Has also been written Uiak.

Uyak; cape, the western point of entrance to Uyak bay, on northwest coast of Kodiak. Native name. Lisianski, 1805, calls it West point.

Uyak; islet, in Nazan bay, Atka, middle Aleutians. Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Has also been written Ujah.

Uzenkoi, strait; see Narrow.

Uzinki; village, on Spruce island, Kodiak group. The location of this village is not shown. It may be identical with Novie Balaam (New Balaam) of the Russian-American Company map of 1849. The village takes its name from Uzinkie, the Russian adjective for *narrow*. Has also been written Oozinkie and Usinka.

Valdes; glacier, northeast of Valdes, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898.

- Valdes;** narrows, the contracted part of the entrance to Port Valdes, Prince William sound. So called by Abercrombie in 1898. Also called Stanton narrows by Abercrombie the same year.
- Valdes;** port, indenting the northeastern shore of Prince William sound. According to Vancouver it was called Puerto de Valdes by Fidalgo in 1790.
- Valdes;** summit, the highest point on the trail over Valdes glacier into the interior. So called by the 3,000 (more or less) prospectors who used it in 1898.
- Valdes;** town, at head of Port Valdes, Prince William sound. Captain Glenn, writing in 1898, indicates that it was then called Copper City, but now Valdez. A post-office, called Valdez, was established here in July, 1899.
- Vallenar;** bay, in Clarence strait, at north end of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Vallenar;** point, the northernmost point of Gravina island, separating Tongass narrows from Clarence strait. Named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Señor Higgins de Vallenar, President of Chile. Higgins, or rather O'Higgins of Ballenagh, Ireland, became naturalized in Chile and in place of O'Higgins of Ballenagh became Higgins de Vallenar.
- Vallenar;** rock, off Vallenar point, at the northern entrance to Tongass narrows. So named by Nichols in 1885.
- Vancouver;** cape, high and bold, on the mainland, northeast of Nunivak island, Bering sea. Discovered by Etolin, in 1821, and by him named after Capt. George Vancouver.
- Vancouver;** islet, in Dixon entrance, very near Cape Northumberland, Duke island. Apparently a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1885.
- Vancouver;** mountain (15,666 feet high), in the St. Elias alps, southeastern Alaska. Named by Dall, in 1874, after the great English navigator, Capt. George Vancouver.
- Vandeput;** point, the western point of entrance to Thomas bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Vanderbilt;** point, on the northern bank of Chilkat river, near its mouth, southeastern Alaska. Named by United States naval officers in 1880, after Capt. J. M. Vanderbilt, captain of the trading steamer *Favorite*. It is apparently identical with Povorotni (turnabout) of Lindenberg in 1838.
- Vanderbilt;** reef, in the southern part of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Discovered by Capt. J. M. Vanderbilt, of the Northwestern Trading Company's steamer *Favorite* and named after him by United States naval officers in 1880.
- Vank;** island, west of Wrangell, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians.
- Vankahini*, bay; see Dry.
- Vankahini;** one of five rivers in the delta of the Alsek river, southeastern Alaska. So called by Tebenkof in 1849 (Chart VII). Apparently a native name, the termination *hini* meaning river. Has also been written Vankagina.
- Vasilief;** bank, off Povorotni point, Sitka sound, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Vasilief (Williams) by the Russians, in 1809, after one of their naval officers. Has also been written Vasilevka.
- Vasilief;** bay, indenting the southern shore of Atka, middle Aleutians. So named by Lutke, after the pilot Vasilief, about 1830.
- Vasilief*, cape; see Corwin.
- Vasilief;** rock, south of Biorka island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Vasilief (Williams) by the Russians in 1809. Proper name. Has also been called Vasileva (Basil's or William's).
- Vasilief;** shoal (with 4 feet at low water), in Chiniak bay, Kodiak, lying between the south ends of Long and Woody islands. Named by Russian naval officers in 1808–1810.

- Vasilief**; sunken reef, in the entrance to Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Discovered and named Vasilief by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810. Various called Vasilief, Wasilieff, Williams, etc.
- Vaskin**; cape, on the northern coast of Unimak, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof in 1840.
- Vassar**; glacier, tributary, from the west, to College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, in 1899, after Vassar College.
- Vavilof*, bay; see Baralof.
- Vcevidofski*, volcano; see Vsevidof.
- Vegas**; islands, in Scaled passage, on the northwestern shore of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Venetia**; creek, tributary to Eldorado river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Vennevkar*, creek; see Vernal.
- Ventosa*, island; see Kochu.
- Ventura**; point, on San Fernando island, San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de Santa Buenaventura by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Verde**; island and point, in Port Refugio, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta y Ysla Verde (green point and island) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Verdure**; point, on the western shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Verkhníe*, lake; see Upper.
- Vernal**; creek, tributary to Wrangell harbor, Alexander archipelago. Named Veshnevka (vernal) by Zarembo in 1834. On United States Hydrographic chart 225 it is called Vennevkar.
- Verstovia**; mountain (3,216 feet high), about 3 miles from Sitka, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vasilief in 1809. Verstovaia is the adjective form of *verst*, the Russian unit for long distance, equal to 3,500 feet. The mountain is nearly 1 verst high.
- Veselorskoí*, cape; see Cheerful.
- Veseloski*, cape; see Cheerful.
- Vesoki*, island; see High.
- Vesolia**; mountain peak, in western Alaska, in the divide between Norton sound and the Yukon. Called Vesolia (cheerful) by the Russians.
- Vexation**; point, on Kupreanof island, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, in memory of the annoyance experienced, at this point, in taking the *Saginaw* through Wrangell strait.
- Vexation Point**; rock, off Vexation point, Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- Vichnefski**; rock, off St. John harbor, in Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by the Russians.
- Victoria**; creek, tributary to Coal creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Victoria**; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Viedrin**; island, one of the Siginaka group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809.
- Viejo*, Isla del; see Old Man.
- Vikhoda*, cape; see Outlet.
- Vierublennoi Kriepostnoi*, cape; see Razed Fort.
- Viesokaia*, volcano, etc.; see Redoubt.

Viesoki; rock, near Hot Springs bay, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Viesokoi (high) by Vasilief in 1809. Has also been called High Rock and Visokoi.

Viesokie, rock; see Pillar.

Viesokoi, island; see High.

View; cove, Tlevak strait, indenting the eastern coast of Dall island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.

Viking; sunken rock, in Redfish bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moser in 1897.

Village; see Unatlotly.

Village; cove, indenting the western end of Alaska peninsula, Isanotski strait. Old Morzhovoi village is located on this cove. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1882.

Village; cove, near St. Paul village, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Local name.

Village; islands, in Zimovia strait, opposite a deserted Indian village, whence the name, given by Snow in 1886.

Village; islet (peninsula at low water), in Felice strait, near north end of Duke island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols, in 1882, who found an Indian village here containing 15 houses.

Village; islet, near Howkan village, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1882. Was also named McFarland by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.

Village; point, in Port Chester, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. It is at this point, named by Nichols, in 1883, that the town of New Metlakatla has been built.

Village; point, on the western edge of McClellan flats, Chilkat inlet, southeastern Alaska. Named by United States naval officers in 1880. It was called Wodopada (waterfall) cape by Lindenberg in 1838.

Village; point, the north point of entrance to Chaik bay, Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade, in 1869, who on his chart (United States Hydrographic No. 225) shows the Indian village "Old Kootznahoo" near it. The native name of this village is given by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 175) as Letushkwin.

Village; rock, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Villahuenga, Punta de; see Spencer.

Villard; glacier, on the northern flank of Villard mountain, near Chilkoot inlet, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by Dall, in 1883, after Henry Villard.

Villard; mountain (5,100 feet high), on the mainland, near junction of Taiya and Chilkoot inlets, southeastern Alaska. Apparently so named by Dall, in 1883, after Henry Villard.

Vinasale; old trading post, on the upper Kuskokwim. Population in 1890, 140. Local name, from Spurr, who visited it August 1, 1898, and found it deserted. Also written Vinasáhle and Vinisahle.

Vincent, island; see Hogan.

Vincent, island; see Klokachef.

Virgin, bay; see Gladhaugh.

Virgin; peak (3,750 feet high), in the northeastern part of Etolin island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.

Virginia; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

- Virublennoi**; island, southwest of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Virublennoi (trees cut down, i. e., cleared) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Vitskari**; island, and rocks, in Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vasilief in 1809. Lisianski, in 1804, called them Middle islands. According to George Kostrometinoff, U. S. court interpreter at Sitka, this means (captain) *Witz's chastisement*.
- Vixen**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Boca de Quadra, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1891, presumably after one of its steam launches.
- Vixen**; inlet, on the western shore of Cleveland peninsula, opening into Ernest sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, presumably after the steam launch *Vixen*.
- Vkhoda*, cape; see South.
- Vneshnie*, rock; see Outer.
- Vodopad**; river, tributary to the head of Silver bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. So called on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 8340 (ed. of 1898). The Russian charts have the word Vodopad or Wodopad (water fall) in this place, one of them indicating a height of 350 feet.
- Voerodskago*, island; see Woewodski.
- Volcano**; bay, indenting the northeastern shore of Makushin bay, Unalaska. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. Sarichef's map, of 1792, as also Tebenkof's, 1849, shows the village of Makushin on this bay. The present Makushin village is about 4 miles south of this place.
- Volcano**; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, near Pavlof volcano. So called by Dall, in 1880; perhaps a local name.
- Volcano**; point, south of Pavlof volcano, Alaska peninsula. So named by Dall in 1880.
- Volchie*, island; see Wolf point.
- Volga**; island, near Middle channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Russians.
- Volkmar**; river, tributary to the Tanana, from the east, near longitude 146°. So named, in 1885, by Allen, in honor of Col. William Jefferson Volkmar, U. S. A.
- Voorhees*, islands; see Lively.
- Vorobinoi*, islet; see Sparrow.
- Voronie*, island; see Crow.
- Voronkowskii*, island; see Woronkofski.
- Vosnesenski*, island; see Vosnesenski.
- Voss**; creek, tributary, from the west, to South fork of Fortymile creek. Local name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Vostochnie*, channel; see Eastern.
- Vostochnie*, point; see East.
- Vostochnie*, point; see Northeast.
- Vostochnoi*, cape; see East.
- Vostochnoi*, point; see Tolstoi.
- Vozvrasheniia*, arm; see Turnagain.
- Vsevidof**; group of six islets, with some rocks and shoals, lying on the south side of and near to Umnak, eastern Aleutians. Called Sevidow, Sevidovskaia, Vsevidow, etc., by the Russians, perhaps after Andreï Vsevidof, a Russian fur trader, who was in the Aleutian islands in 1747.
- Vsevidof**; volcano (8,800 feet high), near the middle of Umnak island, eastern Aleutians. So called by Veniaminof and possibly by earlier Russians. The name has been variously spelled Sewidow, Vcevidofski, Wsewidow, etc.
- Vulcan**; cove, indenting the southern shore of Akutan island, Krenitzin group, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888. The fire of Vulcan is much in evidence in this island.

- Vulcan;** creek, tributary to the Tubutulik river, from the west, southeast of Omalik mountain, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, from Peters, 1900.
- Vulcan;** point, the eastern point of entrance to Vulcan cove, Akutan island, eastern Aleutians. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- Vulcan Point;** mountain, between Vulcan creek and Tubutulik river, Seward peninsula. Local name, from Peters, 1900.
- Wachusett;** cove, in Freshwater bay, Chichagof island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and named by the U. S. S. *Wachusett*, Commander Henry Glass, U. S. N., commanding, in 1881.
- Wachusett;** peak, on the mainland, near Farragut bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after the U. S. S. *Wachusett*, at one time stationed in Alaskan waters.
- Wade;** creek, tributary to Walker fork, from the north, in the Fortymile mining district. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899. Presumably named after the prospector Jack Wadè.
- Wagner;** lake (elevation 1,900 feet), draining through Tetling river to the Tanana. Named by Lowe, in 1898, after Col. Arthur Lockwood Wagner, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A.
- Wainwright;** inlet, on the Arctic coast, near Point Belcher. So named by Beechey in August, 1826, after Lieut. John Wainwright, R. N., a member of his party. According to the Russians it is Tutagvak of the natives.
- Waite;** island, in the Koyukuk river. So named by Allen, in 1885, after Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite.
- Wal-a-pai*, inlet; see Refuge.
- Walden;** rocks, at northeastern end of Nichols passage, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Nichols in 1883. Called Race reef in Coast Pilot (1883 p. 79), this name being taken from local pilots.
- Wales;** harbor, on the northwestern shore of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Wales;** island, at the mouth of Portland inlet. So named by Pender in 1868.
- Wales;** passage, between Wales and Pearse islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Wales;** point, the southernmost point of Wales island, at entrance to Portland inlet, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Walker;** cove, in the mainland, opening into Behm canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, on his chart, but not mentioned in his text.
- Walker;** fork, of South fork of Fortymile creek, from the east, eastern Alaska. Prospectors' name, published by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Walker;** island, south of Cone point, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by local pilots. Lewis and Walker islands are near together and their names have been confounded. The western is Lewis, the eastern Walker.
- Walker;** lake, near latitude 67°, drained by the Kowak river. Name reported by Schrader, of the United States Geological Survey, in 1898. The lake is seemingly identical with Mena-kak-a-shah of Cantwell in 1885.
- Walker*, lake; see Naknek.
- Walker;** point, "broad and wooded," the eastern point of entrance to Murder cove, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Called Carroll by Nichols in the Coast Pilot, 1891, and Walker by the Coast Survey, in 1898. Since the surveys of 1897 this point has been called Walker, the name Carroll being applied to an island about 3 miles to the east of it.
- Walker;** station, on north bank of the Yukon, near the mouth of Tozi river, apparently identical with Nuklukavet.

- Walkerville**; village, near or in the Porcupine gold district. Name published by the Geological Survey in 1900.
- Wallace**; reef, in Felice strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Harber in 1893.
- Wallace**; rock (1 foot below low water), in Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Wall Street**; creek, tributary to South fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Walpole**; point, the south point of entrance to Port Houghton, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Walrus**; island, east of St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Named Morzhovoi (walrus) by the early Russians. Sarichef, about 1790, has Morzhovoi and Lutke, about 1830, morjovi (des morses).
- Walrus**; island, the easternmost of the Kudobin islands, near Port Moller, Bristol bay, Bering sea. So called by Dall in 1882. See also Wolf point.
- Walrus*, island; see Round.
- Walrus**; islands, in northern part of Bristol bay, Bering sea. Sarichef's atlas, 1826 (sheet III), applies this name to an island called by the natives Kaiashik, and which Tebenkof identifies with Round island of Cook. Tebenkof, whom we here follow, calls the whole group Morzhovia (walrus).
- Walrus**; peak, near Morzhovoi bay, at western end of Alaska peninsula. Called Morjevskoi (walrus) by Lutke, 1835.
- Walter**; island, in Port Houghton, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- Warburton**; island, in Nichols passage, off Port Chester, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Ward**; cove, in Tongass narrows, indenting the shore of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. Named after W. W. Waud, of Portland, Oreg., who established a saltery here in 1883 or 1884, and was drowned near here in March, 1892. In print the cove has always been called Ward.
- Ward**; mountain, in the southwestern part of Revillagigedo island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- Warde**; point, on Cleveland peninsula, the south point of entrance to Bradfield canal. So named by Vancouver in 1793.
- Warehouse*, mission; see Shiniak.
- Waring**; point, the northeasternmost point of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. Named Waring's by Berry, in 1881, after Lieut. Howard Scott Waring, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Warm**; creek, tributary to Goldbottom creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Warm Spring**; bay, in Baranof island, northwest of Point Gardner, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Moore in 1895.
- Warm Spring**; mountain (3,370 feet high), on the eastern bank of Stikine river, near Great glacier. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.
- Warren**; island, at the southeastern point of entrance to Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Sir John Borlase Warren.
- Warren*, islands; see Spanish.
- Warren**; peak (2,140 feet high), on Warren island, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1866.
- Wart**; point, in Behm canal, northwest from entrance to Rudyerd bay. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Washington**; bay, indenting the western shore of Kuiu island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1899.
- Washington**; creek, tributary to Seventymile creek, from the north. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

Washington; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Washington, glacier; See Barry.

Washington; peak (3,557 feet high), on the mainland, south of Port Houghton, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Wasilieff, reef; see Vasilief.

Wasp; point, on Revillagigedo island, Behm canal, northwest from Smeaton island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Watch; islets, forming part of the Kasiana group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Bedennoi (watch) by Vasilief in 1809. These are the Apple islands of Coast Survey chart 8240.

Waterfall, cape; see Mountain point.

Waterfall; creek, tributary to Last Chance creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Waterfall; peak (3,403 feet high), on the mainland, near Thomas bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887. Near it are cascades.

Waterfall, point; see Village.

Waterfall Head. Near the southeastern point of St. George island, Pribilof group, Bering sea, is a waterfall, and at this place Elliott's map of 1873-74 has this name Waterfall Head, a little south of which is Southeast point. The latest Coast Survey map of the region shows a different shape and has but one name, and that Cascade point. See Cascade.

Waterfalls; Bay of, indenting the south shore of Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.

Watering; creek, in Port Santa Cruz, Suemez island, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Rio de la Aguada (watering-place river) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Waters; point, on the eastern shore of Port Bainbridge, Prince William sound. Named by Vancouver in 1794.

Waverly, island; see Tangik.

Wayanda; ledge, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. So named after the U. S. revenue cutter *Wayanda*, which once touched upon it. Sometimes, erroneously, Wyanda. Has also been called Eureka ledge, after the steamer *Eureka*, which struck upon it April 26, 1883.

Wayanda, rock; see California.

Weare; town, on north bank of the Yukon, at the mouth of Tanana river. At this place is the post-office Tanana, established in September, 1898, and the military post Fort Gibbon.

Weasel; cove, indenting the north shore of Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Weber; point, on the eastern shore of Kuskokwim bay, Bering sea. Named by the missionaries after Rev. Ernest L. Weber, Moravian missionary, in western Alaska.

Webster; peak (3,254 feet high), on the mainland, near Port Snettisham, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1888, after the distinguished American statesman Daniel Webster.

Wedge; cape, the northernmost point of Nagai island, Shumagins. Named by Dall in 1872.

Wedge; cape, the south point of entrance to Chapel cove, Bay of Waterfalls, Adak island, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by United States naval officers in 1893.

Wedge; glacier, near the head of Harriman fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. Descriptive name, given by the Harriman Expedition in 1899.

Wedge; islands, in Clarence strait, southwest of Gravina island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, on account of its shape.

- Wedge**; point, on the southwestern shore of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Descriptive name, given by Gibson in 1855.
- Weedy**; shoals, in Zachary bay, Unga island, Shumagins. So named by Dall in 1872.
- Welcome**; point, the southernmost point of Bird island, Shumagin group. Immediately east of it is Point Farewell, the last land seen when homeward bound. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1882.
- Wellesley**; glacier, tributary, from the west, to College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition, 1899, after Wellesley College.
- Wellesley**; lake, near the international boundary. So named by Hayes, in 1891, after Wellesley College.
- Wellesley**; mountain, between the Tanana and White rivers, near latitude $62^{\circ} 30'$. So named by Peters and Brooks, in 1898, after Wellesley College.
- Wells**; port, in northwestern part of Prince William sound. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Werlick**; island, in Sealed passage, near Hotspur island, between Duke and Annette islands, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1886.
- Wesley**; creek, tributary to Seattle creek, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Wessels**; sunken reef, about 18 miles north from Middleton island. Discovered by John Wessels, master of the schooner *Kodiak*, October 25, 1881, and reported to George Davidson and by him to the Coast Survey Office.
- West*, bay; see Three Arm.
- West**; cape, on the northwestern coast of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Zapadnie (west) by Murashev in 1839-40.
- West**; cape, the westernmost point of Deer island, near Belkofski. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- West**; cape, the westernmost point of Saint Lawrence island, Bering sea. Named Zapadnie (west) by Tebenkof, 1849. By error of transliteration has been written Sanachno and Sanakno.
- West**; creek, tributary to Shovel creek, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- West**; fork, of Chandlar river, near latitude 67° . Local name, from Schrader, 1899.
- West**; hill (265 feet high), on Stuart island, Norton sound. So named by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- West**; island, in the Koyukuk river, near longitude 157° . So named by Allen, in 1885, "in honor of Lieut. Barrington King West, U. S. A., my classmate and special friend."
- West**; island, one of the Kashevarof group, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- West**; peak (1,976 feet high), near Chichagof harbor, on Attu island, western Aleutians. So named by Gibson in July, 1855.
- West**; peak (5,600 feet high), near Valdes, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.
- West**; point, near anchorage on west shore of Chirikof island, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall in 1874.
- West**; point, on the southeastern coast of Seward peninsula, a little east of Point Rodney. Apparently a local designation, published in 1900.
- West**; point, the western point of entrance to Chernofski harbor, Unalaska. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- West**; point, the western point of entrance to Portage bay, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1882.
- West*, point; see Uyak.

- West:** rocks, in Dixon entrance, 5 miles southwest from Cape Northumberland. So named by Nichols in 1883.
- West:** spit, at south end of Cleveland passage, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Nichols in 1891.
- West Anchor:** cove, indenting the southwestern shore of Ikatan island (or peninsula), near south end of Isanotski strait, Unimak island. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888.
- West Devil:** rock, a dangerous sunken reef in Dixon entrance, 10 feet out at low water, 14 miles east of Cape Chacon. Found by Capt. James Carroll in the *Idaho*, November 23, 1883. See also East Devil.
- Western:** anchorage, in Sitka harbor, north of Japonski island, and between Channel rock and Harbor rock, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Local name.
- Western:** channel, leading into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Zapadnie (western) by the Russians.
- West Foreland:** cape, on the northwestern shore of Cook inlet. So named by Vancouver in 1794. It is Zapadnie (west) cape of the Russians, by whom the native name is reported to be Kiestotank.
- West Francis:** sunken rock, in Southern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Discovered and named by Coghlan, in 1884, after pilot E. H. Francis, who was the first person to obtain soundings on it.
- West Georgia.** The coast region between Point Barrow and Cape Lisburne, Arctic ocean, was so called by Beechey in 1827. Apparently this name has never come into use.
- West Head:** point, the northwestern point of entrance to Popof strait, Shumagin islands. So named by Dall in 1872.
- West Kometz,** point; see Dalnoi.
- West Kusawa,** lake; see Kusawa.
- West Mill:** rock, north of Sawmill cove, in Howkan strait, Corlova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1881.
- West Nagai:** strait, between Nagai and Andronica islands, Shumagin group. So called by Dall in 1874.
- Wests:** peak, on the western shore of Klutina lake. So named by Lowe in 1898.
- Wevok:** Eskimo village, on the Arctic coast, near Cape Lisburne. Eskimo name, published by the Hydrographic Office in 1890.
- Whale:** bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Keetovaia (whale) by the Russians. The native name is reported to be Kay-e-ghlen. It is Port Guibert of La Perouse, in 1786, and Port Banks of some authorities.
- Whale:** creek, tributary to Port Wells, from the east, Prince William sound. So named by Glenn in 1898.
- Whale:** island, at Elson bay, near Point Barrow, Arctic ocean. Apparently so named by the British Admiralty in 1855.
- Whale:** island, east of and near St. Michael island, Norton sound, Bering sea. So called by the Coast Survey in 1898.
- Whale:** island, one of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Kitovic (whale) by Vasilief in 1909. This name has appeared as Quitoway and Whalebone.
- Whale,** islet; see Kita.
- Whale:** passage, separating Thorne island from Prince of Wales island, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow in 1886.
- Whale:** point, on the eastern shore of Smeaton island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Survey in 1891.

Whale; point, the western point of Lukanin bay, St. Paul island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called "Ketavie (of a whale)," says Elliott, because "a large right whale was stranded there in (?) 1849."

Whale; rock (15 feet above high water), northeast of Duke island, Revillagigedo channel, Alexander archipelago. Presumably so named by local pilots about 1880.

Whalebone, bay; see Usuf.

Whalebone; cape, between Usuf and Three Island bays, on south coast of Unalaska. So named by the Fish Commission in 1888.

Whalebone, island; see Whale.

Whaley; point, the northernmost point of Revillagigedo island, Behm canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1793.

Whidbey; point, on the western shore of Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Davidson, in 1867, after Lieut. Joseph Whidbey, R. N., who was one of Vancouver's principal assistants during his explorations and surveys in this region, 1792-1795. Meade, in 1867, called it Grant point. Erroneously Whidby.

Whipple; mountain (6,033 feet high), between Iskoot and Katete rivers, and about 7 miles from the Stikine. So named by Hunter in 1877. Erroneously Wipple.

Whiskey; bay, indenting the northernmost end of Pearse island, Alexander archipelago. Local name, published by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 76).

Whistle, rock; see Thistle.

White; bluff, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1894.

White; cliff, of snow, on the southern side of Newton glacier, St. Elias alps. So called by Russell in 1891.

White; cliff, on southwestern shore of Heceta island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a local descriptive name; not shown on existing charts. Name published by Nichols in the Coast Pilot (1891, p. 122).

White; glacier, near Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Reid in 1890.

White; gulch, at head of Port Dolores, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Called Arroyo blanco (white gulch) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

White, island; see Error.

White; mountain, near the head of Golofnin sound, Seward peninsula. Local name, published in 1900.

White; mountains, on the mainland, west of Lynn canal, southeastern Alaska. So named by Symonds in 1880.

White; pass (2,886 feet high), at the head of Skagway river, southeastern Alaska. So named by Ogilvie, in 1887, after the Hon. Thomas White, minister of the interior (of Canada). Perhaps identical with Shasheki of Dall, in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 200).

White; point, in northern entrance to Keku strait, Kupreanof island, Alexander archipelago. Apparently a local name, published by the Coast Survey in 1891.

White; point, on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender in 1868. Just north of it are some white cliffs.

White; point, the westernmost point of Duke island, Gravina group, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

White, point; see Shoals.

White; reef, in Revillagigedo channel, at entrance to Boca de Quadra, southeastern Alaska. Descriptive name, given by Nichols in 1883.

- White**; river, in Alaska and Canada, tributary to the upper Yukon. Discovered, in 1850, by Robert Campbell, of the Hudson Bay Company, and by him named White on account of its color. The "Stick" Indians call it, says Schwatka (*Military Reconnaissance*, p. 39), Yukokon Heenah, i. e., Yukokon river, and the Chilkats by another name meaning Sand river.
- White**; rock (120 feet high), at entrance to Moira sound, Clarence strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Clover in 1885.
- White**; rock (15 feet high), at southern entrance to Duncan canal, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Snow, in 1886, on account of its "very white" color.
- White**; rock, in Dixon entrance, one mile south of Cape Northumberland. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1894.
- White*, rock; see Bieli.
- White**; rock, north of Hayes point, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. The descriptive name, Bieloi (white), was published by Tebenkof in 1849.
- White**; rocks, in Portillo channel, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Called piedras blancas (white rocks) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.
- Whitestone**; point, in Neva strait, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by Dall in the *Coast Pilot* (1883, p. 156).
- Whitestone**; rock, in Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. Local name, alleged to be descriptive. First published in about 1880.
- Whitestone Narrows**; contracted place in southern part of Neva strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Whitewater**; bay, indenting the southwestern shore of Admiralty island, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Descriptive name, given by Meade in 1869. Said to be known locally as Lower Kootznahoo.
- Whiting**; harbor, on the western side of Japonski island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, in 1880, presumably after Commodore William Danforth Whiting, U. S. N.
- Whiting**; point, in Port Snettisham, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1888, after Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Whiting**; river, of southeastern Alaska, flowing into Stephens passage. Named by Thomas, in 1888, after Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting, U. S. N., a member of his party.
- Whitney**; mountain, near Mount St. Elias. Was so named by the New York Times Expedition, of 1886, after Hon. William Collins Whitney.
- Whitney**; island, near Fanshaw bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas, in 1887, presumably after Hon. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy.
- Whitshed**; point, near the mouth of Copper river. Named Witsched by Vancouver, in 1794, after Captain Witsched, R. N. Thus it appears in the text of the original 4° edition of Vancouver's voyage, but in the accompanying atlas and in the text of the 8° edition of 1801 it is called Whitshed, after Captain Whitshed. Whitshed appears to be in general use. Has been erroneously printed Whitshet.
- Whitsunday*, cape; see Pillar.
- Whitsuntide*, cape; see Izhut.
- Whymper*, creek; see Hess.
- Whymper**; point, in the Yukon delta, a little south of Cape Romanzof. So named by Dall, in 1869, after Mr. Frederick Whymper, one of his companions in the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1865-1867.

- Wilby**; island, in Port Chalmers, Prince William sound. Named Wilby's island by Portlock, in 1787, presumably after William Wilbye, assistant trader on his voyage. Portlock gives both spellings.
- Wild**; island, southeast of Long island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Dikoi (wild) by Vasilief in 1809.
- Wilder**; creek, tributary from the west, to Delta river, near latitude 63° 30'. So named by Glenn, in 1898.
- Wilkes**; peak (3,156 feet high), in Wilkes range of mountains, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Wilkes**; range of mountains, on the mainland, north of and near mouth of Stikine river, southeastern Alaska. So named by Thomas, in 1887, after Rear-Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.
- Willard**; inlet, northeast of Dixon entrance, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Willard**; missionary station, at the Indian village Kutkwutlu, near the mouth of Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Established prior to 1883.
- William Henry**; bay, on the west shore of Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. Name adopted by Meade, in 1869, from the Hudson Bay traders.
- Williams**; island, at mouth of the Nushagak river, Bristol bay, Bering sea. Called William's by the Fish Commission in 1890.
- Williams*, point; see Craven.
- Williams*, reef; see Vasilief.
- William Smith*, river; see Smith.
- Willis**; creek, tributary to Feather river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Willoughby**; cove, on the south shore of Lemesurier island, Icy strait, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed and named by Hanus, in 1880, after Richard G. Willoughby, an Alaskan pioneer.
- Willoughby**; island (1,545 feet high), in Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by United States naval officers, in 1880, after Richard G. Willoughby, an Alaskan pioneer.
- Willow**; creek, tributary from the west, to Penny river, in the Nome mining region, Seward peninsula. Prospectors' name, published in 1900.
- Willow**; creek, tributary to the Koksuktapaga river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Willow**; creek, tributary to Port Clarence, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Willow**; island, at mouth of the Unuk river, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1889.
- Willow**; point, on the western shore of Kizhuyak bay, north coast of Kodiak. Named Talnika (willow) by Murashev in 1839-40. Elliott spells it Talneek, and says all creeping willows are so designated by the Russians.
- Wilson**; cove, indenting the southwestern shore of Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1896.
- Wilson**; creek, tributary, from the west, to North fork of Fortymile creek. Prospectors' name, published by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Wilson**; creek, tributary to left fork of the Koksuktapaga river, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Wilson**; creek, tributary to South fork of the Koyukuk, from the north, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by the Geological Survey in 1899.
- Wilson**; islands, on western edge of the Stikine flats, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Wilson**; point, Cordova bay, Prince William sound. So named by Abercrombie in 1898.

- Wilson**; point, on the eastern side of Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. Name published in Hydrographic Office Notice to Mariners No. 48, 1893.
- Wilson**; point, the south point of entrance to Wilson cove, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1896.
- Wimbledon**; point, the western point of entrance to Dundas bay, Cross sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Erroneously Wimbledon on some charts.
- Wind**; point, on the northwestern shore of Thomas bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.
- Windfall**; harbor, Admiralty island, Seymour canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Windfall**; island, in Seymour canal, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.
- Windham**; bay, indenting the mainland coast, Frederick sound, southeastern Alaska. So named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 129).
- Windham**; mountain (3,263 feet high), on the mainland, north of Windham bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Meade in 1869.
- Windham**; point, on the mainland coast, the north point of entrance to Windham bay, and the southeastern point of entrance to Stephens passage, southeastern Alaska. So named by Vancouver in 1794.
- Windom**; glacier, on the mainland, near Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey, in 1890, after Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury.
- Windy**; creek, tributary to right fork of the Bluestone river, from the south, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Windy**; creek, tributary to the Kugruk river, from the west, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.
- Windy**; creek, tributary to Sinuk river, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.
- Wingham**; island, east of and near the mouth of Copper river. So named by Vancouver in 1794. It is Mitchell's island of Portlock and Meares in 1787-88. The native name, according to Tebenkof, is Shiganik. Often called Mitchell's or Wingham island.
- Winner**; creek, tributary to Glacier creek, from the east, near head of Turnagain arm, Cook inlet. Local name, published in 1899.
- Winslow**; point, the eastern point of entrance to Mary island anchorage, Mary island, Alexander archipelago. So named, prior to 1883, by local pilots, by whom the name was applied to the *west* point of entrance, now called Giant point. See Giant.
- Winstanley**; island, in Behm canal, between Smeaton and Rudyerd bays, Alexander archipelago. Named by Dall, in 1879, after the English engineer Winstanley, who built the first Eddystone light-house in 1696-1699, and who lost his life there in 1703.
- Winter**; anchorage, in St. Paul harbor, Kodiak. So called by Lisianski in 1804. It is the Krestof (cross) bay of Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.
- Winter**; harbor, indenting the northwestern shore of Pearse island, Pearse canal. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891.
- Winthrop**; spur, of mountain on north bank of the Koyukuk, near longitude 156°. Also called Point Winthrop. Name from Schrader in 1899.
- Wipple*, mountain; see Whipple.
- Wiseman**; creek, tributary to Middle fork of the Koyukuk, from the east, near longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Schrader in 1899.
- Wislow**; islet, near Cape Cheerful, on the northern shore of Unalaska. So called by the Fish Commission in 1888. Perhaps this is an error for Winslow.

Witnesses (The); two islets, in San Alberto bay, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Los Testigos (the witnesses) by Maurelle and Quadra in 1775-1779.

Wloyukuk; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the south, a little above Kolmakof. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from trader A. Lind.

Wodehouse, point; see Woodhouse.

Wodopada, point; see Village.

Woewodski; harbor, indenting the southern shore of Admiralty island and opening into Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by Zarembo, in 1838, after Stepan Vasilivich Woewodski, director of the Russian-American colonies, 1854-1859.

Woewodski; island, between Duncan canal and Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, in 1848, after Capt. Lieut. Stepan Vasilivich Woewodski, chief director of the Russian-American colonies, 1854-1859. Various written Woewodsky, Voevodskago, etc. Lindenberg, in 1838, called part of this Medviezhi (bear).

Wolasatux; Indian hut, on left bank of the Yukon, a few miles below Nulato. Wolasatux was a young man who escaped massacre at Nulato in 1851. This place took its name from him. Erroneously Wolsatux.

Woleek, river; see Wulik.

Wolf; creek, tributary to Excelsior creek, from the south, in the Eagle mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

Wolf, island; see Kritskoi.

Wolf; point, the easternmost point of Walrus island, near entrance to Port Moller, Alaska peninsula. The island of which this is the eastern point was named Volchie (wolf) by Lutke, in 1828, but is now known as Walrus island. The point was named Wolf by Dall in 1882.

Wolf; rock, off the west coast of Prince of Wales archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794. Meares, in 1788, called it Forrester's island (chart, p. 1) and the Spaniards, 1774-1779, Isla Rasa (flat island).

Wolff; peak, south of Mount Drum. So named by Schrader, in 1898, after Prof. John Eliot Wolff, of Harvard University.

Wolley, cape; see Woolley.

Womens; bay, an arm of Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Babia (women) by Russian naval officers in 1808-1810.

Wonder, creek; see Center.

Wood; canyon, on the Copper river, a little below the mouth of the Chitina. Named Wood's by Allen, in 1885, "in honor of Col. Henry Clay Wood, U. S. A."

Wood; glacier, on the west shore of Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named by Reid, in 1890, "after Lieut. Charles Erskine Scott Wood, who seems to have been the first white man to enter Glacier bay." He was there in 1877.

Wood; point, the southeastern point of entrance to Thomas bay, Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by Thomas in 1887.

Wood; river, draining from Aleknagik lake to the Nushagak river. Apparently a name, applied by the Fish Commission in 1890. In Sarichef's atlas (sheet III) it is called Aliagnagik and by Tebenkof, 1849, Aleknagek.

Wood; spit, in Holkham bay, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Mansfield in 1889.

Woodchopper; island, in Kootznahoo inlet, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Woodcock; point, the north head of McLeod harbor, Montague island, Prince William sound. So named by Portlock, in 1787, after Joseph Woodcock, a student who accompanied him on his voyage.

Wooded; cape, on the southwestern shore of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Liesnoi (wooded) by Murashef in 1839-40.

Wooded; islands, near Montague island, Prince William sound. Described by Vancouver, in 1794, and apparently named by the Coast Survey in 1869.

Wooded; islet, off the northwestern shore of Spruce island, Kodiak group. Named Liesistoi (wooded) by Murashef in 1839-40.

Wooden; islet, near Cape Ommaney, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, after Isaac Wooden, a member of his party, who fell overboard and was drowned in its vicinity.

Woodhouse; point, the southern point of Biorka island, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Vancouver, in 1794, gave this name to the "southeast point of a spacious opening whose northwest point was formed by Cape Edgecumbe, and which comprised Dixon's Norfolk Sound. From the bearings and distance given by Vancouver it seems evident that he applied the name to some part of the high land immediately to the westward of the western part of Crawfish Inlet, which, from his distance from the shore and the consequent invisibility of many of the low islets of the Necker group, appeared like the southeastern headland of the sound. His text and charts are in accord on this question. As early as 1818, however, bearing in mind the intention rather than the erroneous location, the name was applied on the chart of Sitka, and by Russian naval officers and forming No. XIX of the old Russian series, to the south point of Biorka Island, which has since been known by the name of **Woodhouse**." Has also been written, erroneously, Wodehouse.

Woods; creek, tributary to the headwaters of Canyon creek, in the Fortymile mining region. Local name, obtained by Barnard in 1898.

Woodworth; glacier, tributary to Tasnuna river, between Port Valdes and the Copper river. Named by Schrader, in 1898, after Mr. Jay Backus Woodworth, of Harvard University.

Woody; inlet, in Pearl bay, Arctic coast. So called on British Admiralty charts. According to John Murdoch, its native name is Ku-áh-ru.

Woody; island, near St. Paul, Chiniak bay, Kodiak. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Lisianski in 1804. Often called Wood island.

Woody; island, west of Blind point, in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Liesnoi (woody) by Lindenberg in 1838.

Woody, islet; see Liesnoi.

Woody; point, the north point of entrance to Whitewater bay, Admiralty island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Meade in 1869.

Wooleek, river; see Wulik.

Woolley; cape, on the western shore of Seward peninsula, a little south of Port Clarence. Named Woolley by Beechey in 1826. Has also been written Wolley and Wooly.

Wooly Head; precipitous bluff (about 2,000 feet high), on the western shore of Nagai island, Shumagin group. So named by the fishermen, prior to 1871, on account of the violent gusts of wind, called *Woolies*, experienced there. This word is supposed to be (a) either a Patagonian word for a violent local gust or (b) to come from the white foam on the water, resembling washed wool, which the wind produces.

Woronkofski; island, between Wrangell and Zarembo islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, after Lieutenant Woronkofski, of the Russian navy, who in 1836 explored the southern shore of Alaska peninsula. Various written Voronkowski, Voronkoffski, etc.

Woronkofski; point, the northernmost point of Woronkofski island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall in 1879.

Woronzof; point, at head of Cook inlet. Named by Vancouver, in 1794, "after His Excellency the Russian ambassador at the British court."

Worsham, bay; see Kisselen.

Worthington; glacier, about 15 miles east of Valdes and tributary to Ptarmigan creek. Name from Schrader, 1900.

Wosnesenski, cape; see Kasilof.

Wosnesenski; glacier, on Kenai peninsula, near Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall, in 1880, after Elias G. Wosnesenski, of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, who made collections and observations in this region in 1842-1844.

Wosnesenski; island, off the southern shore of Alaska peninsula and west of Unga island, Shumagin group. Veniaminof and Lutke called it *Peregrehny*, in Aleut, Unatkuyuk, meaning *crested* or *serrated*. Later it was called Vosnesenski, after Elias G. Wosnesenski, who, in 1842-1844, explored and collected, for the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, in western Alaska. This name has had many spellings, Vosenessensky, Wosnessensky, Wosnesensky, and even Vozoychenski.

Wosnesenski; native village, on Wosnesenski island. A chapel, costing \$1500, was erected in this village by the natives and dedicated under the name of *Ascension*.

Wrangell; cape, the westernmost point of Attu island, western Aleutians. So called by Lutke, in 1836, after Baron von Wrangell.

Wrangell; harbor, near the north end of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. Surveyed, in 1834, by Capt. Lieut. Dionysius Feodorovich Zarembo and by him named after Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolin, who, in 1840, became director of the Russian-American colony. The harbor has been variously called Etolin harbor, Port Wrangell, and Wrangell harbor. The last appears to be the prevailing usage at present and is here adopted.

Wrangell; island, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after Admiral Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangell. Erroneously spelled Wrangle and Wrangel. The spelling of this word Wrangell forms the subject of a special note in Baer and Helmersen's *Beitrage*, etc. (vol. 1, p. 328), in which it is stated that while different persons of the name have adopted different modes for spelling it, the individual here referred to, one of the most eminent of that noble and distinguished family, invariably spelled his own with two l's. According to Tebenkof the native name is Kach-khanna.

Wrangell; island, off the northern shore of Siberia, northwesterly from Bering strait. The existence of this land was reported by natives, in March and April, 1823, to Baron von Wrangell, who then made an unsuccessful search for it. It was first clearly seen and its shore delineated by Capt. Thomas Long, of the New London whaling bark *Nile*, in August, 1867, and by him called Wrangell's Land. From that date to 1881 it was shown on maps as the south end of a tract extending indefinitely northward and, by some, thought to connect with Greenland across the north pole. Its insular character was established by Berry, in 1881, and since that time it has borne the name Wrangell island. Possibly Plover island of Kellett, in 1849, may be some peak of this island seen from afar.

Wrangell; island, one of the Necker group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Has been erroneously printed Wrangle. Was named Big Wrangell by Vasilief, in 1809, and another near by was called Little Wrangell.

Wrangell; mountain (17,500 feet high), east of Copper river, near latitude 62°. Named by the Russians after Baron von Wrangell, whose branch of the family always used the double "l." Erroneously Wrangle.

Wrangell; peak, on the mainland (3,800 feet high), near the mouth of Stikine river. So called as early as 1887 and perhaps earlier. Erroneously Wrangel.

Wrangell; port, on the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, west of Kodiak. Surveyed by Vasilief, in 1831, and named after the then director of the Russian American colonies, Baron von Wrangell.

Wrangell; strait, connecting Sumner strait with Frederick sound and separating Mitkof island from Kupreanof and Woewodski islands, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after Vice-Admiral Baron von Wrangell.

Wrangell; town, on the northern end of Wrangell island, Alexander archipelago. Often called Fort Wrangell. The Russians built a stockaded post here, in 1834, to resist encroachments by the Hudson Bay Company and named it Redoubt St. Dionysius. The United States established a military post here, in 1867, which was maintained with interruptions until May, 1877, and then abandoned. This post was called Fort Wrangell. Often misspelled Wrangle and Wrangel. The post-office established here in October, 1885, is called Fort Wrangell.

Wrangell Narrows. The contracted part of Wrangell strait was so designated by the pilots, a name published by the Hydrographic Office in 1869.

Wrangell North Flat; see North.

Wrangell South Flat; see South.

Wright; glacier, on the mainland, near the head of Taku inlet, southeastern Alaska. So named by the Coast Survey in 1893.

Wright, island; see Aston.

Wright; mountain (4,944 feet high), near Muir inlet, Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. So named, in 1890, by Reid, after Prof. George Frederick Wright, who spent some time in this vicinity in 1886.

Wright; point, on the southeastern shore of Dease inlet, Arctic coast. Name from British Admiralty chart 593 (1830-1882).

Wsewidow, volcano; see Vsevidof.

Wulik; river, tributary to the Arctic ocean, between Point Hope and Cape Krusenstern. An Eskimo name, given by the Coast Survey, in 1890, as Woleek and by the Hydrographic Office as Wooleek.

Wyanda, ledge; see Wayanda.

Yacherk; Eskimo village, on the Igushik river, near Amanka lake, about 25 miles west of Nushagak. Native name, from Spurr, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, who wrote it Yachérgamut, i. e., Yacherk people.

Yachtshilagamut, village; see Yakchilak.

Yacotat, bay; see Yakutat.

Yagak, cape; see Yakak.

Yagektalik, bay; see Alitak.

Yugodnoi, island; see Berry.

Yahna, river; see Yana.

Yahtse; glacial stream, from Malaspina glacier, debouching in Icy bay, southeastern Alaska. Native name, given as Yahtsé or Yahtse-tah. Has also been called Jones river. Late maps show two rivers, called East Yahtse and West Yahtse, respectively.

Yahtse-tah-shuh, mountain; see St. Elias.

Yaichnia, islets; see Guibert.

Yaitchni, cape; see Egg.

Yaitchny, islets; see Guibert.

Yakaio, cape; see Yaktag.

Yakak; cape, the southwesternmost point of Adak island, Andreanof group, middle Aleutians. Aleut name, from Tebenkof, 1849. Veniaminof gives *Yagak*.

Yakak—Continued.

as the Aleut word for *firewood* or *driftwood*. The name has been written Jachach.

Yakchilak; Eskimo village, on the Kuskokwim river, left bank, near its mouth. Native name, reported by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, as Yachtshilagamut, i. e., Yakchilak people.

Yaklek, cape; see Aklek.

Yakobi; island, the northwesternmost of the Alexander archipelago. So named by Lisianski, in 1804, presumably in honor of Gen. Ivan Yakobi. Also written Jacob, Jacobi, Jacobieff, etc. See also Chichagof.

Yakorni, point; see Anchorage.

Yaktag; cape, near Mount St. Elias, southeastern Alaska. Apparently a native name, first applied by Tebenkof as Yaktaga in 1849. Has also appeared as Yakaio and Yakiao.

Yakutat; bay, in the St. Elias region, southeastern Alaska. Visited, in 1786, by La Perouse who called it Baie de Monti. In the same year Portlock named it Admiralty bay. The Spaniards a little later, following Portlock, called it Almiralty and Almirantazzo. Lisianski, in 1805, called it Jacootat and Yacootat. On the supposition that the bay was visited by Bering, in 1741, it has been called by his name. Usage has, however, settled upon the native name Yakutat.

Yakutat, colony; see Glory of Russia.

Yakutat; glacier, between Dry and Yakutat bays, southeastern Alaska. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1895.

Yakutat; post-office and village, on the southeastern shore of Yakutat bay, southeastern Alaska. Native name. Post-office established in March, 1898.

Yakutskalitnik; native village on right bank of the Yukon, at the mouth of Auto river. Name from Raymond, 1869. Not found on recent maps.

Yale; creek, tributary to Igloo creek, from the north, Seward peninsula. Name from Brooks, 1900.

Yale; glacier, tributary to the head of College fiord, Port Wells, Prince William sound. So named by the Harriman Expedition in 1899. Near it is Harvard glacier of the same expedition. These two were called Twin glaciers by Captain Glenn in 1899.

Yalik; native village, on Nuka bay, Kenai peninsula. Native name, reported by Petrof in 1880.

Yamani; islets, off the entrance to Necker bay, Baranof island, Alexander archipelago. Named Yamani (full of pits or holes) by the Russians as early as 1850.

Yana; glacial stream, from the Malaspina glacier, debouching near Icy bay. Native name, reported by Russell in 1891. The termination *na* means river. Has also been printed Yahna.

Yanuliu, cape; see Bog.

Yancarnie; bay, indenting the southern shore of Alaska peninsula, north of Sutwik island. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1900.

Yangimak, island; see Little Koniuji.

Yankee; point, on the western shore of Portland canal, near its head. Name published by the Coast Survey in 1897.

Yankee; river, tributary to Mint river, in western part of Seward peninsula. Local name, from the prospectors.

Yaponski, island; see Japonski.

Yarboro; inlet, on the Arctic coast, east of the mouth of Colville river. Named Yarborough by Sir John Franklin in August, 1826.

Yasha; island, at junction of Chatham strait and Frederick sound, Alexander archipelago. Named Yasha (Jakey, diminutive of Jacob) by the Russians.

Yasha—Continued.

This island has been reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated January 4, 1901.

Yasni, island; see Andronica.

Yeasly or Egg. Raymond, in 1869, thus calls an island in the Yukon delta, near the head of Kwikpak pass. Not identified on recent charts.

Yekuk, cape and village; see Ekuk.

Yellow; hill (554 feet high), near Metlakatla, on Annette island, Alexander archipelago. So named by Nichols in 1883.

Yellow; point, on Baranof island, near Northern rapids, Peril strait, Alexander archipelago. Named Zholti (yellow) by Vasilief in 1833.

Yellow; point, on the eastern shore of Tamgas harbor, Annette island, Alexander archipelago. Has also been called Signal point.

Yellow; rocks, two in number (20 feet high), in Dixon entrance, 7 miles southeast from Cape Northumberland. So named by Nichols, in 1883, by reason of their color.

Yellow Cedar; bay, on the north side of Hawkins island, in eastern part of Prince William sound. So called in Twentieth Geological Survey Report (Part VII, p. 406). Not shown on any maps. Presumably a local name.

Yellowstone; creek, tributary to Port Clarence, from the east, Seward peninsula. Name from Barnard, 1900.

Yellowy, island; see Spruce.

Yelovoi, island; see Spruce.

Yelowoi, island; see Elovai.

Yendestaka, village; see *Gan-te-gas-tak-heh*.

Yenlo; mountain (about 4,000 feet high), 30 miles NNW. from the mouth of Sushitna river. So called by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898.

Yentna; river, tributary to the Skwentna, from the northwest, about 20 miles above the junction of the Skwentna and Sushitna. Native name, obtained by Spurr and Post, of the Geological Survey, in 1898, who report that it is known to the natives as Katcheldat or Yentna.

Yes; bay and village, Cleveland peninsula, Alexander archipelago. Native name, spelled Yäs, Yüäs, Yes and Yess. Named McDonald by Dall, in 1879, and often called McDonald or Yes bay. Yäs is Tlinket for *mussel*.

Yes Bay; native village and cannery, at Yes bay, Alexander archipelago. The fishery was established here in 1886.

Yokuchargut, creek; see Hess.

York; cape, in Bering strait, about 10 miles southeast of Cape Prince of Wales. So named by Beechey in August, 1827, "in honor of His Royal Highness."

York; group of islands, in Alexander archipelago, of which the principal ones are Etolin, Seward, Woronkofski, Wrangell, and Zarembo. Named Duke of York's Islands by Vancouver in September, 1793, after the Duke of York, a name since shortened to York.

York; mining camp and post-office, at Cape York, Seward peninsula. The post-office was established in April, 1900.

York; mining district, in the extreme western part of Seward peninsula. Called the Kanowock, or York mining district.

Youcon, river; see Yukon.

Youkolny, island; see Ukolnoi.

Youlak, island; see Ulak.

Younaska, island; see Yunaska.

Young; bay, indenting the northern shore of Admiralty island, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. Apparently so named by Dall in the Coast Pilot (1883, p. 172).

Young; cove, in Dall island, Howkan strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Sheldon Jackson, in 1880, after Rev. Samuel Hall Young, a missionary, who began work at Wrangell in 1878.

Young; creek, tributary to Kings creek, from the west, which latter is in turn tributary to the Matanuska river about 30 miles above its mouth. So named by Glenn, in 1898, after Corporal Young, a member of his party.

Young; creek, tributary to the Nizina, from the south. So named by Gerdine, in 1900, after Robert Young, a member of his party.

Young; island, at entrance to View cove, Tlevak strait, Cordova bay, Alexander archipelago. So named by Dall, in 1882, after Rev. S. Hall Young.

Young, island; see Corlies.

Young; marsh, in Fritz cove, Douglas island, Alexander archipelago. Called Young's marsh by Symonds in 1880. Later charts do not show any marsh here.

Young; mountain (5,260 feet high), between Lynn canal and Glacier bay, southeastern Alaska. Named by Reid, in 1892, after Rev. S. Hall Young.

Young; point, the eastern point of entrance to Auke cove, Stephens passage, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver in 1794.

Young; sunken rock, in Zimovia strait, near north end of Etolin island. Discovered by Rev. S. Hall Young, in 1882, and named after him by the Coast Survey.

Youp-nut, creek; see Anikovik.

Yugnat; rocks, off the northern point of entrance to Kukak bay, Shelikof strait. Apparently a native name, from Vasilief, 1831.

Yukagamut, village; see Ikuak.

Yukagamut, village; see Ingahameh.

Yukla; creek, tributary to Knik arm, from the east, near head of Cook inlet. Native name, obtained by Mendenhall in 1898.

Yuko; river, tributary to the Yukon, from the south, about 40 miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk. Native name reported, in 1861, by Tikhmenief, who wrote it Yukukakat, i. e., Yuku river; see Kakat. Has also been written Yukokargut and appears to be identical with Soonkakak of recent maps. See Soonkakak.

Yukokakat. Petrof in the Tenth Census, 1880, gives this as the name of a settlement, of 6 people, on the north bank of the Yukon at the mouth of the Yuko or perhaps Soonkakak river.

Yukokon, river; see White.

Yukon; harbor, indenting the southeastern shore of Big Koniuij island, Shumagin group. So named by Dall, in 1874, after the Coast Survey schooner *Yukon*.

Yukon; hills or mountains (1,000 to 2,500 feet high), between the Yukon and Koyukuk rivers, central Alaska. Called Yukon mountains by Dall in 1869.

Yukon; island, in the Yukon river, at mouth of the Koyukuk. So named by Allen in 1885.

Yukon; island, on the southern shore of Kachemak bay, Cook inlet. So named by Dall, in 1880, after the Coast Survey schooner *Yukon*.

Yukon; principal river of Alaska. The headwaters of this river were known to traders of the Hudson Bay Company early in the 19th century. Its lower part was explored by the Russians in 1837-38. Derzhabin founded the Russian post Nulato in 1841, and McMurray the English post Fort Yukon in 1847. The Eskimo name of the river, by which it was long known, is Kwik-pak (river big). Various spelled Kvichpak, Kvikhpak, etc. The Indian name is Yukon, variously written Youcon, Yucon, etc., while

Yukon—Continued.

one tribe of Indians, according to Allen, call it *Nigato*, i. e. *Niga river*. Grewingk also gives the names *Jukchana* and *Juna*, i. e. *Jukcha river* and *Ju river*. The form *Yukon* has also been adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Yukutzcharkut, creek; see Hess.

Yukwonilnuk; river, tributary to the Kuskokwim, from the north, near longitude 158°. Native name obtained by Spurr and Post, in 1898, from trader A. Lind.

Yunakh, island; see Umak.

Yunaska; volcanic island (2,864 feet high), just west of the group of Islands of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Veniaminof includes it in that group. Native name, from Sarichef, about 1790. Variouslly written *Junaska*, *Unaska*, *Younaska*, etc.

Zachary; bay, indenting the north shore of Unga island, Shumagin group. Named *Zakharefskaia* by the Russians after a Russian named *Zakharef*. Variouslly spelled *Sacharowskaja*, *Zakhareffskaia*, etc.

Zaikof; bay, in the north end of Montague island, Prince William sound. Named by the Russians, presumably after Stepan Kosmovich *Zaikof*, who was chief of the trading post *St. Nicholas* (Kenai) in the 18th century.

Zaikof; point, the northeasternmost point of Montague island, Prince William sound. So named by Davidson in 1868.

Zakatlatan; village (population 39), on north bank of the Yukon, near longitude 156° 30'. In the Tenth Census a village called *Zakatlatan* is located here on the south bank. In the Eleventh Census we have *Sakataloden*, supposed to be the same place. On late maps it is *Saghadellautan*. Raymond, 1869, has *Sakedelontin*.

Zakhareffskaia, bay; see *Zachary*.

Zakharof, bay; see *Stepovak*.

Zakritoi, bay; see *Banks harbor*.

Zalira, point; see *Bay*.

Zanes; cliff, on the western end of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean. So named by Berry in 1881.

Zapadni; open bay, on the southwest shore of *St. George* island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Called *Zapadni* (west) by the Russians and locally so known. It is Southwest bay of some charts.

Zapadni; point, the western point of entrance to *English bay*, on the south shore of *St. Paul* island, Pribilof group, Bering sea. Locally known as *Zapadni* (west). Has been called South point on several charts. *Zapadni* rookery is at or near this point. Has also been written *Zapadnie*.

Zapadnie, cape; see *West*.

Zapadnie, point; see *Northwest*.

Zapadnie, point; see *Southwest*.

Zarembo; island, between *Clarence*, *Stikine*, and *Sumner* straits, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians, after Capt. Lieut. *Dionysius Feodorovich Zarembo*. Has also been written *Zaremba*.

Zutchitschak, island; see *Sitkalidak*.

Zatschra, island; see *Hydra*.

Zayas; island, in eastern part of *Dixon* entrance. Named *Isla de Zayas* by Caamaño in 1792.

Zdluiat; Indian village, on *Knik* arm of *Cook* inlet. Native name, reported by *Petrof* in 1880.

Zeal; point, the south point of entrance to *St. John Baptist* bay, *Neva* strait, *Baranof* island, Alexander archipelago. Named *U'serdie* (zeal) by *Vasilief* in 1833. Also written *Ouserdi*.

Zeikhell, river; see Tiekel.

Zelonie, point; see December.

Zeloni, point, rocks, etc.; see Green.

Zenobia; sunken rock, near Eastern channel into Sitka harbor, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. Named by the Russians after the ship *Zenobia*, which struck upon it in 1855.

Zharof, island; see Egg.

Zhekiski, point; see Shekesti.

Zhemani, point; see Shaman.

Zhila, cape; see Blunt point.

Zhila, cape; see Head.

Zhila, point; see Hut.

Zhila, point; see Lode.

Zholi, point; see Yellow.

Zhurarlina, cove; see Crane.

Ziatitz, harbor; see Three Saints.

Ziatitz, village; see Nunamiut.

Zimovia; point, on the north bank of Chilkat river, near its mouth. Named Zimovia (winter) by Lindenberg in 1838. It appears to be identical with the Spuhn point of naval officers in 1880.

Zimovia; strait, separating Wrangell island from Etolin and Woronkofski islands, Alexander archipelago. Named Zimovia (winter) by the Russians.

Zirku, river; see Tsirku.

Zlatouska, harbor; see Saint Chrysostom.

Zotschomnia, islands; see Noisy.

Zouboff, islands; see Pribilof.

Zufutch, rocks; see Seal.

Zumik, islands; see Semidi.

Zutchwik, islands; see Sutwik.

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[Bulletin No. 187.]

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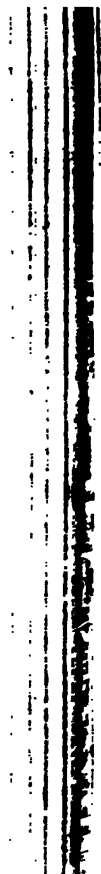
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